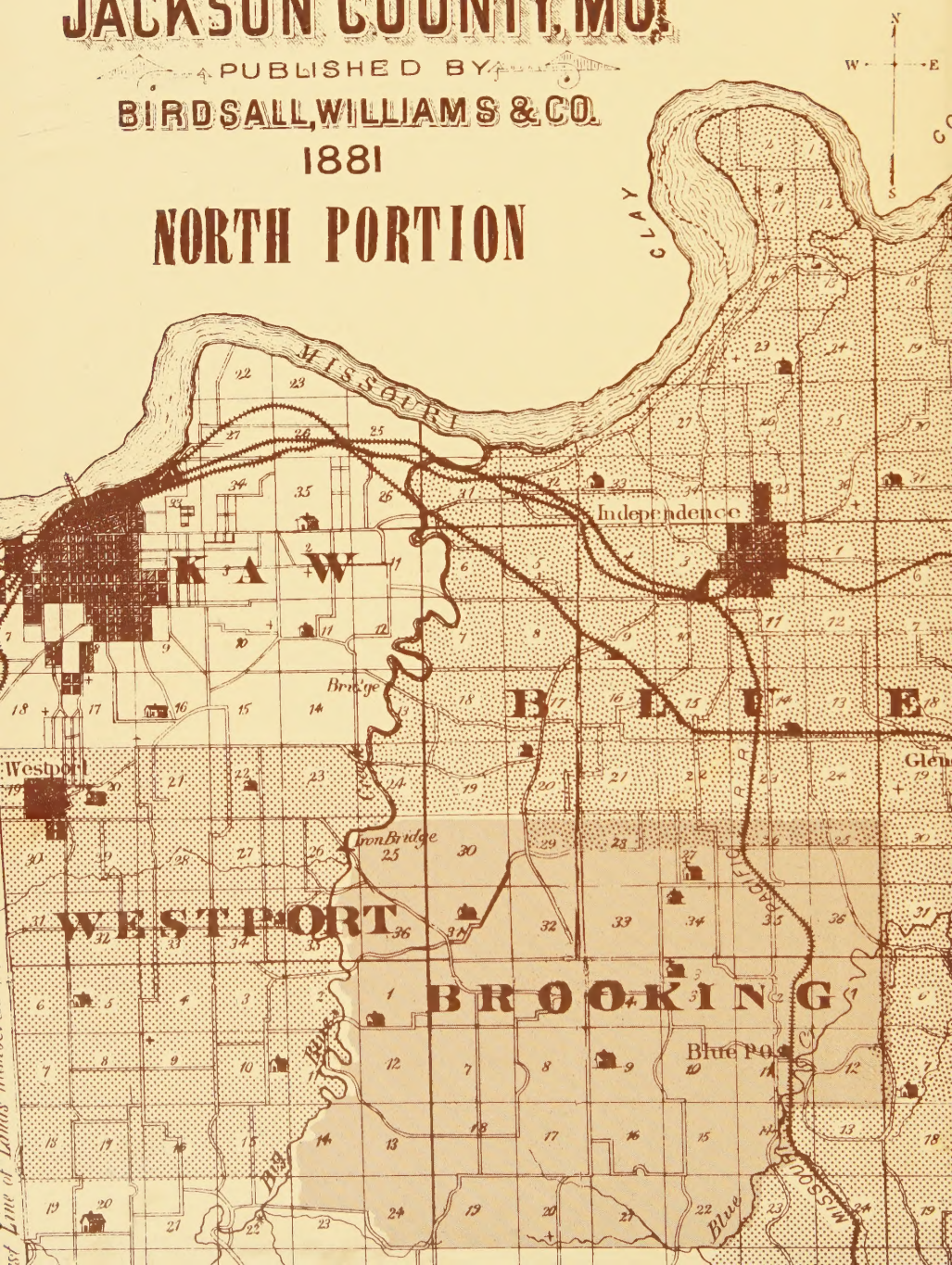


MAP OF JACKSON COUNTY, MO.


PUBLISHED BY
BIRDSALL, WILLIAMS & CO.

1881

NORTH PORTION



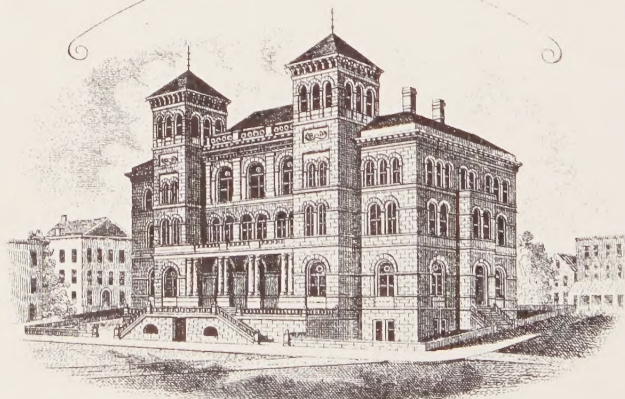




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COURT HOUSE, INDEPENDENCE, MO.



CUSTOM HOUSE & POST OFFICE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE
HISTORY
OF
JACKSON COUNTY,
MISSOURI,
CONTAINING
A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ITS CITIZENS, JACKSON COUNTY IN THE LATE WAR,
GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS, PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS
AND PROMINENT MEN, HISTORY OF MISSOURI, MAP OF
JACKSON COUNTY, MISCELLANEOUS
MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

Indexed Edition

ILLUSTRATED.



GEORGE E. MAYCOCK

Except for the
Re-location of Certain Illustrations
and the Addition of a
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS
and a
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* R AMFRE *
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PREFACE.

The history of Jackson County has been written, in many respects, under trying circumstances. There has been no lack of material, but the work of collecting and compiling the same into one homogeneous record has been attended by many obstacles and perplexities.

While it has been an interesting occupation to gather from the oldest citizens their reminiscences of events occurring in the first settlement of Jackson County, her metropolis, towns and villages, it has also been one of arduous labor and delicate responsibility, necessitating the careful perusal of many old volumes, and newspaper files, those daily records of by-gone years. Many of the founders of our great cities and towns may still be found where they first settled and like sea shell found where the ocean once surged, tell of a tide of life of which little is known by the present generation. The old pioneer has often been able to narrate with clearness many important events, but utterly unable to give the date, which is so essential in a historical work. The records of the county and the files of the oldest newspapers have furnished much matter of inestimable value.

In the absence of written record, it has often occurred that different individuals, honest and sincere in their statements, have given conflicting versions of the same events, and it has been a matter of much care and delicacy to bring harmony out of these conflicting statements. It has been our aim to record only such facts as are based upon the most reliable and trustworthy authority, and to this end we have exhausted every available source of creditable information. How well the task has been performed, the intelligent reader must judge.

PREFACE.

It would be strange indeed, if, in the multiplicity of names, dates and events, no errors or omissions should be detected. To say that it is perfect would be presumption. No mortals were ever perfect except Enoch and Elijah, who were translated, and it is written that even the latter committed errors. The few typographical errors are such as are liable to be found in all publications, and the intelligent reader will find them no obstacle to a clear and easy understanding of the subject before him. Unwearied care and studious and constant watchfulness has been exercised in the hope of making a standard work of reference, as well as a work of interest to the reader. Through the kindness of many, the courtesy of all, we have been enabled to present a very complete volume. To those who have thus assisted in collecting and arranging the historical record, our sincere thanks are due.

We especially desire to thank the pioneer settlers who so cheerfully responded to our request for early events; also the county officials of Jackson County. In addition to these, we desire to acknowledge valuable aid from the press of the county, and from the following named gentlemen: Colonel Theodore Case, Jacob Gregg, J. C. McCoy, D. I. Caldwell, Martin Rice.

Our thanks are also due to the county officers of Wyandott County, Kansas, its press, and to Dr. Root, who rendered us important service, and to all others who so kindly assisted us in our arduous task. In the belief that our book will meet with a generous appreciation, it is submitted to the public.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase of the vast territory, west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the Dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our Republic, additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequalled in the annals of time. In 1763, one hundred and eighteen years ago, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field, whence he could the more effectively guard his newly acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment, that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be derived to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the people of Louisiana the first intimation that they had had, that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most dreaded enemy; as the possession of the city by France, would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also

control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power, to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the Cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his Ministers, and addressed them as follows:

"I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it; but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClerc. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting it out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the Republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

One of his Ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day, Napoleon sent for the Minister, who had agreed with him, and said to him: "The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and

I will not consent to take less. I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country."

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, 1803, eighteen days afterward, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay \$11,250,000, and her citizens to be compensated for some illegal captures, to the amount of \$3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of \$15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them these benefits, was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words: "Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires."

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said: "I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England," and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said: "By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride." These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force, as the laws of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri.

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with the uncertainties of free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, Republican in form, and having free access to an almost boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of

scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but of its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress, which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought, that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength, would so rapidly flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the plains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

"I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded Nations.
All the land was full of people,
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
In the woodlands rang their axes,
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;
Over all the lakes and rivers
Rushed their great canoes of thunder."

In 1804, Congress, by an act, passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," known as "Upper Louisiana." This district, included all that portion of the old province, north of "Hope Encampment," on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion, by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this, he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, who established in St. Louis, what were called, Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana, was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3d, 1805, and President Jefferson, appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, Governor, and Frederick Bates, Secretary. The Legislature of the Territory, was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs, and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807, Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809 and President Madison, appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, was appointed Governor in 1810, to succeed Gen. Howard, and remained in office, until the admission of the State into the Union.

The portions of Missouri, which were settled, for the purposes of local government were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory, between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec

River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time, was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States was 10,120.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Name—Extent—Surface—Rivers—Timber—Climate—Prairies—Soils—Population by Counties.

NAME.

The name Missouri, is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast, by the Des Moines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and by the states of Kansas and Nebraska. The state lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $40^{\circ} 36'$ north latitude, and between $12^{\circ} 2'$ and $18^{\circ} 51'$ west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the state east and west, is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northeast corner along the Iowa line, to its intersection with the Des Moines River, is about 210 miles; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the state north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner, it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the states of Vermont and New Hampshire.

SURFACE.

North of the Missouri, the state is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the state) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the state into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers is rolling, and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land which stretches away toward the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

RIVERS.

No state in the Union enjoys better facilities, for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory

and state in the Union ; with the whole valley of the Ohio ; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

“Ay, gather Europe’s royal rivers all—
 The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire’s weight
 On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm ;
 Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,
 Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,
 To hide its terrors in a sea of gloom ;
 The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,
 The fount of fable and the source of song ;
 The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths
 The loving sky seems wedded with the wave ;
 The yellow Tiber, chok’d with Roman spoils,
 A dying miser shrinking ’neath his gold ;
 The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms ;
 And Thames that bears the riches of the world ;
 Gather their waters in one ocean mass,
 Our Mississippi rolling proudly on,
 Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,
 Like Aaron’s rod, these streams of fame and song.”

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the State for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the State, a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the State, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Loutre and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Grand, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the State, are the Silt River, north, and the Maramec River south, of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the State, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 275 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the State in all directions.

Timber.—Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almung-trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact, all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, papaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

Climate.—The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable, and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold ; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder, except during the month of February, which has many days of pleasant sunshine.

Prairies.—Missouri is a prairie State, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber, while the “rolling” prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forests or bottom lands being over only declivities. Many of these prairies, however, ex-

hibit a gracefully waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope, and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green, and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude, they must be seen.

Soil.—The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the State are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

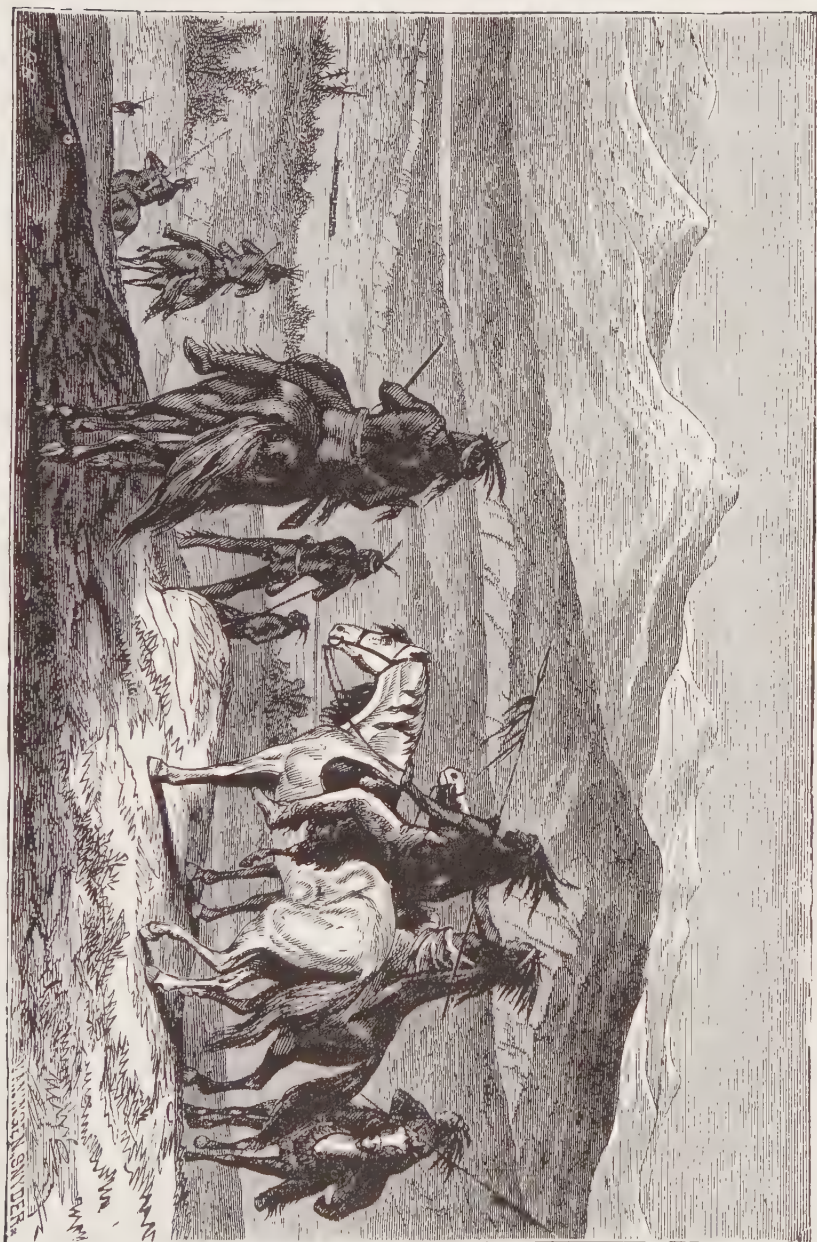
The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the State will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the State.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, 1880.

	1870.	1876.	1880.
Adair	11,449	13,774	15,190
Andrew	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison	8,440	10,925	14,565
Audrain	12,307	15,157	19,739
Barry	10,373	11,146	14,424
Barton	5,087	6,900	10,332
Bates	15,960	17,484	25,382
Benton	11,322	11,027	12,398
Bollinger	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone	20,765	31,923	25,424
Buchanan	35,109	38,165	49,824
Butler	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway	19,202	25,257	23,670
Camden	6,108	7,027	7,269
Cape Girardeau	17,558	17,891	20,998
Carroll	17,440	21,498	23,300
Carter	1,440	1,549	2,168
Cass	19,299	18,069	22,431
Cedar	9,471	9,897	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark	13,667	14,549	15,631
Clay	15,564	15,320	15,579
Clinton	14,063	13,698	16,073
Cole	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford	7,982	9,391	10,763
Dade	8,683	11,089	12,557
Dallas	8,383	8,073	9,272
Daviess	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb	9,858	11,159	13,343
Dent	6,357	7,401	10,647

Douglas	3,915	6,461	7,753
Dunklin	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry	11,607	12,673	17,188
Greene	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison	14,635	18,530	20,318
Henry	17,401	18,465	23,914
Hickory	6,452	5,870	7,388
Holt	11,652	13,245	15,510
Howard	17,233	17,815	18,428
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82,328
Jasper	14,928	29,384	32,021
Jefferson	15,380	16,186	18,736
Johnson	24,648	23,646	28,177
Knox	10,974	12,678	13,047
Laclede	9,380	9,845	11,524
Lafayette	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis	15,114	16,360	15,925
Lincoln	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn	15,906	18,110	20,016
Livingston	16,730	18,074	20,205
McDonald	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon	23,230	25,028	26,223
Madison	5,849	8,750	8,866
Maries	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion	23,780	22,794	24,837
Mercer	11,557	13,393	14,674
Miller	6,616	8,529	9,807
Mississippi	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau	13,375	13,084	14,349
Monroe	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery	10,405	14,418	16,250
Morgan	8,434	9,529	10,134
New Madrid	6,357	6,673	7,694
Newton	12,821	16,875	18,948
Nodaway	14,751	23,196	29,560
Oregon	3,287	4,469	5,791
Osage	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark	3,363	4,579	5,618
Pemiscot	2,059	2,573	4,299
Perry	9,877	11,189	11,895
Pettis	18,706	23,167	27,285
Phelps	10,506	9,919	12,565
Pike	23,076	22,828	26,716
Platte	17,352	15,948	17,372
Polk	14,445	13,467	15,745
Pulaski	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam	11,217	12,641	13,556
Ralls	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph	15,908	19,173	22,751

WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY



Ray	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds	3,756	4,716	5,722
Ripley	3,175	3,913	5,377
St. Charles	21,304	21,821	23,060
St. Clair	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois	9,742	11,621	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	8,384	9,409	10,309
St. Louis*	351,189	. . .	31,888
Saline	21,672	27,087	29,912
Schuyler	8,820	9,881	10,470
Scotland	10,670	12,030	12,507
Scott	7,317	7,312	8,587
Shannon	2,339	3,236	3,441
Sheiby	10,119	13,243	14,024
Stoddard	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone	3,253	3,544	4,405
Sullivan	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney	4,407	6,124	5,605
Texas	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon	11,247	14,413	19,370
Warren	9,673	10,321	10,806
Washington	11,719	13,100	12,895
Wayne	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster	10,434	10,684	12,175
Worth	5,004	7,164	8,208
Wright	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis . . . . .	. . .	. . .	350,522
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,168,804
Males		1,127,424	
Females		1,041,380	
Native		1,957,564	
Foreign		211,240	
White		2,023,568	
Colored†		145,236	

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

Classification of Rocks—Quaternary Formation—Tertiary—Cretaceous—Carboniferous—Devonian—Silurian—Azoic—Economic Geology—Coal—Iron—Lead—Copper—Zinc—Building Stone—Marble—Gypsum—Lime—Clays—Paints—Springs—Water Power.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quaternary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian, VII. Azoic.

"The Quaternary formations, are the most recent, and the most valuable to man: valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

* St. Louis city and county separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

† Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

The Quaternary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick ; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick ; Bluff, 200 feet thick ; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits, cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four millions acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the low lands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive."

"The Bluff formation," says Prof. Swallow, "rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the Bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140 : at Boonville 100 ; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet ; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion county was only 30 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to-wit : "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the north-western portion of the state.

The Boulder formation is a heterogeneous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. In some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott county, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the State are the common bituminous and cannal coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal measures are full of fossils, which are always confined to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the State, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet ; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet ; Middle Archimedes, 50

feet; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Oölitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Encrinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald county.

The St. Louis limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis counties.

The Lower Archimedes limestone includes partly the lead bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri.

The Encrinital limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white. In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion county to Greene county. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga limestone and Oriskany sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and St. Genevieve counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; Vermicular sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, and perforated with pores.

The Lithographic limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.

The Hamilton Group is made up of some 40 feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of crystalline limestone.

Onondaga limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherty limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany sandstone is a light, gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderburg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderberg is made up of buff, gray and reddish cherty and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to-wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 360 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian limestone, 250 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group:—There are three formations which Prof. Swallow refers to in this group. These formations are found in the bluff above and below Louisiana; on the Grassy a few miles northwest of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton limestone:—The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis county, and are 75 feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye limestone the same color as the Trenton limestone.

The first Magnesian limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal sandstone has a wide range in the state. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation. Second Magnesian limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second sandstone, usually of yellowish-brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft, sandstone as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin counties.

The third Magnesian limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bryces' Spring.

The third sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates which contain no remains of organic life.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal.—Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no State in the Union, surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past—long before the existence of man, nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision, for the time, when in the order of things, it should be necessary for civilized man—to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests, she quietly stored away beneath the soil, those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys, have developed the fact, that the coal deposits in the State, are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. The southeast boundary of the State, has been ascertained, to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River, through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton, and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, and Lincoln, and during the past few years, all along the lines of all the railroads in north Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River, between Kansas City and Sioux City, has systematic mining, opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds, on the line of the southwestern boundary of the State alone, embrace more than 26,000 square miles, of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made, in the different portions of the State, will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value of this coal, to the State; its influence in domestic life; in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed, and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power, which in its influences for good, in the civilization of man, is more potent than the gold of California.

Iron.—Prominent among the minerals, which increase the power and prosperity of a Nation, is iron. Of this ore, Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the State,

and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Green, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent and others. The greatest deposit of iron, is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal, which is shown by analysis, to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob, contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron, are also found at the Big Boggy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has in its nude state, a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in 21 or more counties of the State, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores, extend over a greater range of country, than all the others combined; embracing about 100 counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

Lead.—Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri, by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the state, at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than 7,000 square miles. Mines have been opened in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francis, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan and many other counties.

Copper and Zinc.—Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison, and Franklin counties have been known for years, and some of these have been successfully worked, and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds, and Wright counties.

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the state, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

Building Stone and Marble.—There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone, and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red, and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the state, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis, and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the 3d Magnesian limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light-drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

Gypsum and Lime.—Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists also in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the State, from the coal measures to the fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

Clays and Paints.—Clays are found in nearly all parts of the State suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay, and fire-clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are

found in considerable quantities on the Missouri River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms there is scarcely a section of land but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the State, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard, and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard counties at an early day.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau springs in Cooper, the Monagaw springs in St. Clair, the Elk springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham springs in St. Louis county have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. Many other counties have good sulphur springs.

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate spring in the University campus are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the waters of the Maramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar, and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Title to Missouri Lands—Right of Discovery—Title of France and Spain—Cession to the United States—Territorial Changes—Treaties with Indians—First Settlement—Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon—St. Louis—When Incorporated—Potosi—St. Charles—Portage des Sioux—New Madrid—St. Francois County—Perry—Mississippi—Loutre Island—"Boon's Lick"—Cote Sans Dessein—Howard County—Some First Things—Counties—When Organized.

The title to the soil of Missouri, was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so when they found this country in the possession of such a people, they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America, was divided between France, England, Spain, and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas, and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast

region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest, in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1st, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States, in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims, held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it, a temporary government, and another act approved March 26th, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana," was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained till 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans," became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana," was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4th, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansas Territory," and in 1821, the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1836, the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the State. It will be seen then, that the soil of Missouri belonged :

1st.—To France with other territory.

2d.—In 1763, with other territory it was ceded to Spain.

3d.—October 1st, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain, back to France.

4th.—April 30th, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France, to the United States.

5th.—October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress, for the newly acquired territory.

6th.—October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.

7th.—July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

8th.—June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

9th.—August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

10th.—In 1836, the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the State.

The cession by France April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States,



A PIONEER HOME.

subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians, at different times.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri, is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of these settlements in the autumn of 1735. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclède Lignest, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclède Lignest, Antoino Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of the Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis, in honor of Louis XV, of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the 9th day of November, 1809, by the court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Carr and Wm. Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the advantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day, the great center of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1873, received by grant from the Spanish government a league of land, now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a palatial residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was, for many years, known as "Durham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made at or near St. Charles, in St. Charles county, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying, Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux*, was located on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Illinois river, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village

was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid county, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois county, was settled in 1796, Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starnater, and John Andrews, each locating claims. The following year, a settlement was made in the same county, just below the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. Wm. Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry county by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi county, opposite Cairo, Ill., was settled August 6th, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land-grant from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Herman, in the Missouri River was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles, had we the time and space.

In 1807, Nathan and Daniel Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard county, where they manufactured salt, and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

Cote Sans Desseiu, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway county, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time, as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard-fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defense of the settlement.

In 1810, a colony of Kentuckians numbering one hundred and fifty families immigrated to Howard county, and settled in the Missouri River bottom, near the present town of Franklin.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities, and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the Territory, have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared, and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village, and thrifty city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand; railroads diverge in every direction, and, indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization, are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the State.

Culture's hand
Has scattered verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene.
Where barren wild usurped the scene.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first baptism was performed in May, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first house of worship, (Catholic), was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.

The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.

The first newspaper established in St. Louis, (*Missouri Gazette*), in 1808.

The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis—Rufus Easton, postmaster.

The first Protestant church erected at St. Genevieve, in 1806—Baptist.

The first bank established, (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.

The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.

The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Ried; landed at St. Louis 1817.

The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.

The first college built, (St. Louis College), in 1817.

The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in 1819; Capt. Nelson, master.

The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.

The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.

The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.

The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.

The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Organization 1812—Council—House of Representatives—Wm. Clark first Territorial Governor—Edward Hempstead first Delegate—Spanish Grants—First General Assembly—Proceedings—Second Assembly—Proceedings—Population of Territory—Vote of Territory—Rufus Easton—Absent Members—Third Assembly—Proceedings—Application for Admission.

Congress organized Missouri as a Territory, July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives exercised the Legislative power of the Territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Councillors, to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by Act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the Territory, was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three Judges,

whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following, for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, and Mathew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.

Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field lots, which were held and enjoyed by them, at the time of the cession in 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its Session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were:

St. Charles.—John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis.—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve.—George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas, and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau.—George F. Bollinger, and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid.—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected Speaker, and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following:

St. Charles.—James Flagherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis.—Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve.—John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau.—William Neeley and Joseph Cavenor.

New Madrid.—Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Fredrick Bates, Secretary, and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following, as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met, as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature of Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the *Missouri Gazette*, of that day; a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures; creating the office of Sheriff; providing the manner for taking the census; permanently fixing the seats of Justices, and an act to compensate its own members. At this Session, laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer; establishing Courts of Common Pleas; incorporating the Bank of St.

Louis; and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve county into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet, of Ste. Genevieve county, was speaker elect, and Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McGready, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the house are found in the *Gazette*.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day; for the improvement of public roads and highways; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die*.

The population of the Territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the Territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least—the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Hammond 746, Mr. McNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814 showing a large increase in the population of the Territory, an apportionment was made increasing the number of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The President of the Council was William Neely, of Cape Girardeau county.

It appeared that James Maxwell, the absent member of the Council, and Seth Emmons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid county, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the Territorial Legislature again began its session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the *Gazette*. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles counties, and included all that part of the State lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The next session of the Territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was chartered and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri" were issuing bills. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The Territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and, among other

things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the Southern part of Arkansas. In 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their Territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign State. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the Territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a State would give fresh impetus to all these interests, and hasten its settlement, the Territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a state government.

CHAPTER VI.

Application of Missouri to be Admitted into the Union—Agitation of the Slavery Question—"Missouri Compromise"—Constitutional Convention of 1820—Constitution presented to Congress—Further Resistance to Admission—Mr. Clay and his Committee make Report—Second Compromise—Missouri Admitted.

With the application of the Territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union, commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theater of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the "Missouri Question" was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened.

"In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,"

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public councils of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of States. "Lower Louisiana," her twin sister Territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a State, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the "Missouri Compromise," of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the State.

February 15th 1819.—After the House had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill, by adding to it the following proviso:

"*And Provided*, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall

have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years."

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussions which lasted for nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not only in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future States. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted—79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon. John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment, or proviso, was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word "convicted," was adopted—87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 19th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word "convicted," which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed—22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost, and Congress adjourned. This was most unfortunate for the country. The people having already been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the National Councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. That body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri Question," that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri Question," by an amendment which read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the State, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited; *Provided, always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and the bill being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said State were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a State convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its President, and Wm. G. Pettis, Secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:

Cape Girardeau.—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner and Joseph McFerron.

Cooper.—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, Wm. Lillard.

Franklin.—John G. Heath.

Howard.—Nicholas S. Burkhart, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

Jefferson.—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln.—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery.—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison.—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid.—Robert S. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike.—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles.—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Baber.

Ste. Genevieve.—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis.—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, Wm. Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington.—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne.—Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the 6th of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the Constitution as framed by the convention. The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the State, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the State. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the State for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the State. The debate, which followed, continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution as follows:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States,

which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that that great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussions should cease

" With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A pillar of state ; deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat and public care ;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone
Majestic" * * * * *

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons, (a number equal to the number of States then composing the Union,) be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.

The motion prevailed; the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act with the committee of twenty-three, and on the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee:

" Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the Constitution of the United States; provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a Solemn Public Act, shall declare the assent of the said State, to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered complete."

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a Solemn Public Act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

First Election for Governor and Other State Officers—Senators and Representatives to General Assembly—Sheriffs and Coroners—U. S. Senators—Representatives in Congress—Supreme Court Judges—Counties Organized—Capital Moved to St. Charles—Official Record of Territorial and State Officers.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to be held on the 28th of August for the Election of a Governor and other State officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event, and according to the provisions of the constitution the election was held, and the General Assembly convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the Territory) and Alexander McNair were the candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the State 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant Governor, to-wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott, who was at the time Territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th of September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve speaker, and John McArthur clerk, William H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President, *pro tem*.

Mathias McGirk, John D. Cook and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney-General and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Percy, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in details the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed; the elections for Governors and other State officers; the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the Territorial and State officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor, 1812-13. William Clark, 1813-1820.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Alexander McNair, 1820-24. Frederick Bates, 1824-25. Abraham J. Williams vice Bates, 1825. John Miller vice Bates, 1826-28. John Miller, 1828-32. Daniel Dunklin, 1832-36, resigned; appointed Surveyor

General U. S. Liburn W. Boggs vice Dunklin, 1836. Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836-40. Thomas Reynolds, 1840, died 1844. M. M. Marmaduke vice Reynolds—John C. Edwards, 1844-48. Austin A. King, 1848-52. Sterling Price, 1852-56. Trusten Polk, 1856-57, resigned. Hancock Jackson vice Polk, 1857. Robert M. Stewart vice Polk, 1857-60. C. F. Jackson, 1860, office vacated by ordinance. Hamilton R. Gamble vice Jackson; Gov. Gamble died 1864. William P. Hall, 1864, vice Gamble. Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68. Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70. B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72. Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76. John S. Phelps, 1876-80. Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880, and is now Governor.

Lieutenant-Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24. Benjamin A. Reeves, 1824-28. Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32. Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36. Franklin Cannon, 1836-40. M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44. James Young, 1844-48. Thomas L. Rice, 1848-52. Wilson Brown, 1852-55. Hancock Jackson, 1856-60. Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61. Williard P. Hall, 1861-64. George Smith, 1864-68. Edward O. Stanard, 1868-70. Joseph J. Gravely, 1870-72. Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74. Norman J. Colman, 1874-76. Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80. Robert Campbell, 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21. William G. Pettis, 1821-24. Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26. Spencer Pettis, 1826-28. P. H. McBride, 1829-30. John C. Edwards, 1830, term expired 1835, re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837. Peter G. Glover, 1837-39. James L. Minor, 1839-45. F. H. Martin, 1845-49. Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52. John M. Richardson, 1852-56. Benjamin F. Massey, 1856-60, re-elected 1860, for four years. Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64. Francis Rodman, 1864-68, re-elected 1868, for two years. Eugene F. Weigel, 1870-72, re-elected 1872, for two years. Michael K. McGrath, 1874, and is the present incumbent.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21. Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28. James Earickson, 1829-33. John Walker, 1833-38. Abraham McClellan, 1838-43. Peter G. Glover, 1843-51. A. W. Morrison, 1851-60. George C. Bingham, 1862-64. William Bishop, 1864-68. William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70. Samuel Hays, 1872. Harvey W. Salmon, 1872-74. Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76. Elijah Gates, 1876-80. Phillip E. Chappel, 1880, and present incumbent.

Attorney-Generals.—Edward Bates, 1820-21. Rufus Easton, 1821-26. Robt. W. Wells, 1826-36. William B. Napton, 1836-39. S. M. Bay, 1839-45. B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49. William A. Roberts, 1849-51. James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56. Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59. James P. Knott, 1859-61. Aikman Welsh, 1861-64. Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864. Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68. Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70. A. J. Baker, 1870-72. Henry Clay Ewing, 1872-74. John A. Hockaday, 1874-76. Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80. McIntire, 1880, and present incumbent.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21. William V. Rector, 1821-23. Elias Barcroft, 1823-33. Henry Shurlds, 1833-35. Peter G. Glover, 1835-37. Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45. William Monroe, 1845. J. R. McDermott, 1845-48. George W. Miller, 1848-49. Wilson Brown, 1849-52. William H. Buffington, 1852-60. William S. Moseley, 1860-64. Alonzo Thompson, 1864-68. Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72. George B. Clark, 1872-74. Thomas Holladay, 1874-80. John Walker, 1880, and present incumbent.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McKirk, 1822-'41; John D. Cooke, 1822-'23; Jno. R. Jones, 1822-'24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-'25; Geo. Tompkins, 1824-'45; Robt. Wash, 1825-'37; Jno. C. Edwards, 1837-'39; Wm. Scott, appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assembly in place of McKirk resigned; re appointed 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; Wm. B. Napton, 1849-'52; Jno. F. Ryland, 1849-'51; Jno. H. Birch, 1849-'51; Wm. Scott, Jno. F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble elected by the people 1851 for six years; Gamble resigned 1854; Abiel Leonard elected to fill vacancy of Gamble; William B. Napton (vacated

by failure to file oath), William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned), elected August, 1857, for six years; E. B. Ewing, 1859, to fill Richardson's resignation; Barton Bates appointed 1862; W. V. N. Bay appointed 1862; John D. S. Dryden appointed 1862; Barton Bates, 1863-'65; W. V. N. Bay, elected 1863; John D. S. Dryden, elected 1863; David Wagner appointed 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace, appointed 1865; Nathaniel Holmes, appointed 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg, appointed 1866; James Biker, appointed 1868; David Wagner, elected 1868-'70; Philemon Bliss, 1868-'70; Warren Currier, 1868-'71; Washington Adams, appointed 1871 to fill Currier's place who resigned; Ephriam B. Ewing, elected 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood, elected 1872; W. B. Napton, appointed 1873 in place of Ewing, deceased; Edward A. Seins, appointed 1874, in place of Adams, resigned; Warwick Hough, elected 1874; William B. Napton, elected 1874-'80; John E. Henry, 1876-'86; Robert Ray succeeded William B. Napton, in 1880; Elijah H. Norton, appointed in 1876—elected in 1878.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50; D. Barton, 1820-30; Alex. Buckner, 1830-33; L. F. Linn, 1833-43; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57; Jas. M. Green, 1857-61; T. Polk, 1857-63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robt. Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown, 1863, for unexpired term of Johnson; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69; Chas. D. Drake, 1867-70; Carl Schurz, 1869-75; D. F. Jewett, 1870, in place of Drake, resigned; F. P. Blair, 1871-77; L. V. Boggy, 1873; F. M. Cockrell, 1875-81, re-elected 1881; Geo. G. Vest, 1879.

Representatives to Congress.—Jno. Scott, 1820-26; Ed. Bates, 1826-28; Spencer Pettis, 1828-31; Wm. H. Ashley, 1831-36; John Bull, 1832-34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834-39; Jno. Miller, 1836-42; John Jameson, 1839-44, re-elected 1846 for two years; Jno. C. Edwards, 1840-42; Jas. M. Hughes, 1842-44; Jas. H. Relfe, 1842-46; Jas. B. Bowlin, 1842-50; Gustavus M. Boner, 1842-44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; Wm. McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844-46; John S. Phelps, 1844-60; Jas. S. Green, 1846-50, re-elected 1856, resigned; Williard P. Hall, 1846-53; Wm. V. N. Bay, 1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thos. H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecia Oliver, 1852-57; Jas. J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers, 1855, to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller; Francis P. Blair, jr., 1856, re-elected 1860, resigned; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-60; James Craig, 1856-60; Samuel H. Woodson, 1856-60; John B. Clark, sr., 1857-61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858-63; James S. Rollins, 1860-64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860-63; John W. Reid, 1860-61; William A. Hall, 1862-64; Thomas L. Price, 1862, in place of Reid, expelled; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronius T. Boyd, elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years; Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott, 1863, in place of Noel, deceased; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robt. T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-69; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb 1866-68; Joseph E. Gravely, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover, 1867, in place of McClurg, resigned; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finklinburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac G. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stanard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher, elected 1872; Richard P. Bland, 1872; Thomas Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phelps, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBoet, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathaniel Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; Jno. M. Glover, 1876-78;

Robt. A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Chas. H. Morgan, 1876-78; L. S. Metcalfe, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L. Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. F. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch, 1878-82; A. H. Buckner, 1878-82; M. L. Clardy, 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. H. Davis, 1878-82; R. P. Bland, 1878-82; J. R. Waddill, 1878-80; T. Allen, 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82.

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair	January 29, 1841	Linn	January 7, 1837
Andrew	January 29, 1841	Livingston	January 6, 1837
Atchison	January 14, 1845	McDonald	March 3, 1849
Audrain	December 17, 1836	Macon	January 6, 1837
Barry	January 5, 1835	Madison	December 14, 1818
Barton	December 12, 1835	Maries	March 2, 1855
Bates	January 29, 1841	Marion	December 23, 1826
Benton	January 3, 1835	Mercer	February 14, 1845
Bollinger	March 1, 1851	Miller	February 6, 1837
Boone	November 16, 1820	Mississippi	February 14, 1845
Buchanan	February 10, 1839	Moniteau	February 14, 1845
Butler	February 27, 1849	Monroe	January 6, 1831
Caldwell	December 26, 1836	Montgomery	December 14, 1818
Callaway	November 25, 1820	Morgan	January 5, 1833
Camden	January 29, 1841	New Madrid	October 1, 1812
Cape Girardeau	October 1, 1812	Newton	December 31, 1838
Carroll	January 3, 1833	Nodaway	February 14, 1845
Carter	March 10, 1859	Oregon	February 19, 1845
Cass	September 14, 1835	O-age	January 29, 1841
Cedar	February 14, 1845	Ozark	January 29, 1841
Chariton	November 16, 1820	Pemiscot	February 19, 1861
Christian	March 8, 1860	Perry	November 16, 1820
Clark	December 15, 1818	Pettis	January 26, 1833
Clay	January 2, 1822	Phelps	November 13, 1857
Clinton	January 15, 1833	Pike	December 14, 1818
Cole	November 16, 1820	Flatte	December 31, 1838
Cooper	December 17, 1818	Polk	March 13, 1835
Crawford	January 23, 1829	Pulaski	December 15, 1818
Dade	January 29, 1841	Putnam	February 28, 1845
Dallas	December 10, 1844	Ralls	November 16, 1820
Daviess	December 29, 1836	Randolph	January 22, 1829
DeKalb	February 25, 1845	Ray	November 16, 1820
Dent	February 10, 1851	Reynolds	February 25, 1845
Douglas	October 19, 1857	Ripley	January 5, 1833
Dunklin	February 14, 1845	St. Charles	October 1, 1812
Franklin	December 11, 1818	St. Clair	January 29, 1841
Gasconade	November 25, 1820	St. Francois	December 19, 1821
Gentry	February 12, 1841	Ste. Genevieve	October 1, 1812
Greene	January 2, 1833	St. Louis	October 1, 1812
Grundy	January 2, 1843	Saline	November 25, 1820
Harrison	February 14, 1845	Schuyler	February 14, 1845
Henry	December 13, 1834	Scotland	January 29, 1841
Hickory	February 14, 1845	Scott	December 28, 1821
Holt	February 15, 1841	Shannon	January 29, 1841
Howard	January 23, 1816	Shelby	January 2, 1835
Howell	March 2, 1857	Stoddard	January 2, 1835
Iron	February 17, 1857	Stone	February 10, 1851
Jackson	December 15, 1826	Sullivan	February 16, 1845
Jasper	January 29, 1841	Taney	January 16, 1837
Jefferson	December 8, 1818	Texas	February 14, 1835
Johnson	December 13, 1834	Vernon	February 17, 1851
Knox	February 14, 1845	Warren	January 5, 1833
Laclede	February 24, 1849	Washington	August 21, 1813
Lafayette	November 16, 1820	Wayne	December 11, 1818
Lawrence	February 25, 1845	Webster	March 3, 1855
Lewis	January 2, 1833	Worth	February 8, 1861
Lincoln	December 14, 1818	Wright	January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

Fort Sumter fired upon—Call for 75,000 men—Gov. Jackson refuses to furnish a man—U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized—Proclamation of Governor Jackson—General Order No. 7—Legislature convenes—Camp Jackson organized—Sterling Price appointed Major-General—Frost's letter to Lyon—Lyon's letter to Frost—Surrender of Camp Jackson—Proclamation of Gen. Harney—Conference between Price and Harney—Harney superseded by Lyon—Second Conference—Gov. Jackson burns the bridges behind him—Proclamation of Gov. Jackson—Gen. Blair takes possession of Jefferson City—Proclamation of Lyon—Lyon at Springfield—State offices declared vacant—Gen. Fremont assumes command—Proclamation of Lieut. Gov. Reynolds—Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson and Gov. Jackson—Death of Gen. Lyon—Succeeded by Sturgis—Proclamation of McCulloch and Ganible—Martial Law declared—2d Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson—President modifies Fremont's Order—Fremont relieved by Hunter—Proclamation of Price—Hunter's Order of Assessment—Hunter declares Martial Law—Order relating to Newspapers—Halleck succeeds Hunter—Halleck's Order 81—Similar order by Halleck—Boone County Standard confiscated—Execution of prisoners at Macon and Palmyra—Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11—Gen. Rosencrans takes command—Massacre at Centralia—Death of Bill Anderson—Gen. Dodge succeeds Gen. Rosencrans—List of Battles.

“Lastly stood war—

With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,

* * * * *

Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?

And men that they are brethren? Why delight

In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties

Of nature, that should knit their souls together

In one soft bond of amity and love?”

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several States to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith, the Secretary of War, sent a telegram to all the governors of the States, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram, Gov. Jackson sent the following answer :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

TO THE HON. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri, on May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentous issues, which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the State in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order :

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.
(*General Orders No. 7.*)

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the Commanding Officers of the several Military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3rd day of May, and to go into an encampment for a period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions, will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

II. The Quartermaster-General will procure and issue to Quartermasters of Districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the Battalion.

IV. The strength, organization, and equipment of the several companies in the Districts will be reported at once to these Headquarters, and District Inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra Session. Many acts were passed, among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war ; to authorize the Governor to appoint one Major-General ; to authorize the Governor, when, in his opinion, the security and welfare of the State required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the State ; to provide for the organization, government, and support of the military forces ; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads ; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the State, and the proceeds of the two mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson," was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed Major-General of State Guard.



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

May 10, 1861. General Frost commanding "Camp Jackson" addressed General N. Lyon, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA, MAY 10, 1861.

CAPT. N. LYON, *Commanding U. S. Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal*:

SIR:—I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the Arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the Constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property or representatives by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn, (and I think I am fully informed,) of any other part of the state forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary prior to your taking command of the Arsenal, I proffered to Mayor Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and, if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon General Harney taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his Adjutant-General, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the War Department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at the time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my Constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed you by Colonel Bowen, my Chief of Staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. M. FROST,

Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10th, 1861. Gen. Lyon sent the following to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 10, 1861.

GEN. D. M. FROST, *Commanding Camp Jackson*:

SIR:—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose communication to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, hav-

ing in direct view hostilities to the General Government and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Capt. 2d Infantry, Commanding Troops.

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the National and State authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Gov. Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property, etc."

June 15, 1861. Col. F. P. Blair took possession of the State Capital, Gov. Jackson, Gen. Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of Gen. Lyon and Col. John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of Gen. Sigel and Gov. Jackson.

July 6, 1861. Gen. Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. Gen. John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagement General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

- August 12, 1864. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.
- August 20, 1864. General Price issued a proclamation.
- August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the State.
- August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.
- September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.
- September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood creek.
- September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in Gen. Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.
- September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Springfield on Colonel Mulligan's forces.
- September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.
- October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.
- November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.
- November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.
- November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month, with headquarters in St. Louis.
- November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.
- December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.
- December 23-25. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines.
- March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.
- January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers :

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI. }
ST. LOUIS, January 8, 1862.

(General Order No. 10.)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri, (St. Louis City papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railroad companies and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia,

editor and proprietor of "*The Boone County Standard*," for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Jos. C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between the forces under Major John Y. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville.

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the forces of General Marmaduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER, }
KANSAS CITY MO., August 25, 1863. }

(General Order No. 11.)

First.—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw township, Jackson county, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second.—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third.—The provisions of General Order No. 10, from these headquarters,

will at once be vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to the operations of paragraph First of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth—Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant*.

October 12–13, Battle of Arrow Creek.

January, 1864, General Rosecrans takes command of the Department

September, 1864, Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Morceau River.

October 5, 1864, Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.

October 8, 1864, Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864, Battle at Little Blue Creek.

September 27, 1864, Massacre at Centralia, by Captain Bill Anderson.

October 27, 1864, Capt. Anderson killed.

December —, 1864 General Rosecrans relieved, and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially, of a military character, in the State after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the civil war. It will be found, however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State :

Potosi, May 14, 1861.

Boonville, June 17, 1861.

Carthage, July 5, 1861.

Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.

Overton's Run, July 17, 1861.

Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.

Wilson's Creek, August 9, 1861.

Athens, August 5, 1861.

Moreton, August 20, 1861.

Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.

Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.

Norfolk, September 10, 1861.

Lexington, September 12–20, 1861.

Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.

Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.

Osceola, September 25, 1861.

Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1861.

Lebanon, Oct. 13, 1861.

Linn Creek, Oct. 15, 1861.

Big River Bridge, Oct. 15, 1861.

Fredericktown, Oct. 21, 1861.

Springfield, Oct. 25, 1861.

Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.

Piketon, Nov. 8, 1861.

Little Blue, Nov. 10, 1861.

Clark's Station, Nov. 11, 1861.

Zion Church, Dec. 28, 1871.

Silver Creek, Jan. 15, 1862.

New Madrid, Feb. 28, 1862.

Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.

Neosho, April 22, 1862.

Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.

Chariton River, July 30, 1862.

Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.

Pierces Mill, June —, 1862.

Florida, July 22, 1862.

Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.

Kirksville, Aug. 6, 1862.

Compton's Ferry, Aug. 8, 1862.

Yellow Creek, Aug. 13, 1862.

Independence, Aug. 11, 1862.

Lone Jack, Aug. 16, 1862.

Newtonia, Sept. 13, 1862.

Springfield, Jan. 8, 1863.

Cape Girardeau, April 29, 1863.

Arrow Rock, Oct. 12 and 13, 1863.

Pilot Knob, Sept. —, 1864.

Harrison, Sept. —, 1864.

Moreau River, Oct. 7, 1864.

Prince's Ford, Oct. 5, 1864.

Glasgow, Oct. 8, 1864.

Little Blue Creek, Oct. 20, 1864.

Albany, Oct. 27, 1864.

Near Rocheport, Sept. 23, 1864.

Centralia, Sept. 27, 1864.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

Black Hawk War—Mormon Difficulties—Florida War—Mexican War.

On the 14th day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokux, near Dixon's Ferry in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his State, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defense of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone county, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jaimison, of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman, of Boone county, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained till September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson county, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far West—upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time—was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their "Zion," and gave it the name of "The New Jerusalem." They published here *The Evening Star*, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in a minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clannishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri river, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press, they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain

condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of November following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the county with their families by January 1st on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.

Leaving Jackson county, they crossed the Missouri and located in Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, and selected in Caldwell county a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were exerting themselves in the East and in different portions of Europe, converts had constantly flocked to their standard, and "Far West," and other Mormon settlements, rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers, they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 two of their leaders settled in the town of DeWitt, on the Missouri river, having purchased the land from an Illinois merchant. DeWitt was in Carroll county, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town—Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify Col. Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at DeWitt), what they intended to do.

Col. Hinkle upon being notified by this committee became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to force them from DeWitt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, nothing daunted, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men bivouacked near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to await reinforcements. Troops from Howard, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier-General; Ebenezer Price, Colonel; Singleton Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Sarchel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault but before the attack was commenced Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard county, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Earickson should propose to the Mormons that, if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Howard county, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in DeWitt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons without further delay, loaded up their

wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell county. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out, on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways—the result of their own acts—but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major-General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the 1st brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of General A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. General John B. Clark, of Howard county was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked river, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to General Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone county for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hyrum.

FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone county by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the second regiment were raised and attached to the first. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Col. Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mustered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Col. Gentry to march to Okeechobee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissimmee river, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued, in which Col. Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war, against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister States however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The "Legion" was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri, called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to Santa Fe—under command of General Stephen W. Kearney.

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway counties. Of this regiment A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole counties commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made colonel, and D. D. Mitchell lieutenant colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay county, was chosen colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls county, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Laffland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Brazito, Sacramento, Canada, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

"A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame."

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

Missouri as an Agricultural State—The Different Crops—Live Stock—Horses—Mules—Milch Cows—Oxen and other Cattle—Sheep—Hogs—Comparisons—Missouri Adapted to Live Stock—Cotton—Broom-Corn and other Products—Fruits—Berries—Grapes—Railroads—First Neigh of the "Iron Horse" in Missouri—Names of Railroads—Manufactures—Great Bridge at St. Louis.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life, there is none more honorable, none more independent, and none more conducive to health and happiness.

"In ancient times the sacred plow employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared, your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,

Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow and greatly independent lived."

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any State in the Union. It is indeed the farmer's kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the State, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case, it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No State or Territory has a more complete and rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hill-sides, and wend their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size, as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here, nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878.

Indian Corn	93,062,000 bushels
Wheat	20,196,000 "
Rye	732,000 "
Oats	19,584,000 "
Buckwheat	46,400 "
Potatoes	5,415,000 "
Tobacco	23,023,000 pounds
Hay	1,620,000 tons

There were 3,552,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800; oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay, 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, \$24,196,224; wheat, \$13,531,320; rye, \$300,120; oats, \$3,325,120; buckwheat, \$24,128; potatoes, \$2,057,700; tobacco, \$1,151,150; hay, \$10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, \$7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules and milch cows in the different States for 1879:

STATES.	HORSES.	MULES.	MILCH COWS.
Maine	81,700 . . . . .	. . . . .	169,100
New Hampshire . .	57,100 . . . . .	. . . . .	98,100
Vermont	77,400 . . . . .	. . . . .	217,800
Massachusetts . . .	131,000 . . . . .	. . . . .	160,700
Rhode Island . . .	16,200 . . . . .	. . . . .	22,000
Connecticut	53,500 . . . . .	. . . . .	116,500

STATES.	HORSES.	MULES.	MILCH COWS.
New York	898,900	11,800	1,446,200
New Jersey	114,500	14,400	152,200
Pennsylvania	614,500	24,900	828,400
Delaware	19,900	4,000	23,200
Maryland	108,600	11,300	100,500
Virginia	208,700	30,600	236,200
North Carolina	144,200	74,000	232,300
South Carolina	59,600	51,500	131,300
Georgia	119,200	97,200	273,100
Florida	22,400	11,900	70,000
Alabama	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi	97,200	100,000	188,000
Louisiana	79,300	80,700	110,900
Texas	618,000	180,200	544,500
Arkansas	180,500	89,300	187,700
Tennessee	323,700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia	122,200	2,400	130,500
Kentucky	386,900	117,800	257,200
Ohio	772,700	26,700	714,100
Michigan	333,800	4,300	416,900
Indiana	688,800	61,200	439,200
Illinois	1,100,000	138,000	702,400
Wisconsin	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota	247,300	7,000	278,900
Iowa	770,700	43,400	676,200
MISSOURI	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas	275,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska	157,200	13,600	127,600
California	273,000	25,700	459,600
Oregon	109,700	3,500	112,400
Nev., Col. and Ter's	250,000	25,700	423,600

It will be seen from the above table, that Missouri is the *fifth* State in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch-cows, and the leading State in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and other cattle, Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other State produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,000. In 1879 Missouri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other State produced, excepting Iowa. The number of sheep, was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879, by the different States, is as follows :

STATES.	NO.	STATES.	NO.
Ohio	932,878	MISSOURI	965,839
Indiana	622,321	Wisconsin	472,108
Illinois	3,214,896	Kentucky	212,412
Iowa	569,763		

Average weight per head for each State :

STATES.	POUNDS.	STATES.	POUNDS.
Ohio	210.47	MISSOURI	213.32
Indiana	193.80	Wisconsin	220.81
Illinois	225.71	Kentucky	210.11
Iowa	211.98		

From the above, it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other State excepting Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising State of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges for stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon the thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the State, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscot, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas, hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables, are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines, are cultivated with great success, as are also, the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and black berry.

The grape has not been produced, with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879, was nearly half a million of gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago, the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time, within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the State. Her fertile prairies, and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed, and utilized in her manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the State would be secured; a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed, and many others in contemplation. The State is already well supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock, aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of railroads which are operated in the State are the following:

Missouri Pacific—chartered May 10th, 1850; The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch; The Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. The Cairo & Fulton Railroad; The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; The Illinois, Missouri & Texas Railroad; The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; The Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Rail-

road Company; The Missouri & Western; The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing State. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and zinc; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well-built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied trackways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,965 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about \$100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up, amounts to over \$150,000,000 and the value of the products put upon the markets \$250,000,000, while the wages paid, are more than \$40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State, are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Green, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Girardeau, and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city of the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about \$38,194,000; carpentering \$18,763,000; meat-packing \$16,769,000; tobacco \$12,496,000; iron and castings \$12,000,000; liquors \$11,245,000; clothing \$10,022,000; lumber \$8,652,000; bagging and bags \$6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the State and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only, to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful construction is built of tubular steel, total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly \$8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracts, roadways, and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that approximates it.

The structure of Darius upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Cæsar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowding legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but the implements of peace and industry; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance, second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

Public School System—Public School System of Missouri—Lincoln Institute—Officers of Public School System—Certificates of Teachers—University of Missouri—Schools—Colleges—Institutions of Learning—Location—Libraries—Newspapers and Periodicals—No. of School Children—Amount Expended—Value of Grounds and Buildings—"The Press."

The first constitution of Missouri provided, that "one school or more, shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

It will be seen that even at that early day, (1820), the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education, for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public school system in its essential features, was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period, the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining public schools, the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were to some extent, bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices they naturally thought that the training received in public schools, could not be otherwise than defective, hence many years of probation passed, before the popular mind was prepared to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people.

We can hardly conceive of two grander and more potent promoters of civilization, than the free school and the free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the Republic and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize and instruct.

"Tis education forms the common mind;
* * * * *

"For noble youth there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will,
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws."

All the States of the Union, have in practical operation the public school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught, but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws since 1839, have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keep-

ing pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators in the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did her present admirable system of public instruction go into effect.

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the State revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

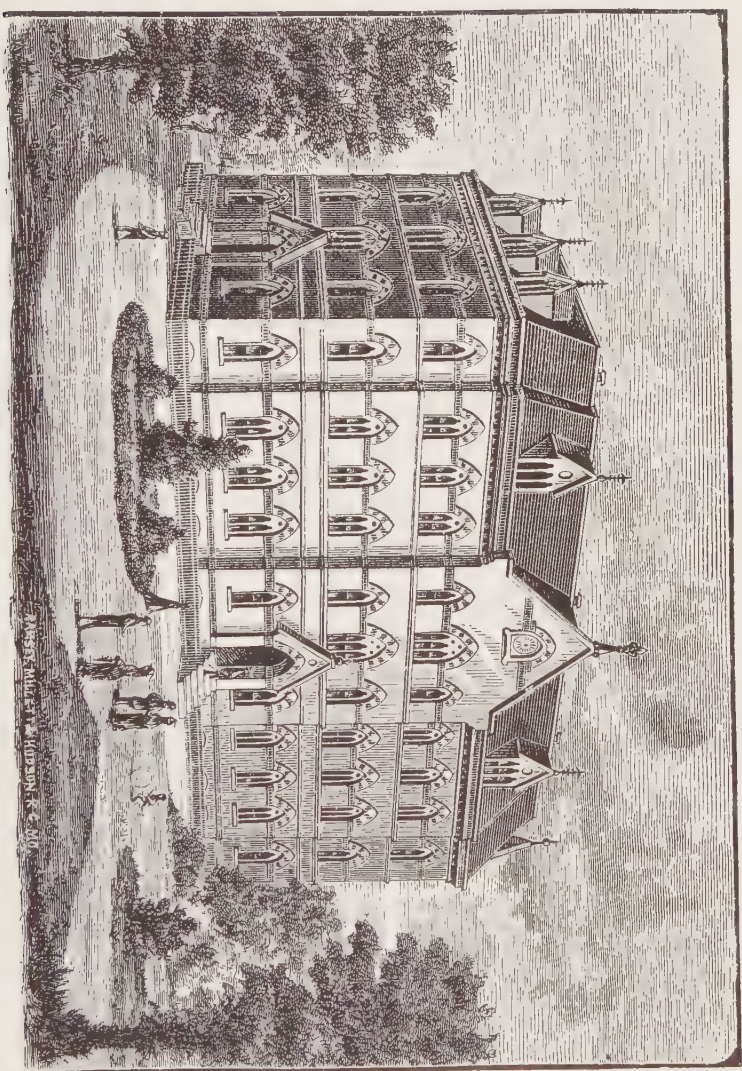
The officers having in charge the public school interests, are the State "Board of Education;" the State Superintendent; County Superintendent; County Clerk and Treasurer; Board of Directors; City and Town School Board; and Teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent, the Governor, Secretary of State and the Attorney General, the executive officer of this Board, being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law; keeps a record of all the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties; supervises the work of county school officers; delivers lectures; visits schools; distributes educational information; grants certificates of higher qualifications; and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Superintendents are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this, they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties, is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case, the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually, on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district, at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty per cent. on the one hundred dollars valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation; and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited, may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business, such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WARRENSBURG.

all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Superintendents.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examinations in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any public school of the State without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year, belong to the first class and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by the General Government, consisting of section sixteen in each congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent.; the tax permitted for school-house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University located at Columbia, Boone county. When the State was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (36.080 acres) for the support of "A Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the State. These lands were put upon the market in 1832 and brought \$75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of \$100,000. In 1839 by an act of the General Assembly, five commissioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of \$117,921, some \$18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the University is nearly \$65,000. There are still unsold about 200,000 acres of land from the grant of 1862. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly \$400,000. This University with its different departments, is opened to both male and female and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the University, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching; the Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College; and the Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institution of the State as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875:

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University	Canton.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri	Columbia.
Central College	Fayette.
Westminster College	Fulton.
Lewis College	Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute	Glasgow.
Lincoln College	Greenwood.

Hannibal College	Hannibal.
Woodland College	Independence.
Thayer College	Kidder.
La Grange College	La Grange.
William Jewell College	Liberty.
Baptist College	Louisiana.
St. Joseph College	St. Joseph.
College of Christian Brothers	St. Louis.
St. Louis University	St. Louis.
Washington University	St. Louis.
Drury College	Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College	Warrenton.

FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary	St. Joseph.
Christian College	Columbia.
Stephens' College	Columbia.
Howard College	Fayette.
Independence Female College	Independence.
Central Female College	Lexington.
Clay Seminary	Liberty.
Ingleside Female College	Palmyra.
Linden Wood College for Young Ladies	St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University)	St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary	St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy	St. Louis.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College	Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy	Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy	Chillicothe.
Grand River College	Edinburgh.
Marionville Collegiate Institute	Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary	Palmyra.
St. Paul's College	Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy	Rensselaer.
Shelby High School	Shelbyville.
Stewartville Male and Female Seminary	Stewartsville.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University)	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department)	Cape Girardeau.
Westminster College (Theological School)	Fulton.
Vardeman School of Theology (William Jewell College)	Liberty.
Concordia College	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri	Columbia.
Law School of the Washington University	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri	Columbia.
College of Physicians and Surgeons	St. Joseph.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Hospital Medical College	St. Joseph.
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
Northwestern Medical College	St. Joseph.
St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	St. Louis.
Missouri School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	St. Louis.
Missouri Central College	St. Louis.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy	St. Louis.

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

NAME.	LOCATION	VOLUMES
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.	5,500
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.	Cape Girardeau.	1,225
University of Missouri	Columbia	10,000
Athenian Society	Columbia	1,200
Union Literary Society	Columbia	1,200
Law College	Columbia	1,000
Westminster College	Fulton	5,000
Lewis College	Glasgow	3,000
Mercantile Library	Hannibal	2,219
Library Association	Independence	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson	1,000
State Library	Jefferson City	13,000
Petterman's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,300
Law Library	Kansas City	3,000
Whittemore's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School	Kirksville	1,050
William Jewell College	Liberty	4,000
St. Paul's College	Palmyra	2,000
Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy	Rolla	1,478
St. Charles Catholic Library	St. Charles	1,716
Carl Frielling's Library	St. Joseph	6,000
Law Library	St. Joseph	2,000
Public School Library	St. Joseph	2,500
Walworth & Colt's Circulating Library	St. Joseph	1,500
Academy of Science	St. Louis	2,744
Academy of Visitation	St. Louis	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers	St. Louis	22,000
Deutsche Institute	St. Louis	1,000
German Evang. Lutheran, Concordia College	St. Louis	4,800
Law Library Association	St. Louis	8,000
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis	1,000
Mrs. Cuthberts Seminary (Young Ladies)	St. Louis	1,500
Odd Fellows Library	St. Louis	4,000
Public School Library	St. Louis	40,097
St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library	St. Louis	45,000
St. Louis Seminary	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis University	St. Louis	17,000

NAME.	LOCATION.	VOLUMES.
St. Louis University Society Libraries	St. Louis	8,000
Ursuline Academy	St. Louis	2,000
Washington University	St. Louis	4,500
St. Louis Law School	St. Louis	3,000
Young Men's Sodality	St. Louis	1,327
Library Association	Sedalia	1,500
Public School Library	Sedalia	1,015
Drury College	Springfield	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and Periodicals	481
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CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	Fulton.
St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb	St. Louis.
Institution for the Education of the Blind	St. Louis.
State Asylum for Insane	Fulton.
State Asylum for the Insane	St. Louis.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute	Bolivar.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored)	Jefferson City.
City Normal School	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School	Warrensburg.

IN 1880.

Number of School Children	— — — — —
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IN 1878.

Estimated value of School Property	\$8,321,399
Total Receipts for Public Schools	4,207,617
Total Expenditures	2,406,139

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male Teachers	6,239; average monthly pay	\$36.36.
Female Teachers	5,060; average monthly pay	28.09.

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals, shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate "The Press," and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said:

But mightiest of the mighty means,
On which the arm of progress leans,
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
Mightiest of mighty is the Press.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Baptist Church—Its History—Congregational—When Founded—Its History—Christian Church—Its History—Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Its History—Methodist Episcopal Church—Its History—Presbyterian Church—Its History—Protestant Episcopal Church—Its History—United Presbyterian Church—Its History—Unitarian Church—Its History—Roman Catholic Church—Its History.

The first representatives of religious thought and training, who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, were Pere Marquette, La Salle and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period

“A church in every grove that spread
Its living roof above their heads.”

constituted for a time, their only house of worship, and yet to them

“No Temple built with hands could vie
In glory with its majesty.”

In the course of time, the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and still a little later they were sown upon her hill-sides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest Anti-Catholic religious denomination, of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau county in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1816, the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the State. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. In 1834, a general convention of all the churches of this denomination, was held in Howard County, for the purpose of effecting a central organization, at which time, was commenced what is now known, as the “General Association of Missouri Baptists.”

To this body, is committed the State mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control, a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay County. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missouri, at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the State in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torrington, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregation Home Missionary Society during that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Salmon Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary

Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational Church was founded until 1852, when the "First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis" was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria in 1864, and after the close of the war, fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the State. In 1866, Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868, to General Association. In 1866, Hannibal, Kidder, and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these, were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associations. This denomination in 1875, had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and colleges and one monthly newspaper.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Callaway, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836 by Elder R. B. Fife. The first State Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church, was held in Mexico in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions, this denomination has three State Institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, "*The Christian*," which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the State and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820, the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, western Illinois and Arkansas and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at the time in Missouri. There are now in the State, twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent but to the "Western Conference" which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year, he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1870, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1808, two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1812, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1816, there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1810, there were four traveling preachers and in 1820, fifteen traveling preachers, with over 2,000 members. In 1836, the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the State. In 1840 there were 72 traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850, the church was divided

by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850, the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875, the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church, South, reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church dates the beginning of their missionary efforts in the State as far back as 1814 but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816 at Bellevue settlement eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and in 1817 at Bonhomme, Pike County. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Gidding. The first Presbytery was organized in 1817 by the Synod of Tennessee with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1719 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis and St. Charles. These were erected with a Synod comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1838, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synods together showed 109 ministers and 146 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School, or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870, the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874 when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The *St. Louis Presbyterian*, a weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the State in 1819, when a parish was organized in the City of St. Louis. In 1828, an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary and in 1825, he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836, there were five clergymen of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Boonville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks.

Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans Home, a charitable institution was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges, and one newspaper.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the member of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern States, which two bodies united in 1858, taking

the name of United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson county in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers, and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the State, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve, in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770, Father Meurin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818, there were in the State, four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana, seven priests. A college and seminary were opened in Perry county about this period, for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi River. In 1824, a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and, through his instrumentality, the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the State. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Arch-Bishop.

In Kansas City there are five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the State was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph, and Right-Reverend John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the City of St. Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male, and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools.

Number of Sunday Schools in 1878	2,067
Number of Teachers in 1878	18,010
Number of Pupils in 1878	139,578

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at:

Central College, (M. E. South)	Fayette.
Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church)	Warrenton.
Christian Univesity (Christian)	Canton.
Concordia College Seminary (Evangelical Lutheran)	St. Louis.
Lewis College (M. E. Church)	Glasgow.
St. Vincent's College (Roman Catholic)	Cape Girardeau.
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist)	Liberty.

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

NAME AND LOCATION.

Different Counties Named Jackson—Most Favored County in the Union—The Area and Exact Geographical Position—General Observations for the Reader.

In honor of Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States, this county received its name. There are twenty counties in the Union bearing the same distinguished appellation, but Jackson county, Missouri, with her 85,000, has nearly twice the population of Jackson county, Michigan, which is second in point of inhabitants. Of these twenty counties the one in Oregon, bordering on California is much the largest in extent, having an area of 11,000 square miles, but a population in 1870 of only 4,778, and while Jackson county, Missouri, is the first in wealth and population, it is eleventh in area. Twenty-three post offices in the several States and Territories are known by the name of Jackson, and many others by the name of Jacksonville, Jackson Station, Jackson Valley, etc. It seems to have been a favorite custom to christen a new county or town with the name of some distinguished man, especially one who at that time stood prominent before the people. We have twenty eight counties, and thirty four post-towns and villages named Washington, and during the last twenty years not a State or Territory has been organized which does not contain the name of Lincoln. In this State we have counties bearing the immortal names of Washington, Webster, Clay, Douglas, Franklin, Lafayette, Lincoln, Jefferson, Green, Warren, and many more, and although it is said "there is nothing in a name," in many instances a name means a great deal. It frequently carries with it a whole history. Names are sometimes given to towns and counties by accident; sometimes they originate in the childish caprice of some one individual. Those counties and cities of our State, however, which were named after distinguished individuals, or to commemorate great national events or to perpetuate the memory of aboriginal tribes, as Jackson, Independence, and Kansas City, have real significance. The name of its principal river and the State itself are among the almost numberless examples of the significance of names with which our language is enriched.

The State had been admitted into the Union, and in the course of a few years all the best tracts of land had been taken along the Mississippi River and far up the Missouri. The county next east which now bears the name of Lafayette had been organized in 1820 and named Lillard; the pioneer pressed westward and it was supposed when he reached the mouth of the Kaw, that this

would be at the extreme limit of civilization for many years to come; but still, "westward the course of empire takes it way."

The period during which a large portion of Missouri was settled, and during which the county was organized, was a period of great events in the history of our country. In the latter part of 1817 a war with the Seminole Indians broke out. General Jackson was sent against them, and speedily brought them to terms, and for sixteen years thereafter Jackson's name was one of the most prominent in the nation. In his annual message to Congress, December, 1823, the president alluding to the Spanish colonies of America, recently recognized as sovereign powers promulgated the famous "Monroe Doctrine."

In 1820 a violent debate arose in Congress on the question of admitting Missouri as a slave-State and then the world renowned Missouri Compromise was effected.

In 1824 Lafayette came to the United States as the guest of the nation whose independence he had assisted in gaining with his blood and his fortune. The presidential campaign of 1824 had four candidates in the field, Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay, and although Jackson received a plurality of the electoral college, yet the House of Representatives elected John Quincy Adams president. The fiftieth anniversary of the national independence, July 4, 1826, was made memorable by the deaths of two eminent American patriots, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. In 1827 occurred the controversy in reference to the Creek Lands in Georgia. The vexed question of tariff agitated the country in 1828, and the most intense and bitter party strife entered the presidential campaign that fall that the country has ever experienced, and resulted in the election of Jackson president. During the greater part of Jackson's administration the Republic was agitated from center to circumference by grave and important questions championed by the eloquence and statesmanship of Webster, Clay and Calhoun. Indian wars, Nullification and the United States Bank were also before the people.

These are some of the leading events transpiring in the nation at or near the time when the county was born and christened.

Andrew Jackson was born in North Carolina March 5, 1767, and died near Nashville, Tennessee, June 8, 1845. The distinguishing features and prominent events in this great man's life are too well known by all to need further reference here, but it is no wonder the future greatness of this county was presaged by our fathers with his great name.

Jackson county is located on the extreme western border of Missouri, 160 miles from the south line, and 112 miles from the north line of the State. It is bounded on the north by Clay and Ray counties separated by the Missouri River, on the east by Lafayette and Johnson, on the south by Cass county and west by Johnson county, Kansas. The area is exactly 385,404 acres or 602 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Its boundaries are more exactly defined in the following: Beginning at the confluence of the Kaw (Kansas) and Missouri Rivers and running due south on the line dividing the States of Missouri and Kansas to a point 18.86 miles from the starting point the southwest corner of the county is reached; thence due east on the line dividing the counties of Jackson and Cass to southeast corner of section thirty-three (33), township forty-seven (47) north of the Base Line, and range twenty-nine (29) west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, a distance of 26.27 miles the southeast corner of the county is established; thence north on the line dividing Jackson from Johnson and Lafayette to the Missouri River a distance of 21.57 miles, thence in a westerly course following the meanderings of the river a distance of forty miles to the point of starting.

The south and east lines were run by the land surveyors who surveyed most of the country in this vicinity, at a magnetic variation of from 7° 30' to 9°, and the west line of the county was established by the commission appointed to locate

the western boundary of Missouri, September 23d, 1823, at the true variation of $11^{\circ} 8'$. The latitude of the mouth of the Kaw (Kansas) river, is exactly $39^{\circ} 4'$, that of Kansas City and Independence being the same. The longitude of Kansas City is $94^{\circ} 30'$ west.

Beginning at the south-east corner of Jackson county, for a distance of six miles Johnson county forms its eastern boundary, the remaining 15.57 miles to the Missouri River is the dividing line between Lafayette and Jackson. Beginning with the north-east corner of Jackson county, the Missouri forms the boundary line between Ray and Jackson for a distance of nine or ten miles, and for the remainder of the distance it separates Jackson and Clay counties. The center of Jackson county is two hundred and seventy miles a little north of west of St. Louis by the shortest railroad line. By the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Kansas City is two hundred and eighty-two miles from St. Louis, and one hundred and fifty-seven miles from Jefferson City. By the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Kansas City is five hundred and thirty miles from Chicago. By the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the distance is four hundred and eighty-nine miles. At Kansas City, the north-west corner of the county, the Missouri River makes a great bend from the south to the east, and from thence pursues an easterly course till it unites its waters with the Mississippi. No other county in the State is so favorably located as Jackson. It is in the heart of the best agricultural region in the Missouri Valley, and enjoys the center of traffic for western Missouri and eastern Kansas. Situated as it is in the exact geographical center of the Republic, north and south, and only a few miles east of the geographical center east and west, and possessing natural and developing resources superior to all other sections of the country, the future greatness of Jackson county is almost beyond our comprehension. Having referred at sufficient length to the name and location of the county we now proceed with a few general observations, which will be found of service to the reader. The difficulty of compiling a history of Jackson county, we do not underestimate.

The importance of the work becomes more and more apparent as, in passing from one county to another, we become more and more deeply impressed by the fact that there exists throughout the several counties of the State a deplorable, if not a reprehensible ignorance of those events which form the staple of local history, in which consist the data for determining the ratio of material progress and which form the sole basis for estimating the social, mental and moral conditions of the present. The difficulty of the task consists, to a large extent, in the fact that the events to be treated, while they have to do with the past, are so intimately interwoven with the present, that they are a part of it. The writer of history, as a general rule, deals wholly with the affairs of past generations, and his aim is to pause when he arrives at the realm bounded by the memory of men now living. The whole field of our investigations lies inside that boundary line, as there are, doubtless, some who will peruse these pages, who have witnessed and acted a part in the events which we shall attempt to narrate.

The first settlement in the county was made in 1808, and there continued to be new arrivals from that time until the organization of the county, December 15th, 1826. More importance attaches to the first few, than to the many who came subsequently. The history properly dates from its organization, and taking that date as a beginning, there is a period of fifty-five years since then, and some who were here at that time or came shortly after, still live, and have been critical observers of passing events, even as they will be critical readers of the following pages. And such, while they have grown old in body by reason of the hardships and privations incident upon a life of more than ordinary activity and trial, have not grown old in mind. Each one of such knows the history of the county; and be it said with due reverence for their hoary heads and bended forms, each one knows that history better than any one else. Such readers are very uncharitable

critics: and a work of this kind absolutely accurate in all its details and particulars, were it within the power of human ability to make such a work, would undoubtedly be pronounced by many well-meaning and honest persons, faulty and untrustworthy. This results from the fact that fifty-five years, though not a long period in the history of the world, is a long time in the past life of an individual. Events occurring at that length of time in the past we think we know perfectly well, when the fact is, we know them very imperfectly. This is proved and illustrated by the reluctance and hesitation manifested invariably by old settlers when called upon to give the details of some early transaction; the old settler usually hesitates before giving a date, and after having finally settled down upon the year and month when a certain event occurred, will often come to you in less than a day and request the privilege of correcting the date. In the meantime you have found another old settler who was an eye-witness of the act in question, and the date he will give you does not correspond with the first date, nor the corrected-date as given by the first old settler.

We have noticed the same uncertainty in regard to other details of a particular transaction, such for instance, as an early election, whether Mr. A was the successful or defeated candidate; and in regard to an altercation whether Jones or Smith was the aggressor.

There is, at this time, living in a neighboring county, a noble old gray-head ed man, whose pioneer feet trod close to the tracks of the receding red man; who has held many offices of honor and trust, and although life has lost none of its charms, he would rather die than utter an untruthful word or commit a dishonorable deed. It appeared from the official record that at an early day he held the office of county surveyor, and the fact having been made public in a work of this kind, he sought out the writer and informed him that the statement was incorrect; that not he but a certain Mr. B. had been elected to the position named at the time mentioned. He clung tenaciously to his position and refused to recede from it even when the poll book was produced confirming the statement of the writer. To this day, the old gentleman firmly believes that Mr. B. and not himself was county surveyor in 1849, although in addition to the evidence of the poll book, was the evidence of the county plat book where were certified over his signature, the surveys of at least three different towns. There are some marked exceptions, but as a rule, the memory of the old settler is untrustworthy; his idea of the general outlines are generally correct, but no one who puts the proper estimate upon his mental faculties when they are impaired by age and weakened by the many infirmities of years, will trust his memory in the arbitrament of questions of particulars and details.

The historian who goes into a county possessed of none of the information, which those have after years of residence, works at a great disadvantage in several respects. At first he knows not whom to consult or where to find important records, he must necessarily spend considerable time in learning what others already know. He, however, possesses advantages which more than outweigh his disadvantages: he enters upon his work with an unbiased mind. He has no friends to reward and no enemies to punish, his mind is not preoccupied and prejudiced by reports which may have incidentally come into his possession while transacting the ordinary affairs of business, and when, in addition to this, he is much better qualified for the task, and to discriminate between statements, seemingly of equal weight than those who immediately or remotely are interested parties and whose regular employment lies in other fields of industry. This is true, even though the former be a total stranger and the latter have become familiar with men and things by many years of intercourse and acquaintance. He is best judge and best juror who is totally unacquainted with both plaintiff and defendant, and he is best qualified to arbitrate between conflicting facts of history, who comes to the task without that bias which is the price one must pay for

acquaintanceship and familiarity. The best history of France was written by an Englishman, and the most authentic account of American institutions was written by a Frenchman, and it remained for an American to write the only authentic history of the Dutch Republic.

The American people are much given to reading, but the kind of reading is such that in reference to many it may truthfully be said, that "truth is stranger than fiction." Especially is this the case with respect to those facts of history belonging to one's own immediate county and neighborhood. This is, perhaps, not so much the fault in every instance of the reader as the book maker. Books, as a rule, are made to sell, and in order that a book may have a large sale, its matter must be of such general character as to be applicable to general, rather than particular conditions—to station and State rather than to county and township.

Thus it is, that no histories heretofore published pertain to matters of county and neighborhood affairs, for, such books, in order to have a sale over a large extent of territory, must necessarily be very voluminous and contain much matter of no interest to the general reader. The fault, however, belongs not wholly to the book publisher; it lies partly at the door of the people themselves. Things are regarded great in proportion as they are far off. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." Like a lens of wonderful power of refraction, it makes events important in proportion as they are far away. The fact is illustrated by the thousands who annually leave America for a journey through Europe. The inconvenience, the expense and the danger of an ocean voyage are cheerfully endured by the tourist in order that he may view the mountains and rivers of Germany and Italy, whilst loftier peaks, larger rivers, higher cataracts and broader plains at home conspire to make American scenery grander and more magnificent by far than any European scenery, and the thousands who cross the Atlantic to view the Rhine, know nothing of their own beautiful Hudson or grand Missouri; they become ecstatic at the prospect from the Alps when their own homes are in the shadow of loftier mountains. It is the same with men as with great events and grand scenery; the great man is usually in the distance, and now, as eighteen hundred years ago, it is true that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." The same is true of books. For many years after the settlement of America, no book was regarded as worth reading which had not been published in London or Edinburgh and contained a certain quality of matter. In more recent times, no book could be sold which was not published in New York or Boston. Owing to the enterprise of western authors, and intrepidity of certain western publishers, the fact has been demonstrated recently, that a book worth reading, may be written and printed west of the Alleghany Mountains, and people are beginning to realize that right in their own state and in their own county are to be found materials for the making of books, the reading of which will afford more interest and profit than those books which are concerned with times and places more remote.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Names and Description of Water Courses—The Surface—Beautiful Land—Timber, etc.

Big Blue—There are in Jackson county four considerable creeks and some other smaller streams. Nearly all have a general course north and discharge their waters into the Missouri. The largest, Big Blue, rises in the south-eastern corner of Johnson county, Kansas, and at first taking a north-easterly course, immediately enters this county at the south-west corner of Washington township; it then follows a course nearly north across the whole township of Washington, forms the dividing line between Brooking and Westport townships, then between the townships of Blue and Kaw and forms a confluence with the Missouri six miles below Kansas City. It has a deep channel and rapid current. On both sides for nearly its whole course there is timber of good quality, and outcropping from the bluffs building stone is found in endless quantities.

Brush creek, one of its principal tributaries, also rises in Johnson county, Kansas, flows east across the center of Westport township and forms a junction with the Big Blue about six miles from its mouth.

Little Blue—This creek has a longer course than any other stream flowing over the surface of Jackson county. It rises in Cass county near the Kansas line, and taking a north-easterly course, traverses Jackson county its entire length through the geographical center of the same. It separates Washington from Prairie township, Prairie from Brooking, then flows through the eastern part of Brooking and the southern part of Blue, after which it separates Sni-a-bar and Fort Osage from Blue township. Its tributaries are East Fork and Clear Creek, both of which join it near the center of the county from the east. There is considerable timber along its lower course but from the center of the county south, timber is not plenty.

Fire Prairie Creek—In Sni-a-bar township this creek rises and flows north and east into Lafayette county and thence into the Missouri. It has numerous tributaries but all are small.

Sni-a-bar Creek—Rises close by the little town of Lone Jack near the southeast corner of the county in Van Buren township, flows north into Sni-a-bar township, thence east into Lafayette county and finally discharges its waters into the Missouri.

Big Creek—Rises near Lee's Summit in Prairie township, flows south into Cass county, thence south east, finding its way into the Osage River a little distance above Warsaw, in Benton county. Rock Creek one of the most noted creeks in the county, though small, forms its head waters south-west of Independence, flows north and empties into the Missouri a short distance below the mouth of Big Blue. There are still other small creeks in the county and among them we mention Spring, Bryan's, Camp, Mouse, Big Cedar and Little Cedar.

Numbering by counties, Jackson is the eighth from the Arkansas line, and the sixth from the Iowa State line. It is on very near the same parallel of latitude as Annapolis, Md., and Cincinnati, O., being about 39° north. It consists of nine civil townships, equal in area to a little more than sixteen and a half Congressional townships. The civil townships as now constituted are as follows: Blue, Fort Osage, Sni-a-bar, Van Buren, Prairie, Washington, Brooking, Westport and Kaw. None of these correspond to the regular Congressional townships as is customary in the newer States. The boundaries in most cases follow

the course of some creek or river, and on this account the lines of these townships are very irregular. The present arrangement of townships, all things considered, is as good as could be made. The Missouri River makes a regular division of the northern part of the county into civil townships impracticable. It must not be supposed, however, that the present sub-division of the county into civil townships has been such from the beginning; on the contrary it has been the growth of years and has only become possible in more recent times. Originally the first settlements were the basis for the formation of the first townships, and new townships were formed from time to time as the county settled up, and such organizations became possible. The sub-divisions of the county into civil townships as they originally existed together with the subsequent changes is a matter which forms a very interesting and important part of the county's history. It will be treated more fully elsewhere. The surface of the county is an undulating plane, there being, however, several marked elevations and depressions in the vicinity of the Missouri River and the creeks. The surface in most places is far from being flat, and there is a perfect system of natural drainage. From some of the highest points the eye commands views of exquisite loveliness, embracing the silvery course of river and creek, the waving foliage of trees, the undulating surface of the prairie, with cultivated farms, farm houses—from the log hut of the first settler, to the brick or painted houses and barns of the more advanced cultivators of the soil, and the palatial mansions of the wealthy capitalist.

A writer of considerable reputation and a close student of natural history, says:

“The real beauty of this section can hardly be surpassed; undulating prairies, interspersed with open groves of timber, and watered with pebbly or rocky streams, pure and transparent, with banks spotted here and there with timber and again with green sward of the prairie—there are the ordinary features of the landscape. For centuries, the successive annual crops have accumulated organic matter on the surface to such an extent, that the succession, even of exhausting crops will not materially impoverish the land.”

Jackson county is well watered, as before stated, by many streams, the principal being the Missouri River. All the streams are timbered, especially in the northern portions of the county. The surface of the earth in some portions is quite broken and uneven, but as these portions are generally covered with timber, they are none the less valuable. In other parts of the county, the land near the streams is rather level in some places, but the very superior system of drainage renders it unsurpassed for agricultural purposes. The high table lands away from the streams are unsurpassed for fertility. The “divides,” as they are called, embrace three belts of land about ten miles wide and extending the whole length of the county north and south. This, as well as the county generally, is settled by thrifty, enterprising and industrious citizens. The soil is chiefly a rich loam of vegetable deposit with a porous subsoil. The depth of the vegetable deposit, which has been accumulating for ages, varies from two to six feet, and is inexhaustible in fertility. The ease with which the soil is cultivated, is an important item to the farmer. One man with team can tend from forty to sixty acres of corn. There is very little waste land in the county. Such portions as are not well adapted to the cultivation and growth of wheat, corn and other cereals are the best for grazing lands. The county presented to the first settlers an easy task in subduing the wild land. Its broad prairies in the south were fields almost ready for the planting of the crop, and its rich black soil seemed to be awaiting impatiently the opportunity of paying rewards in the shape of abundant crops as a tribute to the labors of the husbandman. The farms of Jackson county are generally large, unbroken by sloughs and without other obstructions such as stumps and boulders, but they are excellently well cultivated. Corn planters, reaping machines, mowers and all kinds of labor-saving machinery can be used

with great ease. The prairie of the county is gently rolling throughout its whole extent. The timber is of a good quality, but the original growth has, to a considerable extent, disappeared in some parts.

TIMBER.

The first settlements of the county were invariably made in the timber or contiguous thereto. The early settlers so chose both as a matter of necessity and convenience. The presence of timber aided materially in bringing about an early settlement, and it aided in two ways: first, the county had to depend on emigration from the older settled States of the East for its population, and especially Kentucky and Tennessee. These States originally were almost covered with dense forests, and farms were made by clearing off certain portions of the timber. Almost every farm there, after it became thoroughly improved, still retained a certain tract of timber commonly known as "the woods." The woods is generally regarded as the most important part of the farm, and the average farmer regarded it as indispensable. When he emigrated west, one objection to Jackson county was the scarcity of timber, and he did not suppose that it would be possible to open up a farm on the bleak prairie. To live in a region devoid of the familiar sight of timber seemed unendurable, and the average Kentuckian could not entertain the idea of founding a home away from the familiar forest trees. Then again the idea entertained by the early immigrants to Missouri, that timber was a necessity was not simply theoretical. The early settler must have a house to live in, fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and fences to inclose his claim. At that time there were no railroads by which lumber could be transported from the pineries. No coal mine had yet been opened and few if any had been discovered. Timber was an absolute necessity, without which material improvement was an impossibility.

No wonder that a gentleman from the East, who in early times came to the prairie region of Missouri on a prospecting tour with a view of permanent location, returned home in disgust and embodied his views of the country in the following rhyme:

"Oh! lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffalo and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel hump,
And be a Yankee Doodle beggar,
Than where I never see a stump,
And shake to deaths with fever'n ager."

The pioneers were in the main, descendants of the hardy backwoodsmen when that was a new country. When farms were opened in that country a large belt of timber was invariably reserved from which the farmer could draw his supply of logs for lumber and fence rails for fencing, and fuel for heating and cooking purposes. Even to the present time, a farm without this accompanying patch of timber is exceedingly rare in those countries.

Having from their youth up become accustomed to the familiar sight of timber, there is no wonder that the early immigrants were dissatisfied, deprived as they were of the familiar sight of timber and shut off from the familiar sound of the wind passing through the branches of the oaks.

In this day of railroads, herd laws, cheap lumber and cheap fuel, it is easy enough to open a farm and build up a comfortable home away out on the prairie, far from the timber. But not so under the circumstances surrounding the first settlers. There was no way of shipping lumber, coal mines were unknown, and before a parcel of land could be cultivated it was necessary to fence it. Hence,

the most important resource in the development of this western country, was the belts of timber which skirted the streams; and the settlers who first hewed out homes in the timber, while at present, not the most enterprising and progressive, were, nevertheless, an essential factor in the solution of the problem.

Along either side of the various streams which flow across the country, were originally belts of timber; at certain places, generally near the mouths of the smaller tributaries, the belt of timber widened out, thus forming a grove, or what was frequently called a point, and at these points or groves were the first settlements made; here were the first beginnings of civilization; here "began to operate those forces which have made the wilderness a fruitful place and caused the desert to blossom as the rose."

Much of the primeval forest has been removed for the building of houses and the construction of fences; other portions and probably the largest part, have been ruthlessly and improvidently destroyed. This destruction of timber has been somewhat compensated by the planting of artificial groves. Among the most abundant of the trees originally found is the walnut, so highly prized in all countries for manufacturing purposes. Oaks, of several varieties, are still very plenty, although for many years this wood has been used for fuel. The best timber in the State is to be found in this county. Detached groves, both natural and artificial, are found at many places throughout the county, which are not only ornamental, in that they vary the monotony, but are very useful in that they have a very important bearing on the climate. It is a fact fully demonstrated by the best authority that climate varies with the physiognomy of a country.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY, BOTANY AND CLIMATE.

General Observations—Different Formations—Indications of Coal—Trees, Plants and other Productions—Horticulture—Bee Culture—Climate and Health—The Jackson County Cyclone—Climate, Health and Disease Continued.

A few introductory words may not be out of place at this time, and a brief synopsis of this chapter will doubtless benefit the reader and furnish a guide for the writer. In all branches of intellectual and physical labor some plan of operations is at first necessary. Every person who aspires to the position of an intelligent American citizen, capable of discharging all duties which attach to such a person, must read, and his reading should, if not extensive, be devoted to matters which particularly affect him in the proper understanding of home and local affairs; he should be informed in regard to the history of his own State and county, he should, in brief, read just such a work as we propose to make the history of Jackson county. But if he should even read no more it would be well for him to have the facts of local Geology, Botany and Health presented in such a form that it may serve for reference. In this chapter we shall notice but briefly the most important facts in relation to these two sciences as they appertain to Jackson county. Jackson county might be taken as a representative county in the State, not only for agriculture, horticulture and internal improvements, but also in respect to its physical features, mineral resources, growth of forest trees and plants and cultivated crops of all kinds. Its soil, surface, drainage, salubrity of climate and other desirable qualities are not surpassed in the Union.

There are five sub-divisions of geological time, and beginning with the earliest formation they are named as follows: Azoic, or Archean, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Cenozoic and Age of Man. The Paleozoic Time is divided into (1), the Silurian Age, or age of invertebrates, (2), the Devonian Age, or age of fishes, and (3), the Carboniferous Age, or age of the formation of coal. Mesozoic Time includes the Reptilian Age, or age of reptiles. The Cenozoic Time includes the Mammalian Age, or age of mammals. This brings us to the Tertiary Period, or the geological formation which includes all the rock formations found in this county. The sub division of the Tertiary Period are, beginning with the lowest, the Eocene, the Miocene and Pliocene. The Quaternary, or time of the alluvial deposit ushering in the age of man is at the surface. The average thickness of the tertiary formation is 1,319 feet. The Quaternary, or Post tertiary formation, as it is sometimes called, extends to a depth in Jackson county ranging from a few feet to 150 feet. This last formation includes the bluff, or Loess formation, also the alluvial deposits and soils above the tertiary rocks. The Quaternary includes three periods; 1, the Glacial, or the Drift; 2, the Champlain, and 3, the Recent, or Terrance.

The following general vertical section of coal-measure rocks below the Jackson county group is taken from the geological survey of Missouri for 1872. Beginning with the top rock at Kansas City and Independence, a strata thirty feet thick of irregularly bedded gray and buff thin bedded limestone, then blue clay shales with ochre concretions twenty-five feet thick, bluish gray limestone containing large fossils, five feet thick, blue and bituminous shales two feet, even bed of coralline limestone one foot, blue shales within upper part, five feet, drab limestone nine feet, blue and olive shales five feet, nodular and buff shales two feet, irregularly bedded bluish drab limestone three feet, fossils eighteen feet, shales fifteen feet, blue limestone with fossils fourteen feet, blue clay shales two and one-half feet, rotten coal four inches, very dark blue silicious limestone with lenticular forms and concretionary beds of black chert with numerous fossils especially in upper part, nine feet, fine-grained dove and drab-colored limestone with calcite specks throughout, nine feet four inches, shales five inches, irregularly bedded drab and blue limestone with some chert concretions and has buff shaly partings with fossils, three feet eight inches, blue shales five inches, concretionary ash-blue limestone fourteen inches, blue shales eleven inches, bituminous shales one foot, seven inches, clay shales, two feet, nodular and shelly fine grained limestone four feet, oölite limestone one foot, Bethany Falls limestone, dun and gray twenty feet, blue clay shales two feet, bituminous shales one foot four inches, blue clay shales seven inches, concretionary limestone six inches, blue clay shales two feet, gray and ferruginous limestone six feet, clay shales fourteen feet, calcareous sandstone and sandy limestone two feet."

The above rocks have entire thickness of 240 feet. The area and thickness of the coal measures are obtained from the same report: The upper or barren coal measures of Missouri include a vertical thickness of 1087 feet. To this we add 180 feet of the Atchison county rocks with probably about fifty feet of rock not seen in Missouri which should be placed at a lower geological position than our Atchison county rock, thus making a total of 1317 of upper coal measures, extending to the highest rock in Atchison county, and embracing an area of 8406 square miles, including the rocks in the counties of Atchison, Holt, Nodaway, Andrew, Buchanan, Clinton, Dekalb, Gentry, Worth, Harrison, Daviess, Platte, Clay, and most of Cass, Jackson Caldwell, with limited areas in Johnson, Lafayette, Ray, Livingston, Grundy and Mercer.

The south and last boundary of the upper coal measures is about as follows: Entering the State near the southwest part of Cass county, passing eastwardly, near Harrisonville, thence northeast across the mounds between Big Creek and Camp Branch, thence northeast to the middle of T. 46, R. 29, thence north to

Chapel Hill in Lafayette county, thence via Oak Grove and Pink Hill or Owens' Landing on the Missouri River, crossing the river, the line passes down to the vicinity of Albany, Ray county, thence it tends off to the north part of Ray county and the line of Caldwell and Livingston counties, thence northwardly along the ridges on the west side of the east bank of Grand River, to the line of Grundy and Mercer counties, and thence northwardly to Iowa State line. Around and without this line are occasional outlines of upper coal measure rocks, for instance, Center Knob at Kingsville, Johnson county, and the knobs to the north, the long ridge east and north of Greenton, Lafayette county, Grady's Knob near Wellington and hills east of Grand River, Mercer county. Within this border where the streams have made deep erosions, the sandstones of the middle coal series are often exposed for some distance up stream, as for instance, on Big Creek, Cass county, nearly to Jackson county line, on Little Blue, Jackson county, as far up as the middle of T.48 and on Shoal Creek, Caldwell county, nearly to Kingston, and up the west fork of Grand River above Gallatin.

In this great thickness of upper coal measures, only about eight thin seams of coal are found, amounting in the aggregate to about four feet, including one of ten inches, another of about a foot, two are three inches in thickness and the others mere streaks of one to two inches thick.

COAL.

Speaking more particular of coal, it may be proper first to observe that in the fall of 1859, a company was formed for the purpose of sinking a shaft, and the shares at that time were \$100 each. The members of the company, so far as the writer can now collect, were, J. A. Lobb, R. N. Hudspeth, John Wilson, David Waldo, Wm. McCoy, W. N. White, N. B. Stone and M. O. Jones. There was no money paid in at that time neither was the company fully organized, and the war put an end to the undertaking before the work was done. The theory advanced at that time was, that coal in paying quantities had been found all around Jackson county, and that from the known laws of the coal measures it must underlie our county; but deeper than in some counties adjacent. The Lexington coal formation had been traced as far up the Missouri River as Napoleon, where it was to be seen at low water mark, and that it still continued, was evidenced from the fact the floods of 1844 threw up quite a quantity of coal on the head of an island just below Cogswell's (now Mathews') landing. Jonathan Colcord hauled several loads from thence to blacksmith shops in and near Sibley. Some of the blocks were as large as two men could lift and the coal was said to be of the best quality.

A. M. Allen, living near Cogswell's landing, about two years before the war, struck a layer of excellent coal about eighteen inches thick, in a well some thirty-five or forty feet deep, at the foot of a bluff in Fire Prairie bottom. A mile or two south of Mr. Allen's discovery in the hills of Fire Prairie Creek, coal has also been found of about the same thickness. The last mentioned formation can be traced through the Bone Hill country to Sni-a-bar Creek, and across the creek up Horse Shoe Branch to the neighborhood of Oak Grove. The next best surface indications are to be found about three miles northwest of Lone Jack, on the head waters of Sni-a-bar Creek, where sand rock, similar to the sand rock that overlies the Warrensburg coal, is to found, but no coal has been discovered or even prospected for at this place. Surface indications in nearly all the remaining portions of Jackson county are not good, and the presumption is, if we get coal outside of the above named localities, we must go deep, although there are numerous beds of shale or slate all over the county, and some of them carry a very thin seam of coal, as may seen in the railroad cut north of Little Blue station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

We will now glance at the configuration of our county with reference to coal

deposits. Stratified coal, in the carboniferous age, it is conceded, extended over great areas of country, and at that time the deposits were about on the same level; the thickness of the deposits were not uniform, but would vary gradually at different places. In subsequent geologic periods the strata of the earth's surface became greatly changed, so that in some places they were wavy, in other places broken by faults or other depressions, and in other places, particularly in mountainous countries, they were changed by upheaval and the shrinkage of the earth into folds of every conceivable angle, from the horizontal to the perpendicular.

The surface of our county gives but little evidence of upheaval, hence all stratified formations that are in place, including the coal measures, have not changed their former horizontal positions abruptly, but gradually, and have generally a wavy dip or angle of depression for consideration, and then changing the angle for some other direction. The dip of the stratifications in this county appears to be toward the west or northwest, and the geologic, or rock formations at the water's edge Kansas City are similar to the formations on the top of Bone Hill in the eastern part of the county. From the foregoing it appears that if coal exists in the central and western portions of the county, it must lie deeper than it does farther east. There is presumptive evidence of its existence deep in the earth at Kansas City, since in all their deep borings around that place they strike an inflammable gas, which we cannot well account for, unless we consider that it arises from carboniferous deposits in that locality, and we know that still farther to the northwest the enterprising citizens of Leavenworth have developed coal in paying quantities some hundreds of feet below the level of the Missouri River. From the foregoing deductions we conclude that enterprise will develop coal in almost any locality in Jackson county, if there is only the purse and nerve to go deep enough.

The great consideration is, can we find coal in sufficient quantities by going deep to obtain it.

We cannot flatter ourselves that the stratum that appears at Lexington, unless it becomes thicker, would pay in deep excavations, but the experience in coal mining is, that the first stratum indicates other strata below, which, as a rule, are thicker and of better quality; we would also state, that since the dip of the coal measures in this county are toward the west or northwest, the inference obtains that the coal deposits in Jackson County are in a kind of basin, since the coal formations again appear at or near the surface north and west of this county. If this basin-like depression had commenced forming in the carboniferous period, which seems probable, then we may look for an increase in the thickness of the coal strata throughout this basin on the same principle that we look for a deeper soil in low situations.

The next inquiry is, where to find the best localities for prospecting. In making a selection, we must not deceive ourselves because we have found a bed of shale or slate cropping out of a hill or ravine, or a spring of mineral water, and conclude that by following them into the hill we shall find coal, since we have good evidence, as above stated, that if we find it we must go deep—deeper perhaps than the bed of the Missouri River, consequently deeper than any tributary of that stream. In our view of the proper place to begin work, would be in the bottom lands of some stream, and near where such bottom lands meet the hill or bluff, since in such situations the formations have not been changed at any great distance beneath the surface by the action of water in ages past.

This was the plan adopted at Leavenworth where they sunk their shafts at the foot of the bluff and near the margin of the Missouri River. They are at work there on the second stratum, and although they are so near the river, they experience no inconvenience from an influx of water. In an enterprise like this, experienced men should select the site for operations with an eye to railroad facilities as well as the lay of the ground. If coal can be found in paying quantities,

it would undoubtedly pay better (everything else being equal) to have the works located near Kansas City; but we have reasons to believe that we would reach the coal measures sooner and at less cost east of Independence in the bottom lands of Little Blue or Fire Prairie Creek, where we might reasonably expect to strike the first or Lexington formation between one and two hundred feet.

Prospecting for coal should be done by boring, the cost of which would be much less than the sinking of a shaft. A capital of many thousand dollars would be needed to purchase lands, buy and put up the necessary machinery, buildings and fixtures required to carry forward the work.

It is perfectly reasonable to expect that the mineral wealth stored up in the bosom of historic old Jackson, will be utilized in the coming years of progress.

Taking the dip of the rocks from Lexington, distance about forty miles east, and also the fall of the river, we may calculate (1) the dip, in a general westerly direction, which is about three feet to the mile, which would make about 120 feet below the river at this place, and (2) the fall of the river plus 120 feet would give the depth at which a good vein of coal would be found below low water mark of our own river frontage at Wayne City.

We are located in what is known as the upper or barren coal measures, which are about 300 feet below what is known as No. 78, in the State survey, and which rocks outcrop of the bluff at Wayne City about fifty feet above the river, and the peculiar formation of the rock with their stratification and above all, the fossils found here, is evidence that coal is there in paying quantities, provided the boring or shaft is sunk deep enough, which, at the elevation of the courthouse, would be about 700 or 800 feet.

Mr. Thomas, an old miner, whose experience in coal digging extends to forty years under ground in the business, and who has prospected all over the county and found what there is in small seams, and knows well their different localities, is sanguine that a four foot vein of coal can be had.

It appears that we are here right over the deepest part of a basin of coal, as all around us coal is found, some places outcropping and at various depths, as for instance we have an eight-inch vein on Little Blue River, this is, however, an inferior quality; and closer to the city on Mill Creek we have a good vein of coal of four inches, and on Rock Creek a two-inch vein of very good bituminous coal, while in the bluffs at Wayne City a vein of semi-anthracite eighteen inches in thickness outcrops, and burns with all the characteristics of the Lehigh coal and leaves as pure and white ash as can be found in any coal.

Geologists give in their general sections of the upper coal measures a series of 224 strata of rocks, shales and clays. We here in our neighborhood have numerical order about No. 100, the public springs of Independence coming out of No. 98, so it can be seen from a geological point of view, our horizon is not as near as in Atchison where No. 224 outcrops, and at places is 1087 feet. Where here it is about 245 feet, in Platte and Buchanan counties No. 159 outcrops and is the highest there, and has a geological elevation of 757 feet. A geological horizon must not be confounded with a geographical horizon, for the latter refers to the level of the earth, whereas the former refers to the upheaval of the rock, caused by the shrinking of the earth's crust. As for instance, Independence is geologically higher than the Rocky Mountains.

Our rocks are mostly limestone, but on the eastern part we have a carboniferous sandstone, and at Kansas City there occurs in the bluff in one strata about one foot of the same and about the foot of the bluff at Wayne City. No. 98 is the top rock at Kansas City and Parkville, and in it may be found fossils that give good indications of the much sought for carbon which has called forth so much discussion and labor. They are unerring guides to the rich treasures lying below. Among them we find three varieties of *Productus*, also *Terebratula boydens*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Meekella*, *Myalina quadricostatus*, *Plerutomaria tabulata*,

P, spherulata, Machrochular Chonites, Athyris and Orthis (Brachropods) and among the Lamellibranchs Macrodon carbonarius and Allorisma subcuneata. Among the Radiates we find Corals and crinoides, and varieties of fish teeth, notably several varieties of Petalodonts and Placoids which are abundant in a quarry just east of Independence. We also have the Proetus Euprops, Danæ, Spirorbis and numerous other fossils belonging to the carboniferous age, that if mentioned here would take too much space.

Stratum 98 is about thirty feet thick. We next come to bluish gray limestone. We find here the first and upper traces of Trilobites, Phillisia and other numerous fossils and scales of the Lepidodendron, transformed from their native trees as the epidermis of them to a beautiful sulphuret of iron, and preserving their shape in all their pristine beauty still luring the enthusiast on to deeper diggings to find what must be below, viz: Thicker and better veins of carbon which increase as we go deeper.



WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH.

The following is a copy from the "State Geological Survey" of a well bored in Kansas City:

No.	Kinds of Strata.	Thickness of strata.		Depth from sur.	
		ft.	in	ft.	in
1	Drift at top of bed rock	37	...	...	...
2	Fine grained bluish limestone (78)	21	...	58	...
3	Light blue clay	1	...	59	...
4	Dark colored clay	4	...	63	...
5	Gray limestone (No. 77)	13	...	76	...
6	Dove colored clay shales	100	...	176	...
7	Bituminous sandy clay	4	...	180	...
8	Clay	84	...	264	...
9	Bituminous limestone (brown)	4	...	268	...
10	Soapstone	5	...	273	...
11	Limestone, with water and oil	18	...	291	...
12	Arenaceous clay (soft drab sandstone)	4	...	295	...
13	Buff limestone	23	...	318	...
14	Soapstone	24	...	342	...
15	Clay (arenaceous)	23	...	365	...
16	Clay and shelly coal and fossils	5	...	370	...
17	Blue micaceous clay	25	...	395	...
18	Dark blue fine-grained sandstone	37	...	432	...
19	Dark shales (salt water)	1	...	433	...
20	Coal		4	433	4
21	Fire clay	10	...	443	4
22	Clay and limestone thrallite	5	8	449	...
23	Dark shale and coal, fossils, plants, salt water flowing	1	...	450	6
24	Coal, dense and bright		6	451	...
25	Clay and limestone	16	6	461	...
26	Coarse gray sandstone, strong lime	12	...	479	...
27	Gray and fine sandstone	10	...	489	6
28	Blue clay	3	6	493	...
29	Clay or soapstone	7	6	500	...
30	Sandy clay, fine grained sandy clay	119	...	619	...
31	Black shale	3	...	622	...
32	Coal	1	...	623	...
33	Clay with sand	50	...	673	...
34	Three laminated dark shales	6	...	679	...
35	Black bituminous shales	3	...	782	...
36	Coal	1	8	683	8
37	Clay and mud	16	4	700	...
38	Mud	34	10	734	10
39	Dark mottled crystalline sandstone	10	...	745	10
40	Vitreous crystalline limestone	13	...	758	...

So it would appear (from the above) that the deeper we go the thicker the coal, and consequently the better article. There is no doubt but if the boring had proceeded further, say 100 feet, a heavier vein of coal would have been found. The above table appears to correspond with the Leavenworth shaft before it was sunk to its present depth.

That there is coal here there is no doubt. We have all that is required to positively indicate its existence; all it wants is for capitalists to go to work and get enough together and let the matter be tried. There are two wells that can be bored deeper (the distillery and Waggoner's); they are now 300 to 400 feet deep, a good beginning, and by following them up it would not take long to tell whether the matter would pay or not. Those wells were bored for the purpose of procuring a permanent flow, but failed as was predicted; they cannot get a good flowing well here short of 1,500 or 2,000 feet, for the reason that we are at the bottom or eastern water shed off Pike's Peak.

Let those who feel interested in the welfare of Jackson county, strike now, before the counties south stop the enterprise, by stocking the markets.

PLANTS.

God might have bade the earth bring forth,
Enough for great and small,
The oak tree and the cedar tree,
Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, enough
For every want of ours:

For luxury, medicine and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

Our outward life requires them not—
Then wherefore have they birth?

To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth;

To comfort man—to whisper hope,
Whene'er his faith is dim;

For whoso careth for the flower,
Will much more care for him.

Jackson county is the most favored locality in the State for the successful growing of forest trees, evergreen trees, apple trees of all varieties, together with peaches, plums, pears, apricots, grapes and small fruits. All kinds of ornamental and shade trees, flowers and hedges grow and flourish with only reasonable care and with a certainty that is not known east or west, north or south. If we go further south the apple will not flourish, if further north the peach is liable to blight; but here, all are almost sure to do well. In the following list we give some of the most common native trees and plants.

The lobelia, mint, sassafras and birthwort families furnish many species of plants having valuable medicinal qualities. The lilies, wild roses, cacti, wild honeysuckle, violets, etc., meet the eye in every wood in early spring and summer with a profusion of rare and beautiful flowers. There is a great variety of valuable forage grasses, such as blue grass, foxtail grass, timothy, millet, etc. Many species of trees and plants are cultivated with great success which are not mentioned in this list. All kinds of trees, shrubs, grains and fruits adapted to this latitude and climate can be produced in the greatest profusion and luxuriance.

PRODUCTS, ETC.

The lands of Jackson county, are of the best known in the State—a rich and fertile bottom and upland deposit, producing everything planted. The industrious husbandman is amply rewarded for his labors, abundant crops greet him on every side. Jackson county holds out the most promising inducements to settlers. If you want a good house, good land, water, health, climate, plenty of fruit of all kinds, and good neighbors, come to this county. We have every-

thing here that the most avaricious could desire. Nature has been liberal with her gifts, bestowing fertile valleys, rich uplands, abundant woods, pure streams, fine orchards, healthy climate and immense deposits of coal. Commerce observing these facts, reached out with its arms of iron and steel, and embraced us. Numerous railroads center here conveying to and from the world articles of trade and traffic. We would say to you, come and behold Jackson county and its lands. Come and see us if you want good homes.

THE SUB-SOILS

of the county are generally rich in silicious marls, are strongly marked with the Loess characteristics, range from one to one hundred feet in depth, slack like quick lime on exposure to frost and atmosphere, and are an inexhaustible mine of productive wealth which some day will make Jackson county, and indeed, all Central Missouri, the classic ground of American husbandry. As a whole, the soils mentioned give

THE WIDEST RANGE OF PRODUCTION

known to modern husbandry. Every domestic product of the soil that flourishes between the northern limit of the cotton fields and the northern Red River, is at home and reaches perfection, in these soils. Jackson county is emphatically

THE HOME OF THE GRAIN GROWERS.

Corn, the great staple cereal of the lower Missouri Valley, gives a yield of thirty-five to ninety bushels per acre, depending upon soil, season and culture, and it is safe to estimate the total crop of the county for 1880 at 4,000,000 bushels. This is

A CAPITAL WHEAT COUNTY,

as the superior quality of the late crop fully attests. The south half of the county is largely underlaid with limestone, the subsoils are rich in lime, and every condition to successful wheat growing obtains in high measure. Fully 500,000 bushels of white winter wheat were grown in the county in 1879, and the area in wheat for the coming harvest, with the exceptionally fine stand, promises a yield of 1,000,000 bushels. The oak and hickory soils give a yield of fourteen to thirty bushels per acre, and with anything like thorough culture following clover, the county would give an average yield of twenty-five bushels in ordinary seasons. Jackson county certainly presents a splendid field for ambitious wheat growers. Among

OTHER FIELD CROPS,

oats, barley and rye all do finely here, the former often give a yield of fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. Broom corn makes a fine growth of the finest brush and might be made a very profitable crop. Sorghum is cultivated with decided profit for local use. Hungarian and millet make a wonderful growth and are in great favor with the best farmers. Up to a recent date,

TOBACCO

has been an abundant crop here, the dry, warm oak soils of the greater elevations producing a very superior quality of leaf, which under the treatment of old experienced Virginia cultivators made an enviable reputation in the great markets. The product of the county, 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pounds, could easily be increased 300 per cent if the demand shall again warrant the general culture of this plant.

FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES

fairly luxuriate in any part of the soil of this noble county, giving generous

returns to the cultivator, who may gratify his nobler senses with a little paradise of vegetables, plants and blooms, with half the labor required in the east and north. To the credit of old Jackson be it said that

NO FAILURE OF THE GRAIN CROP

is recorded in her 65 years of agriculture. Extreme conditions of climate have sometimes shortened the export surplus of some of the cereals and grasses, but the bounteous soil has never failed to yield ample supply for the use of the home, the flocks and herds.

HORTICULTURE.

The people of Jackson county took an interest in the cultivation of fruits at an early day, and no county in the State had a local supply of all the fruits incident to this climate at an earlier period in their history. Apples, peaches, grapes, pears, cherries, apricots and a number of kinds of berries all flourish in Jackson county. Of the earliest orchards nothing now is known but it has been the usual course with the farmers to plant orchards as soon as practicable after the opening of their farms, and hence Jackson became a fruit growing county before there was any attempt on the part of those interested in orchards to organize and so preserve a history of the industry.

The first horticultural organization in Jackson county was effected on the 18th day of December, 1869, at Independence, when a small number of farmers and fruit growers assembled at the call of Maj. F. S. Ragan for that purpose. At this meeting the Jackson County Horticultural Society was organized, by-laws adopted and officers elected. Alexander Proctor was the first president; F. S. Ragan, Vice-President; U. P. Bennett, Secretary, and John Bryant, Treasurer. The Board of Directors was composed of J. O. Blair, E. M. McGee, W. E. McBride, Henry Parker and A. Renick.

At this Meeting Maj. F. S. Ragan read before the association a paper on the General Subject of Horticulture.

Further meetings were held by the society in January, February, March and April, 1870, at which a list of apples suitable to the country was adopted. Apple, pear and small fruit culture was discussed.

The society renewed its meetings the following November and at the first meeting the society submitted a list of apples as those so far approved by the society for cultivation in Jackson county.

We append this list so that our readers may have the benefit of the experience of those longest engaged in the culture of apples in the county:

Early Apples—Early harvest, early pennock, golden sweet, red astrachan, Carolina June, sweet June, summer pearmain.

Fall Apples—Rambo, maiden's blush, fall wine, fall pippin, pale red streak.

Winter Apples—Ben. Davis, Jesse Black, Wagoner, white winter pearmain, white pippin, wine sap, northern spy, Clayton, McAfee's, none such, Newton pippin (green), Peck's pleasant willow twigg, Pryer's red, Missouri pippin, Rawl's jenet, Huntman's favorite, Talpahockin, Ortlely, Rome beauty, Smith's cider, golden russet.

At this meeting the annual election was held, at which F. S. Ragan was elected President and U. P. Bennett, Secretary, and it was also determined at this meeting that part of subsequent meetings should be held on the premises of members from which there resulted many pleasant gatherings of the horticulturists during the spring and summer months of succeeding years. On the 29th of May, 1875, this society was merged into the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

In 1870 the Missouri Valley Grape Growers' Association was organized, for the purpose of fostering the cultivation of the grape. It held three meetings in

1870 and 1871, two of which were held at Leavenworth and one at St. Joseph. Its fourth meeting was held in Kansas City, in September, 1872, during the Kansas City Exposition, and in the Fine Art Hall of that association. At this time, Major F. S. Ragan, of Independence, was its president. At this meeting it was merged into the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, which had been organized in 1868, of which J. C. Evens, of Clay county, is now president, and L. A. Goodman, of Jackson county, secretary.

The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society has followed the habits of the Jackson county society, and holds monthly meetings, partly at the residences of the members, for about five months in the year. At these meetings essays are read on topics connected with the fruit growing interest, experiences and observations are exchanged, methods discussed and illustrated, and samples exhibited. Under its influence, and the influence of the other societies merged into it, horticulture has been materially fostered in Jackson county, better methods have been brought into use, unprofitable varieties of fruits discarded, and more profitable ones adopted; and the quality and quantities of the fruit produced has been improved.

BEE CULTURE.

Until 1866 little attention was given to the culture of bees as a distinct branch of industry. Prior to that time there were no opinions as such in Jackson county, but many of the farmers kept a few bees, allowing them to take care of themselves during the summer season, and in the fall, when honey was wanted, killing a number of hives with sulphur matches. In 1866 Mr. Harper Bennett came to this county, as agent for improved hives, and went into partnership with Mr. James D. Meador, of Independence, in the manufacture of hives and the culture of bees. They obtained Italian queens, and conducted the keeping of bees in such scientific manner as soon to demonstrate its profit. From this small beginning the interest grew rapidly, until in 1872 there were so many engaged in it that they convened at Lee's Summit, and organized what they called the Greenwood Bee-keepers' Association of Jackson county, electing Mr. James D. Meador president; William McKedrick, vice-president; J. D. C. McFarland, secretary; and John Proudftt, treasurer. This movement gave a great impetus to the interest, and caused many others to undertake the keeping of a few colonies by improved methods.

In 1878 the interest met with great disaster in the bees in many colonies by death during the winter from causes which have never been satisfactorily ascertained. Many then abandoned the business, but a few of those who understood it better continued it and have fully overcome the losses of that year. Among these are Messrs. William M. Kitterick, of Greenwood; M. O. Rowe, of Grain Valley; L. W. Baldwin, P. Baldwin, F. J. Farr, J. D. Meador and Charles Crandall, of Independence; Mr. Grigg, Mr. Briant, Mr. Salesbury and E. M. Hayhurst, of Kaw township. Some of these gentlemen, especially those at Independence, make bee culture a specialty, and during the year 1880 the product was not less than twenty-five thousand pounds of excellent honey, mostly gathered from the blossoms of the linden in the space of about eighteen days, and from an area not exceeding five miles square. Mr. Hayhurst of Kaw township, makes more of a specialty of raising improved queens, of which he produces several thousand annually, and distributes them on orders to all parts of the United States.

Through the efforts of the gentlemen here mentioned, Jackson county has been brought to the front rank of bee-keeping counties in the United States. The county abounds in honey producing flora, and her apiculturists are of the enterprising intelligent character necessary to realize its highest possibilities.

THE NATIVE AND DOMESTIC GRASSES.

Jackson county is pre-eminently a grass country. All the grasses of this great

grazing belt attain luxuriant growth here. Better still the soil and climate give them a perfection of quality rarely attained in other regions.

THE NATIVE PRAIRIE GRASS,

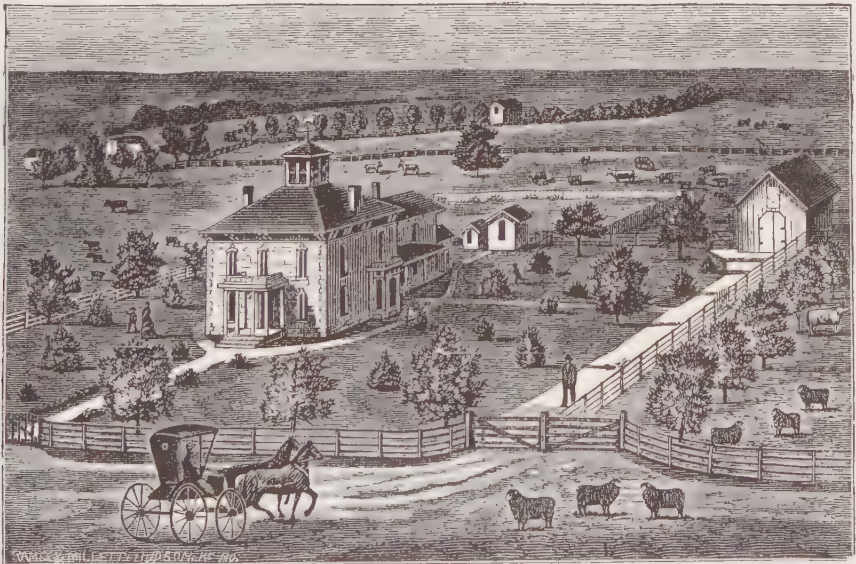
though not equal in variety to the wild grasses of Nebraska (of which 154 varieties have been catalogued by Prof. Aughey) are yet very numerous, especially on the grand Prairie, and from early April to the last of July, give more flesh to grazing animals than any of the domestic grasses; but they are fast disappearing before

THE ALL-CONQUERING BLUE-GRASS,

and may not be named among the permanent grazing resources. The green, luxuriant, nutritious, tenacious blue-grass is the all prevailing, all-absorbing herbage of this beautiful herdman's paradise. It is "marching on to the conquest" of field and forest with a sort of Roman firmness, persistence and confidence that seems heroic enough to be human. It is the grand imperial resource of the country, leading the grain fields "two to one" in net returns. These splendid blue-grass pastures of forest and field in Jackson county, will compare with the best range in Illinois or Kentucky—every acre representing the net returns of two acres of good corn. The writer, though neither venerable with years nor sage in worldly wisdom, remembers in half a dozen years of western travel, a score of opulent blue-grass herdsmen to every instance of personal independence in the great wheat regions.

THE TIMOTHY MEADOWS

of Jackson county, though not as extensive as in some of the prairie counties fur-



RESIDENCE AND SHEEP FARM OF SAMUEL JEWETT.

ther North, are equal to the very best in Illinois, the Canadas and the Western Reserve.

RED CLOVER.

makes a splendid growth here, especially in the oak and hickory soils, is very successfully cultivated on the oak lands in the southwest part of the county, and is becoming popular among the farmers of other portions resulting here, as everywhere, in enrichment of, and large increase in the productive power of the lands.

WHITE CLOVER,

like blue-grass, is indigenous to the country, flourishes in all the silicious soils and in years of full moisture adds largely to the grazing capacity and wealth of the country. With the foregoing notes upon the climate, soils, water supply and grasses of Jackson county, it seems almost superfluous to pronounce it

A SUPERB STOCK COUNTY.

But I am reminded that three-fourths of the prospective immigrants who are looking westward for Etopia, locate that fabulous land somewhere on the broad savannas of the New West, and think, talk and dream only of becoming shepherds and herdsmen. Well, that is natural, honorable and sagacious, for no calling is more profitable and reputable, and these gentlemen of the prospective flocks and herds will permit the writer to tell them that northwestern Missouri is the

HOME OF THE STOCK GROWER,

and that grand old Jackson county is "pretty nigh" its head center. Here are the cheap lands, here the matchless herbage and clear plenteous waters, here the forest ravines, bluffs, gulches and chaparral that make the finest natural stock shelter known to a mild and equable climate, and these with cheapest transportation to the National and Union stock yards are the things that go into the make up of a royal stock country. We must not forget to add those other essentials—cheap corn and

ALMOST PERENNIAL PASTURAGE.

They grow corn here at a cost of fifteen cents per bushel, and the years are rare that do not furnish ten months grazing for young stock. Only a field of rye and a reservation of the autumn growth of blue grass in the underbrush woodlands are necessary to complete as full year's pasturage. It should interest those coming herdsmen, too, to know that there are none of the climatic rigors of the far western plains; that the good Lord gives this region plenteous rainfall; that the coal and wood and fencing timber are almost as "cheap as dirt;" that the highways are made, the bridges and school houses are built; that there is

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE

between life here and on the borders. It may be well to remind him, too, that there is such an order as polite and refined society for his wife and good schools for his children; that the country is full of first-class railways; that the rough work of pioneering was done by other hands than his, half a century ago; and that Jackson county has stood the test of sixty years of unfailing agricultural production without diminishing the productive power of its soil. This prospective stock grower who is already asking if Jackson county is really a good county to live in, will pardon me for telling him a little story about the

EXTENT AND PROFIT OF STOCK HUSBANDRY

In Jackson county. The late assessors returns accredit the stock men of the county with a total of 19,680 horses; 4,212 mules; 18,325 cattle; 23,275 sheep and 35,390 swine. This splendid aggregation of domestic animals is not made of

SCRUBS AND SCALAWAGS,

For these rude tribes, like the "bushwhacker" of the genus homo, are mainly

passed into history. It is worth the journey of a thousand miles to look over the stock ranches, farms and herds. Hardly too much can be said of

THE CHARACTER OF THE HERDS

And their progressive owners. There are half a hundred short horns of illustrious heraldry and lineage here; another half hundred animals of model types, fit for the show-ring, and several hundred finely bred animals of noteworthy families. The feeding herds are all good or high grades, a large per cent. of this stock being bred and fed for the European trade. Some of the enterprising breeders are introducing Herefords, to meet a fast growing demand from the ranchmen of new prairie States and Territories. Hundreds of young thorough-bred short horn bulls are annually shipped out of the county for the same destination. Imported Jerseys, whose names and fame are known to two continents, are kept and bred here in fair numbers. Imported Cotswolds, Downs, Leicesters and Marinos of national fame, grace the estates of several sheep breeders, and are giving generous infusion of the best blood into many of the local flocks. Model Berkshires and Poland Chinas that have swept the Provincial and National prize may be found here, and it may be safely said that Jackson county, in regard to blooded stock, has no superior in the west.

Many another good word might be said for old Jackson county and its enterprising citizens, but there are some live and successful stock men in it who are more than deserving of passing notice. Scattered throughout this beautiful county of hills, vales and picturesqueness are some dozen or more noteworthy fine stock

BREEDERS

Of short horns, and, indeed, of all other kinds of stock, a note of whom will serve to show the character of the county and herds, and men who are pursuing this noble calling. Jackson county stands second to no county in the State in the quality of her stock. Three miles east of Independence is Mr. C. Pugsley's Elm Wood farm, that stands as a model of what energy and enterprise can do. It consists of 317 acres of good land, all splendidly fenced and heavily coated with a good covering of blue grass. A good home, ample and convenient stabling, sheds and corrals, ponds and elegant pastures, make up this model farm. His herd consists of 40 recorded short horns of the Rose of Sharon, formerly bought of T. C. Anderson, of Kentucky. His herd is well handled, and has a high pedigree, the bull of the herd is a royal Princess and Bates cross. In addition, Mr. Pugsley has 400 Spanish Merino sheep of pure breeding, and was the first to introduce them into this county. Jackson county has in Mr. Pugsley an old Ohio raised farmer and stockman, a worthy and exemplary citizen, farmer and stockman. A visit to his farm, and a look at his beauties, will convince the most skeptical that there is something in life yet worth living for. In our researches after food of the above mixture we run across

WM. ANDERSON,

A man rich in mortgages, stocks and bonds, rich in all good human feeling, has a large and exhaustless stock of good common sense, sympathizes with every movement for the advancement of the county, and in practical business talent is the peer of any man in the State. Mr. Anderson, with the enterprising energy characteristic of his nature, has not only added to the lovely attractions of his rural home, but has invested largely in fine blooded stock, among which may be mentioned the following noted families:

THE GLENDALE HERD

Of fine short horn cattle, the best in the county, and handled with the best of

care. The herd is a large one, headed by a male of the celebrated Rose of Sharon family. Mr. Anderson's farm presents to the eye an attraction seldom found in the travels of a lifetime. [We have been unable to glean all the facts connected with the fine breeds of the county, and the fault is not ours, as we have earnestly questioned all.] Mr. H. M. Vaile, another of our fine breeders, has in quarantine at Baltimore a herd of fine blooded cattle, one of which cost him the fabulous sum of \$3,000. [We are sorry to say we were unable to see Mr. Vaile.] One more fine stock man calls for our words of encouragement, and that man is

MR. JEWETT,

who resides about two miles east of Independence. He is a man who believes in a good home, good farm and stock, and, therefore, he has all of them. He is a careful, discreet breeder and feeder, is successful in the business, and believes this is one of the finest stock countries in the world. He is a model farmer and a born gentleman of rare good sense, courteous, conservative temper, exceptionally good habits, fine sense of honor, well disciplined mind, is practical, enterprising and liberal, and is held in high esteem throughout the county for his manly qualities. His farm is one of the best in the county, and his stock of the finest and purest breeds. His attention has been more directly turned toward the breeding of fine wool growers than anything else, and his flocks to-day are the best in the State.

There are several other stock men whose names should appear, but owing to their own carelessness, or fear of notoriety, or loss of a few dimes, failed to give the desired information. Men are known by their enterprise and pluck, and when soft heads decline giving information for "fear you are not posted in regard to stock," they need expect nothing. It is supposed that a practical newspaper man understands his business, and one who does not had better shut shop. Of all the men in this world, a newspaper man should be, if he is not, the most gifted and best posted man, though there are any number of men who are capable of holding wealth, though incapable of making it.

CLIMATE.

Missouri is situated in the southern half of the north temperate zone, consequently the winters are not long and rigorous, neither are the summers excessively hot and depressing.

Jackson county though subject to the sudden changes which visit all parts of the country has a great advantage both in locality and elevation over other counties of this state and also Kansas. At one time it was asserted that the climate of the Missouri Valley was colder in winter and warmer in summer than the Atlantic States in the same latitude, but this idea has long since been exploded by observations which have been made in both regions. The mean temperature during the summer is 75°, and the annual average rainfall is forty inches, no other section of the State having a greater supply of rains.

From Blodgett's Climatology of the United States we learn that the "early distinctions between the Atlantic States and the Mississippi Valley have been quite dropped, as the progress of observation has shown them to be practically the same, or to differ only in unimportant particulars. It is difficult to designate any important fact entitling them to any separate classification; they are both alike subject to great extremes; they both have strongly marked continental features at some seasons and decided tropical features at others, and these influence the whole district similarly, without showing any line of separation. At a distance from the Gulf of Mexico to remove the local effect, the same peculiarities appear which belong to Fort Snelling; Montreal as well as to Albany, Baltimore and Richmond."

As this county is nearly on the same parallel as Maryland it is fair to presume that the climate is nearly identical, provided the above be true, yet observation shows that there is a perceptible tendency to extremes as we go further west, owing to the lakes and prairies, probably, and shows that the spring and summer are decidedly warmer, and the winters colder here than in Maryland. From the open country, the great sweep of the winds and the force of the sun, the malaria arising from the rich alluvial soil is counteracted and dispelled, so that the climate here is as healthy as in any portion of the known world.

In his observations on the climatology of Missouri, Dr. Engelmann states that the principal elements of the climate of a country are its temperature and moisture. They influence and condition the existence and prosperity of organic life and the well-being of the human family. But these elements are to be considered not only in their average but even more so in their extremes; for the extremes more than the means establish the capability for and the geographical limits of many productions. The climate of Missouri is on the whole a dry one with strong evaporation, and an atmosphere but rarely overloaded with moisture. The average amount of vapor, or rather dissolved water in the atmosphere, the relative humidity, in only 66°, 72° in winter and 59° in spring, 66° in summer and 68° in autumn. Thus spring proves to have the driest atmosphere, and April more than any other month, which by the way is perfectly comfortable with the considerable fall of rain which we often notice in spring. We enjoy in this country an unusual amount of fair weather. Our autumnal season is celebrated for it and also in the other parts of the year fair weather and bright sunshine prevail to the great benefit of organized life and the well-being of the human family. Thunder storms are frequent in spring, on an average fourteen, in summer twenty, principally from May to July, they occur rarer in autumn seven, and in winter only two. In the warmer seasons they are sometimes accompanied by short but violent tornadoes, which invariably like most thunderstorms come from the southwest, and sometimes do considerable damage. Violent hail storms have prevailed in some seasons and some localities, while others have been free from their injurious visitation.

The following occurred in this county the first week in June, 1879:

THE CYCLONE.

The cyclone struck Jackson county about two miles south of Lee's Summit. For about a half hour it had been raining and hailing from the northwest when another cloud came up from the south bearing a deep, dark color. At once the wind changed and blew furiously from the south, and when the two clouds came together it formed a figure in appearance to that of an inverted funnel, the upper end of the funnel-shaped cloud reached far up in the heavens, while the lower or larger end rested on the ground, and as it advanced seemed to drive the other clouds right and left as a steamboat ploughs through the water. The cyclone was now organized and took a northeasterly course in the direction of Dr. Dunnington's residence. At that time the family were in the basement at supper, the cyclone seized the house as with the grasp of a giant and scattered it, furniture, clothing, etc., in fragments all over the surrounding fields, but none of the family were hurt. When it passed the Missouri Pacific Railroad, it twisted off the telegraph poles at the surface of the ground as if they had been pipe stems, and scattered them in fragments over the plain as it had done the house of Dr. Dunnington. Proceeding on its way it mowed its course through crops, fences, hedges, etc., on a line about half way between the residences of Mr. Goodman and Mr. Reeder, drawing the house of the latter off its foundation about ten feet, but leaving it whole and not injuring a single member of the family, of whom there were several, but seriously frightening them. Just opposite to Reeder's and a half mile away, it destroyed Mr. Goodman's barn, but doing no further damage. Its next

pranks were concerned with Mr. Watson's nursery buildings which it damaged somewhat, moving one of the buildings twenty feet in its course without otherwise damaging it. Passing along three or four hundred yards further, it entered the orchard of Mr. John C. Howard, and ploughing its way through it at about two hundred yards in width, uprooted and tore off at the surface large numbers of trees, destroying at least two-thirds of the orchard; thence it proceeded carrying away fences, pulling posts out of the ground, transferring them and the rails and planks to various distances from one hundred yards to a half mile. When it reached the residence of Mr. Cushenbary on the farm of John R. Blackell, it did its work more completely even than before, whirling the house around, tearing it literally to pieces, carrying most of it for several hundred yards. The family, consisting of Mr. Cushenbary, his wife and two children, were taken with the house into the air and borne along in the wind. When they fell to the ground they were more dead than alive, having been dropped down from the clouds head foremost, for their hair was all matted with mud and their clothing was torn in shreds. Mrs. C. and one of the children were thought to be fatally injured, but Mr. C. and the other child were uninjured. It seemed a miracle that any being could live through such an experience. Everywhere were scattered pieces of lumber, fences, furniture and debris covering the ground. Here more damage was done to the crops than anywhere else on the route of the storm, even the young corn being torn to tatters. On it went reaching and unroofing the house of J. A. Scruggs and the family escaping unhurt except Mrs. Scruggs whose collar bone was broken, just how no one could tell. Next the residence of Mr. T. Constable was demolished and everything it contained, the family escaping with nothing left but their lives. Then the district school house yielded to the unceremonious visitor and was numbered with the things that are past. The fine two-story residence of Mr. John Hutchings was next swept away, hardly leaving a vestige to tell the tale of destruction, but all the family, part above and part on the ground floor, escaped unhurt. It was by Divine intervention that their lives were preserved. The residence of Mr. Thaddeus Warden, built of large, heavy logs, was taken to pieces in an instant and scattered, the family of six or seven were hurt, but none fatally. Thence the destroyer tore Mr. Black's residence to pieces and proceeded on its way to Blue Springs.

The little boy Frank Harris who was present and saw the terrible catastrophe says that the first Mr. Harris and family knew of the approach of the cyclone was when it reached the railroad about three hundred yards south of the house. Believing it was coming directly toward the house, Mr. Harris seized the babe and bade the others to follow and with his wife started west and went thirty or forty yards from the house, then saying to his wife "It is coming right here," they reversed their course and ran back to the house, and twenty-five yards east to the straw stable. Here they were overtaken by the cyclone at about its center, the western part sweeping away the house but not extending as far west as the parties had gone on their first attempt to escape. The boy who was a bright little fellow of nine years of course knew nothing of what occurred after the cyclone struck the family, but was himself thrown into the straw rick and covered over with straw and was there quite a while before he could get out. He was not seriously hurt only bruised or burned about the face. When Mr. Mallory Smith who was the first on the ground arrived, the boy had in his arms the babe which he had picked up from the ground where it had been thrown literally stripped of its clothing. The boy stated that when he got out of the stack and saw first his mother that she ran toward him, which with her wild and strange appearance frightened him and he ran from her, but she soon fell to the ground. When Mr. Smith reached the place she was still prone on the ground but conscious. She spoke to Mr. Smith telling him she was killed. Leaving her, Mr. Smith went in search of the others. He passed along the course of the cyclone and in about

thirty or forty yards found the little eight-year-old girl dead, and going still farther at about three hundred yards in the corn field, he discovered Mr. Harris struggling to rise and when he reached him he found him unable to rise and though trying to talk was unable to do so by reason of the mud in his mouth. He assisted him as best he could and amongst the first things said by Mr. H. was that he was killed. His clothing was literally torn into tatters and rolled in the mud, his leg broken and his ribs and other parts of his body seemed to be crushed. Other help coming up the entire family dead and alive were taken to Mr. Smith's, the wife dying on the way and Mr. H. dying about 12 o'clock that night. The tornado after leaving the Harris place kept on in the same general direction, but did no damage of consequence until it reached the residence of Mr. Underwood, half a mile away, which it also completely demolished. The family saw the storm coming and saved themselves by running out of the house lying flat on the ground and clinging to the shrubbery. The next place the storm struck was the residence of Martin Gore, one mile farther on. The gable ends of his dwelling were torn out leaving the sides standing and the roof on. After this the storm did no further damage of consequence and after pursuing its course for three miles further it seemed to scatter and was seen by ex-County Judge A. G. Williams to rise directly in front of his residence and disappear into the clouds with a loud noise like the roar of artillery. Mr. Williams and family were preparing to vacate their dwelling when the storm disappeared.

All along the whole path of the tornado trees were uprooted and the leaves were scorched and blackened as if a fire had burned them. The general appearance of the storm was very much like that of the cyclone which passed over Richmond, Ray county one year before. As above stated this cloud from which the wind and rain seemed to come was in the shape of an immense inverted funnel of a dark bluish cast and seemed to be continually whirling and grinding within itself. The funnel seemed to float along with the bowl part close to the ground but frequently bounding up and almost disappearing in the air for a space of several seconds when it would again drop to the earth. The storm was accompanied by a heavy storm of rain, and in the vicinity of Blue Springs the rainfall was accompanied by a large shower of black sulphureous mud.

The storm was plainly visible at Independence, Buckner and other adjacent points, but no effects of it were felt. It was upon the whole the most terrific, as well as most disastrous storm that has ever visited Jackson county and one which will long be remembered and talked of. The damage to life and property was very great.

Mr. Cushenbary was in bed sick and by his side lay a little babe. He was carried one hundred and fifty yards from the house and was found sitting in the corn field holding the babe in his arms. At the same time a dog was blown about same distance and found near Mr. C. in a hole scooped out apparently for him. On the line of the storm at one place a mule was caught and carried off. At intervals he would reach the earth and plant his feet in it, ploughing it up with the vain endeavor to hold his own—failing he would sail on with the storm, and then stop again in the same way, but there was no use Mr. Mule had to yield up his own preference and obey the exigencies of the master that had him. The same facts are predicted of the horses belonging to Mr. Scruggs, but only two of which were as unfortunate as the mule. A rock two and a half by six feet was pulled out of its bed, turned over and whirled about like a plaything.

At Mr. Samuel Constable's house a bedstead was taken from under a bed on which two ladies were resting and carried a half mile, and the house scattered in all directions, the occupants of the bed being left intact on the bed on the ground beneath where the floor had been. Several persons report having seen a ball of fire, some say as large as a bushel measure, others like a barrel in size, moving in front of the storm, and leading it whithersoever it went.

Mr. Harris's little son mentioned above was lifted up, deposited in a straw stack near by, and covered over entirely, thus escaping without much injury. Persons carried up compare their sensations to what would be felt in sinking into a snow bank, or in some yielding substance thicker than water. All speak of a sulphureous odor. The storm dispersed when it struck the elevation in the neighborhood of Judge Williams' farm, thus leading many to the conclusion that high localities protect against the cyclones.

CLIMATE, HEALTH AND DISEASE.

We shall use as the basis of this article on pathology the notes and experiences of Dr. Leo Twyman, who was for many years a successful practitioner in Jackson county. Dr. Twyman was born in Scott county, Kentucky, January 23, 1799, and was educated at Bardstown in the same State. He married Julia Ann Payne, a native of Woodford county, Kentucky. He removed to Illinois, and there for a short time followed his profession, and in 1827 came to Missouri and settled at St. Charles, where he lived till 1844. In addition to the medical practice, Dr. Leo Twyman carried on a large mercantile business at St. Charles, and when the St. Charles College was established, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, he erected a large boarding house in connection with the institution, which, however, proved a financial failure. In 1844 he removed to Jackson county, where he died April 22, 1872. He practiced in this county for more than a quarter of a century, and showed himself a superior man in his profession. He was a good student, and did much to advance the science of medicine in Jackson county and the country adjoining. During his later years he kept hotel in Independence, and was an exceedingly popular landlord. At one time he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, but some years before his death united with the Catholic Church, the sect in whose care he was brought up and educated, having in youth graduated at the Saint Joseph's Catholic College in Bardstown, Kentucky. At his funeral great respect was shown his memory in the vast concourse that assembled to do him honor. The funeral obsequies were conducted by Father Donnelly, who died recently in Kansas City.

The following resolutions of respect were presented at a

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF INDEPENDENCE, MO.

At the summons of the President, Dr. Asa Farrar, the Medical Society of this city met to pay the last tribute of respect to the venerable Dr. Leo Twyman, who died at his residence Monday night, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock.

On motion, a committee of three members, Drs. J. T. Brown, J. P. Henry and John Bryant, Jr., were appointed to report resolutions expressive of regret and sympathy for his friends. The Chairman of the committee reported the following:

Resolved, That it is with sorrow we meet to commemorate the demise of our learned and venerable associate in the Medical Profession, DR. LEO TWYMAN.

Resolved, That this society and the profession at large, have lost a member of exemplary distinction.

Resolved, That we follow his remains to their last resting place.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to his family and friends, and that a copy of these proceedings be presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be furnished the city papers for publication.

A. M. FARRAR, M. D., President.

J. H. McMURRAY, M. D., Secretary.

Independence, Mo., April 22d, 1872.

Dr. Twyman gave considerable attention to the relation of meteorology to hygiene. He studied the typography and climate and the origin of the principal diseases. It is quite important for settlers and immigrants to know what sections of the county are most healthful. Some have asked if this is a healthy county? The answer without any hesitation will be given in the affirmative, that it is as much so as any in the State. In all the counties there are somethings that are calculated to produce disease—some localities are more healthy than others, and to enable strangers coming into the county to select the one and avoid the other is our object. Jackson county in its general aspect is an elevated, undulating plain intersected by numerous small streams running generally from the southwest to the northeast, and emptying into the Missouri River which forms the northern boundary of the county. The principal of these streams are the Big Blue, the Little Blue, Rock Creek, Sni-a-bar Creek, Fire Prairie Creek, Sugar Creek and Mill Creek and their tributaries. Adjacent to all these streams are bottom lands, more or less extensive, nearly along their whole course on one side, and bluffs or hills on the other. These bottoms are but little subject to overflow for the reason that their beds are very deep and capable of containing and carrying off a large amount of water, and the great number of them when compared with other sections. As may be supposed the country is well supplied with springs of good water; as an evidence of this let us mention that the city of Independence is situated on one of the highest points of the dividing ridge between the Little Blue on the one side, and Rock Creek and Big Blue on the other. Within the limits of the city are numerous springs which are the sources of considerable creeks, some of which will be noticed. On the southeastern portion of the town is one of the heads of Sanders Creek, emptying into the Little Blue at a distance of five and a half miles. On the east there are five springs which are the sources of Lick Fork Creek, emptying also into the Little Blue at a distance of six miles. On the north there are seven which unite with various others to form Mill Creek, emptying into the Missouri River eight miles distant. On the west is one of the head springs of Sugar Creek, running into the Missouri River about four miles from its source. In the southwest are three of the sources of Rock Creek, which after running southwest about two miles, turns nearly north and empties into the Missouri River between Sugar Creek and Big Blue. Some idea may be thus formed of the abundance of water, and the perfect manner in which the land is drained.

The bottoms above mentioned extend up the several branches to near the summit of the dividing ridge, and many of the springs rise within fifty yards of the summit. In the larger bottoms are a number of small ponds or lakes, and spots of marshy ground which are filled with water the greater part of the year, and in rainy seasons become quite extensive, which evaporate and dry up in the hot, dry seasons usually following in the months of July, August and September, and thus generate the poisonous exhalation about which so little is known, and called by physicians "miasm" or "malaria" which produces fevers of various types and grades. This exhalation follows along the different ravines, even to the summit of the highlands, and is carried a greater or less distance in proportion to the current of air or wind.

But they do not seem to extend very far up the sides of the ravines unless carried by a strong breeze; care should, therefore, be taken to avoid locating residences near the heads of ravines, and more particularly where they terminate on the ridges, which is a frequent error. A man finding a good spring near the summit of a hill, builds his house so as to be near the water, on the hill or ridge, and immediately in the course of the ravine, and as a consequence receives the concentrated "miasm" arising from it. Now at a distance of fifty or at least a hundred yards a point may generally be selected very nearly if not entirely free from it. The existence of this malarious air in the ravines is very clearly proven

to any man of observation; in walking or riding across them in the night, in descending a hill as he approaches the base he will be sensible of cold damp atmosphere which will disappear at the same elevation in ascending the opposite slope. This fact is often observed in Missouri and Illinois. It is generally believed that the bottoms are much more sickly than the hills, or uplands, which is to some extent true. The cases of fever are perhaps more frequent in the bottom lands, but less malignant, and all experience goes to show that persons living on the bare slopes or summits of hills near the bottoms, suffer most, and those living near the banks of rivers, or creeks of running water in the bottoms, are more healthy. The reason is that the exhalations rise and are carried by the winds over the dwellings in lowlands and are wafted to the tops of the highest hills. Several precautions are necessary in selecting sites for dwellings on hills near bottoms. First, build if possible, on the opposite side of the hill from the bottom, so that the "miasm" after reaching the summit may pass above you; second, avoid the heads of ravines; third, have a grove of timber between you and the bottom—this will have the effect of protecting you from the "miasm," and moreover, the trees absorb a large portion of it. Again, hills having bottoms to windward of them will be more sickly than those that the wind blows from them to the bottom. The prevailing winds here in the months of June, July and August, are from the south and southwest, but in the latter part of August they begin to blow from the north and continue mostly during September and October in that direction. Thus it will be seen that persons living north and south of the bottoms will, in a sickly season, suffer first, say in July and August, but the fevers would be milder than later in the season, when the "miasm" has become more concentrated and virulent when the winds are from the north, that is during the latter part of August, and the whole of September and October, then those living south of the bottoms will suffer most, and, for the reasons given above, the fevers will be of more malignant type. Hills east and west of the bottoms are most healthy because the winds in the hot months seldom blow in these directions.

In speaking of topography of Jackson county it should be observed that in the vicinity of all the streams are strips of woodland more or less extensive, and that along the Missouri River the timber land extends from three to ten miles in width from the river, and in many places the timber is large and of excellent quality, and in others the growth is smaller, forming dense thickets in many places, showing clearly that the timber has encroached on the prairie, and it is interesting to note the gradual change which takes place from almost impenetrable thickets to open woods. As the trees grow and overshadow the undergrowth, such as hazel, sumach, etc., this dies out and the more thrifty and larger trees continue to grow, while the more feeble and delicate die out one after another and give place to their more stately neighbors; and thus in a few years thickets become open woodlands, and as this process goes on the sun has freer access to the earth and it is consequently drier and more healthy. Many thickets in this county during the period of thirty years have undergone these changes, and are now beautiful open woodlands of trees of considerable size and height. Another very interesting fact going to show that the country is becoming more healthy, is that the wet lands in the bottoms are being filled up by the alluvial deposits brought down to them from the roads and cultivated fields, and are being covered by a thick sward of blue grass as fast as they become dry enough, and at the same time the channels of the branches which run through them are being deepened and compressed into narrow space. There are quite a number of bottoms along the Blue which thirty years ago were quite wet and swampy, which have become dry tillable land, and which will, in all probability, continue in the future to improve more rapidly than in the past. This holds good with the broader ravines and valleys in the upland prairies, many of which are quite wet and in many places marshy. Now as these slopes of the hills are cultivated, these marshy spots are filled up and the

land rendered more compact by the trampling of stock, the blue grass takes hold readily and a firm sward covers them so that they are less likely to generate "miasm" and consequently the country around will become healthier. Those settling in the prairies should be advised to observe the same rules in building homes as in the timber, that is, to avoid heads of ravines, as mentioned heretofore, and even more carefully on account of the want of protection by trees. It may seem strange, but I believe the statement is fully attested by experience, that in very rainy and consequently sickly seasons, persons living on the prairies suffer more than those in the timber; the cause of this may I think, be found to be the protection afforded by the timber in absorbing and warding off "miasm." Such persons, as soon as possible, should make for themselves a protection by planting groves of timber and orchards near their dwellings, which will be a source of safety from disease and at the same time of pecuniary profit, to say nothing of the agreeable shades in the summer and protection from cold in the winter—both important objects for the preservation of health, and particularly in a climate as variable as ours.

In considering the causes tending to influence the health of any locality, we should take into account the effect of temperature and the particular season in which we have the greatest amount of rain and highest temperature. As a rule, our rainy season commences about the 20th of May and extends to the 10th of July; when we say season, we do not mean that it is only in that season that we have rains, but that rains are more abundant then than at other times. Yet, there occur seasons that are exceptions to the rule, as we shall see hereafter. The months of June and July, and the early part of August, are marked by the highest range of temperature.

We will now endeavor to give a brief account of many of the seasons since 1844. The year A. D. 1844 is known in Missouri as the great flood. In the month of May there was considerably more rain than in any other year, especially in the valleys of the Kansas and Platte rivers, so as to cause a partial overflow of the bottoms of those rivers and of the Missouri River.

About the 15th of June the rains abated, and the rivers receded from the bottoms, but in a short time recommenced exceedingly copious rains of almost daily occurrence to about the 10th of July, and the Missouri River and its tributaries overflowed their banks to the depth of twenty feet, and in many places to the depth of thirty feet—the temperature at this time being high. It is remarkable that during this season the Missouri River, above the mouths of the Kaw and Platte rivers, continued low. The latter part of July and the month of August were very dry and hot, and sickness was general throughout the State, the diseases being mostly of a mild character, and yielding readily to the influence of medicines. The winter of 1844 and 1845 was very mild, little snow or rain fell during the winter or spring, so that the rivers were quite low to the latter part of May, when the rains commenced and continued to the beginning of July. Some of the heaviest rains ever known in the State were witnessed this season, but west and north in the valleys of the Kaw and Platte rivers there was but little rain, and the Missouri overflowed its banks but little at the mouths of the Osage and North Grand rivers. This season was also very warm, and about the first of August sickness commenced and was more general, and of a more malignant type, than in the preceding year, but still quite manageable. The succeeding winter was cold, with considerable snow, and the spring pleasant.

The season of 1846 had no excess of rains, and had not a great many cases of fever, but some of those we had were more violent and difficult to manage. During the early part of the summer there was an epidemic of scarlet fever, and in the fall a great many cases of jaundice.

The winter following was mild, and the spring and summer not remarkable

for rain and but little sickness. The following year, 1847, partook very much of the same character, and was also a tolerably healthy year.

The winter of 1847 and 1848 was very mild, so much so that very little ice formed sufficiently thick to keep. The spring and summer of 1848 was dry and healthy.

The winter of 1848 and 1849 was remarkably cold, with a great deal of snow, which melted partially in the month of January and froze suddenly, leaving the ground covered with a very firm coat of ice from three to five inches in thickness, which remained the greater part of February, and then melted off, accompanied by rain, and broke up the ice in the rivers, which had formed to a thickness of fifteen to eighteen inches. The spring of 1849 was wet and cold till sometime in April, when commenced a succession of hot weather with frequent rains, alternated with sudden changes of cold, which continued through May, June and most of July. Such was the peculiar condition of the atmosphere that a feeling of debility and exhaustion was very generally experienced, and those who have been exposed to its influence will thereafter recognize it as a cholera atmosphere; the wind during the greater part of this time, and especially during the damp days, was from the east and southeast. In the month of April there occurred a number of cases of small-pox among immigrants, which, however, did not spread to any extent among citizens; diarrhoea, and other diseases of the digestive organs were of frequent occurrence, and on the 17th of April occurred the first case of genuine Asiatic cholera in a vigorous and previously healthy negro man, the property of Jabez Smith. From this time forward occasional cases occurred, not, however, very malignant until the 6th of May, on which day it broke out with great malignancy in various parts of Independence which was crowded to overflowing with California immigrants; the hotels were excessively crowded, and at the Independence House there occurred seven deaths in the first twenty-four hours; in four or five days afterward ten persons died at the Noland House within twenty-four hours. From this time the disease continued to prevail, with occasional remissions, until sometime in July, and was succeeded by fevers in August, September and October.

The year 1850 was not remarkable for heavy rains or any great vicissitudes of temperature, and was comparatively healthy; but the following year, 1851, this region was again visited by hot and rainy weather and eastern winds, and cholera again made its appearance and was excessively malignant, continuing from the latter part of May to almost the first of August, which was again followed by fever; during this year a greater number of citizens fell victims to cholera than in 1849. The year 1852 was again a very equable season; there was not a great amount of sickness until late in the fall and beginning of winter, when the vicissitudes of temperature were great and sudden, and there occurred a large number of cases of pneumonia of a typhoid character and a general prevalence of typhoid diseases. About the middle of December epidemic erysipelas—also assuming a typhoid character—made its appearance, and continued to prevail in some neighborhoods until the following April.

The year 1853 was a mild and pleasant season, unmarked by great rains or changes of temperature, and although there were occasional cases of cholera, it was, in the main, a healthy season. The spring of 1854 was pleasant, and vegetation came forward very early. About the last of May it began to rain very frequently and heavily, and continued till the 19th of June, from which time scarcely any rain fell until the 18th of November. The crops of small grain were heavy, but in consequence of the long continued drouth after heavy rains the crop of corn was very small, not being more than one-third the usual yield. On the 18th of June, when we had had several days of hot showery weather, with an easterly wind, the cholera again made its appearance with great violence, and extended generally over the country more than any previous year, the reasons of

which were, that there were on the 17th and 18th an unusual number of persons living in the county who were in town attending a meeting at the Christian Church, which was then in progress, and who sickened in a day or two after their return home. The disease continued about two weeks, gradually declining after the first few days. We had considerable fever in August and September; early in October it became quite healthy, and continued so during the fall and winter.

The spring and beginning of the year 1855 were pleasant until the latter part of July, when there set in a succession of heavy rains which lasted until about the 20th of August. Crops of all kinds were good, wheat and oats were far better than usual, both as to quality and quantity; but the farmers having adopted the use of threshers, and being busy with the corn and hay crops, failed to house or stack them in season, and at least three-fourths of the crop of small grains was spoiled, and rotted in the fields. This year was quite healthy, except a short time in September and October. The year 1855 was not remarkable as to health, there being no unusual sickness until late in the fall, when typhoid fever prevailed to a considerable extent for some three months. Sometime in November, when the epidemic of very malignant scarlet fever made its appearance in the northeast part of the county, and spread over a large portion of the county and towns, and continuing through the winter. The winter of 1856 and 1857 was unusually cold, with but little snow, and we had an unusual number of cases of rheumatism, and in the spring considerable pneumonia and other inflammatory affections. The season during most of the year 1857 was not unusual. The following winter was not marked by any unusual extremes, and the spring of 1858 was rather dry and pleasant, until the month of June, when we had again excessive and long continued rains, extending to the early part of July; during this month and August the weather was hot and dry. Early in August fever commenced, and we had more sickness than in any year since 1845.

The ensuing year of 1859 was very similar in regard to temperature and rains, and we again had a considerable amount of sickness through the fall and winter months. The winter and spring of 1860 was unusually dry and windy, there being no rain sufficient to wet the ground until the 25th of May, at which time and also some time in June, there was a good shower in the northeast part of the county, particularly on the Little Blue, near its mouth. This drouth continued through the summer, and consequently the crops were exceedingly short; and west of us, in the State of Kansas, almost an entire failure. About the 10th of July we had for two or three days a south wind, as hot as if coming from a furnace, which was very oppressive to man and beast, and wilted the vegetation considerably. There was also on the 4th of July a severe storm of wind, amounting almost to a tornado, with very little rain. In this year, as well as 1854, we had incontestible evidence of the superiority of the bottom lands along the Missouri River, which are bedded on sand as subsoil, in dry seasons, for reason that the water from the river percolates this sand, and a sufficient quantity of moisture arises to sustain the growth of grain. This is also true to some extent in uplands, in which there is a considerable amount of sand mixed with the sub-soil. The year 1861, which will be long remembered for the inauguration of the civil war, which cursed our country and desolated the finest portions of our land, among which Jackson county is one of the most beautiful and fertile, was a season of unusual health and productiveness—full crops and fruits of all kinds, rewarded the labors of the husbandman; and had we been blessed with peace, would have been one of abundance and comfort. There was but little sickness during this and the two following years.

The winter of 1863 and 1864 was exceedingly cold with considerable snow, the spring was pleasant but too cold to bring forward vegetation. This dry weather extending through the greater part of summer there was great drouth and vegetation became scarce. The crops of all kinds were light and the little prod-

uce was mostly destroyed by the two contending armies during Price's raid, which passed through in the latter part of October. During the latter part of summer and beginning of fall there was a severe form of dysentery, followed later in the season by typhoid fever. The year 1865 may be properly called a rainy season for frequent and exceedingly heavy rains set in early in June and continued till the latter part of August. Dysentery again made its appearance in July and prevailed during that month and August. In September, October and the fore part of November there were many cases of fever which were very violent, being mostly of a congestive type, and complicated with diseases of the bowels. Later in the season we had some cases of typhoid fever, also attended with disease of the bowels and in some cases of the lungs. During the year 1866-7 all the diseases were of a mild character and easily managed. There were no cases of epidemic diseases. In the year 1868 there were more cases of sickness, and some were typhoid fever, but not of a very malignant type. Since the war, even to the present time, there have been no severe cases of cholera since 1854. In 1869 the cases of sickness were less frequent than in 1868, all diseases easily managed. There have been no cases of small-pox since the year 1865, and it might be remarked that as the county grows older it becomes more healthy. The summers which are wet and excessively warm are followed in the fall months by more or less fevers. In 1870 there were several cases of "Rothlene," a form of scarlet fever, in the spring, some cases of intermittent fevers in the fall and taken altogether it was more sickly than 1869. During the years 1871 and 1872 there was some pneumonia in the spring, with mild cases of fever in the fall of 1871. There were very few deaths. Several severe accidents occurred in the year 1871; one was the falling from a wagon of Mr. A. G. Robinson, of which injuries he died soon after, and another a son of Mr. Oldham receiving so severe a fracture of his leg, from a kick by a horse, that he died. The year 1873 was healthy and all the cases requiring the attention of a physician were easily managed. The summer of 1874 was very dry and hot, several persons required treatment for sunstroke, the mercury ranging for considerable time from 95° to 100° in the shade. There were some cases of diphtherietic croup, several of which were fatal. There was also epidemic whooping cough. The spring of 1875 was very wet, and there were cases of capillary bronchitis among children and sore throat and catarrh among adults. There were some fatal cases of consumption. The summer of 1876 was healthy and also the year 1877. In 1877 there were some cases of scarlet fever, but of mild type and easily managed. The year 1878 was quite healthy. The year 1879 chronicled some scarlet fever in the spring. Mr. John Wilson, one of the prominent citizens of Jackson county, died July 23d. of what is termed chronic cystitis. Mr. Wilson was for many years a resident Independence and a highly respected man.

Considerable sickness of a typho-malarial character existed during the spring of 1880, but the remainder of the year it was exceedingly healthy. There were sufficient rains to produce the growth of abundant crops, and probably never in the history of the county has there been a better average yield to the labors of the husbandman. Great quantities of fruit and cereals matured and have been gathered for the market. General prosperity and abundance have crowned the year. Men who were in debt are paying up the mortgages on their farms and houses and becoming independent.

Independence is the highest point of land in the Missouri Valley in the State and admitted by all as being situated in the most healthy locality in this whole region. There are few deaths here, nearly all the old persons who die, die of nervous exhaustion or old age. J. N. Wallace died January 19, 1880, and Thomas Stayton June 14, 1879, the latter's death was caused by softening of the brain. In the city of Independence there are at present eight regular practicing physicians. The city physician and marshal are constituted a health board and

through their vigilance all nuisances injurious to the health of the people are promptly abated.

We have now given a condensed history of the seasons for the past thirty-seven years, and by it a tolerably correct idea may be formed of the healthfulness of this county.

It will be found that seasons in which there has been an excess of rains, and of floods in the streams, have produced a large amount of sickness, and this is also true with other portions of this great valley. It will also be remarked, that in our seasons rains are later and more immediately followed by dry and hot weather than in the Eastern States and as a necessary result we would expect in those seasons a considerable amount of fever, but the comparative frequency of such seasons are not greater than in other localities. We find also that we have had several visitations of cholera during its last appearance in the West, but this being then a great thoroughfare of travel across the plains and being greatly crowded this was rationally expected, and such was the case on all the great lines of travel, moreover some places of undisputed reputation for health, have been similarly afflicted during the prevalence of cholera at different times, for instance, Lexington, Versailles and Louisville, Kentucky, in the epidemic of 1832-3 and various other points in 1849 and the following seasons, to say nothing of the larger cities and their surroundings. As to the prevalence of scarlet fever, measles, erysipelas and other diseases of similar character, it may be asserted that our county has not suffered more than other parts of the Western, and perhaps less than many of the Eastern States. Of typhoid fever it may be said that the disease is milder and less frequent than in many of the Northern or Eastern States. In the course of thirty-seven years there have been five, or less than one seventh, in which there were heavy and long continued rains in early summer and general prevalence of fevers, the remainder being comparatively healthy. There has been no year when there has been an entire loss of crops and nearly every year great abundance has been produced.

The greater portion of the county—leaving out the bottom of the Missouri River and larger streams—is posed upon a bed of limestone at various depths; yet such is the formation of the country that the stone very little, if at all, interfere with the cultivation of the soil, for the reason that it does not crop out, except in the immediate vicinity of streams, on the slopes of hills, or at their base. So abundant is the rock throughout the county that it is said that there can scarcely be found four contiguous sections of land on some one of which there is not rock enough for all building purposes; furthermore, very few spots, and those small, in which the stone is so near the surface as to interfere with the growth of vegetation in dry seasons. Those sections in which the limestone is wanting are based on sand of very considerable depth. There is also in the greater part of the county a large admixture of sand both with the soil and the sub-soil, and consequently, as may be inferred, the land is light and easily cultivated, much more so than in many fertile regions elsewhere, as, for instance, the rich blue grass lands of Kentucky. No amount of tramping can make it so hard that, if broken up in large clods, it will not slake and fall to pieces, like lime, in the first considerable shower; and moreover, it has the additional advantage of becoming sufficiently dry in a short time after rains for plowing, and does not break and become hard so easily if worked a little wet. This enables the farmer to cultivate his crops in wet seasons to better advantage than if the sand was wanting. In addition to this, as mentioned in the last article, drouth does not so greatly affect the crops, because a considerable amount of moisture arises from below, which goes to support vegetation. Indeed, our farmers say that crops will grow here with less rain than in almost any other country. We have in this county but little poor land; yet the quality of the soil and the growth of the timber indicating those qualities vary a great deal, and the changes are frequently

abrupt. We have, for example, strips of land covered by walnut, hickory, elm, box elder, honey locust, coffee bean, lima, etc., of some miles in extent, and changing in many instances abruptly, to oakland, of inferior quality. Again, we have strips on which the growth is white hickory, different species of oak, wild cherry, slippery elm, etc., and the undergrowths are in oak lands, hazel, sumach, and a species of dogwood. The papaw abounds in the walnut and hackberry lands, and on river bottoms and hills contiguous to them. There are also some spots of rather spongy lands, with stiff clay sub-soil, the growth on which is almost exclusively a species of pin-oak, of a dwarfish character, with the limbs extending almost to the ground. There is some diversity of opinion in regard to the fertility of the different characters of soil, but the statement is fully borne out by experience that the walnut and hackberry lands are strongest, and in favorable seasons will produce the largest crops of hemp and corn, and are better adapted to the domestic grasses, especially the blue grass, while the brush lands, in which the white hickory abounds, with the undergrowth of hazel and sumach, will on an average of all seasons, and all kinds of crops, surpass them, and are greatly superior for wheat and other small grains. This county is well adapted to the production of various kinds of fruits, as the apple, pear, apricot and peach, all of which grow rapidly and yield abundantly, fruits of excellent quality. The common morello cherry also yields well, but the finer qualities of cherries and damson plums do not seem to do as well. The gooseberry, black raspberry, dewberry, blackberry and strawberry are indigenous to the soil, growing in large quantities in the woodland and prairies. Grasses have not yet been extensively cultivated, but so far as their cultivation has been tried the result has been very satisfactory.

The climate of Missouri is very changeable, the changes of temperature being frequent and sudden, varying often fifty or sixty degrees in a few hours. Great precaution is, therefore, necessary to adapt the apparel so as to be little affected as possible by these sudden vicissitudes, and I would advise those whose business requires them to be at such a distance from the dwellings as to be unable to change their clothes readily, to suffer the inconvenience of being uncomfortably warm for a time rather than run the risk of exposure to these sudden changes when thinly clad. Woollen clothing, therefore, is preferable to lighter fabrics even in summer.

Dwelling houses should be so constructed as to have free ventilation in every part from cellar to garret, and especial care should be taken that houses without cellars should be somewhat elevated from the ground with openings sufficient to admit the free circulation of air under them and these should be open in summer. In damp, rainy weather fires should be made occasionally to dispel the dampness and dry the rooms. They also serve to purify the air by producing a draught or current of air which carries off the impure atmosphere which is generated, especially in sleeping rooms, and for these reasons small fires night and morning will be found beneficial. It is improper to close sleeping apartments at night so as entirely to exclude the air, especially when the atmosphere is dry. Yet we should avoid sleeping with a current of air blowing over us. It is better to open the upper sash of windows which will generally admit sufficient external air and carry off that which has become heated and impure. Exposure to cold and damp air especially in the latter part of the night and early morning should be avoided, and if this kind of exposure is necessary it is better to fortify the body by taking a quantity of food, say a cup of coffee with a little bread before going out, and this is more especially necessary during the prevalence of epidemic. Indeed it is better, especially with farmers and others engaged in outdoor labor, to have breakfast before commencing the labors of the day. In the latter part of summer there are very heavy dews and care should be taken to avoid having the feet and legs wet with them, as is frequently the case, and as a rule it is better not to go out before sunrise in the morning. Long continued exposure to midday sun and

heat should also be avoided. Meals should be regular and all unripe fruits and substances difficult of digestion should be avoided. Cleanliness is also an important item, both in person and in habitation. The accumulation of water in cellars and low places as well as all kinds of garbage, decaying animals and vegetable substances should be carefully guarded against. A free use of lime, both by whitewashing houses and cellars and spreading in damp places, will also tend to purify the air and promote health. Cesspools and drains can be purified and deodorized by lime and a strong solution of sulphate of iron thrown into them. Shades about dwellings are very pleasant and promotive of health, but the trees should not be so close together that the sun cannot have access to the ground at some time during the day.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Fort Osage started in 1808—State admitted in 1821—County organized 1826—Different settlements in the County—The names of the voters in Jackson County in 1828—The vote for Gen. Jackson—Examples of Ancient Records.

Fort Osage was established as a government fort and factory in 1808. Around the fort a tract of land six miles square was laid off, upon which a limited number of white settlers were permitted to locate in order to raise supplies for the fort. Hon. Geo. C. Sibley, late of St. Charles, was government factor and agent from 1818 until the abandonment of the fort in 1825. By treaty with the Osage, Kansas and other tribes, the Indians' title to nearly all the territory of Missouri was extinguished in 1808, excepting a strip twenty-four miles wide lying eastward from the western boundry of the State and extending from the Missouri River south into the territory of Arkansas. The eastern line of this strip was a few miles east of Fort Osage and in it lay nearly all of Jackson county. The Indian title to the strip including an immense territory lying westward was extinguished in 1825.

The treaty was as follows :

“JUNE 2, 1825.

“Art. 1st. The Great and Little Osage tribes or nations do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, interest and claim to land lying within the State of Missouri and territory of Arkansas and to all lands lying west of said State of Missouri and territory of Arkansas north and west of the Red River, south of the Kansas River, and east of a line to be drawn from the head sources of the Kansas, southwardly, through the Rock saline, with such reservations, for such considerations, and upon such terms, as are hereinafter specified, expressed and provided for.”

June 3d, 1825, a treaty was concluded with the Kansas Indians ceding territory to the United States described as follows :

“Art. 1. The Kansas do hereby cede to the United States all lands lying within the State of Missouri, to which the said nation have title or claim lying west of said State of Missouri and within the following boundaries: Beginning at the entrance of the Kansas River into the Missouri River, from thence north to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, from thence westwardly, to the

Nodewa river thirty miles from its entrance into the Missouri, from thence to the entrance of the Big Nemahaw river into the Missouri, and with that river to its source, from thence to the source of the Kansas river, leaving the old village of the Pania Republic to the west, from thence, on the ridge dividing the waters of the Kansas river from those of the Arkansas to the western boundary of the state line of Missouri, and with that line, thirty miles to the place of beginning."

"The settlers who had been previously stopped in their westward progress at the eastern confines of this strip of land, immediately made a general rush into the new purchase. The next year (1826) a census was taken preliminary to establishing a general county organization. The county records show the cost of taking this census by Jacob Gregg, still a resident of the county, to be ten dollars for ten days services. In 1821, Francis G. Choteau established a trading post on the south bank of the Missouri River about three miles below the present site of Kansas City. He brought his wife and family all the way from St. Louis to the post in canoes and pirogues, the journey occupying over twenty days. By the great flood of April, 1826, every vestige of his improvements were swept away, and the post was transferred to a point on the Kansas River six miles above the mouth. A few years later several Frenchmen, who were mountain trappers, with their Indian families settled along the Missouri River below the mouth of the Kansas. The county was organized December 15th, 1826, and July 2d, 1827, the first county court was held at Independence, Henry Burris presiding and Abraham McClellan and Richard Fristoe associate judges, L. W. Boggs, afterward governor, clerk. The commissioners, the same month, located the county seat at Independence. Although the timbered portion was soon quite thickly settled, various causes contributed to retard the development of the county, and principally the fact that a large portion of the finest lands were for many years withheld from sale. On the Blue River thirty-six sections were selected for educational purposes for the Kansas Indians, as provided in the treaty of 1825, and a still larger amount under an act of Congress donating public lands to Missouri for seminary purposes. These last were sold in 1832 and the proceeds applied to the state University at Columbia. That portion of the public land not reserved for other purposes was offered at public sale on November 11th, 1828. Another drawback arose in 1830 in a bitter feud between the original settlers and the Mormons who emigrated in large numbers and settled in Jackson county. They entered several thousand acres of land, mostly west of Independence, professed to own all things in common, though in reality their bishops and leaders owned everything, especially the land titles, and established a Lord's Store-house in Independence, where the few monopolized the trade and earnings of the many. They published the *Evening Star*, the first newspaper in the county—in which appeared weekly installments of 'revelations,' promising wonderful things to the faithful, and denouncing still more wonderful things against the ungodly Gentiles. The result was that the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri River, tarred and feathered the Bishop and two others on the public square at Independence, and otherwise maltreated the Saints who retaliated upon their adversaries 'smiting them hip and thigh' at every good opportunity. On October 31st, a deadly encounter took place two miles east of Westport, in which two citizens and one Mormon were killed. The Mormons routed their enemies, and elated with victory determined to destroy that wicked place, Independence, which had been the scene of their sorest trials. A 'revelation' ordered the work of destruction and promised victory. They marched during the night, and soon after daylight of November 2d, arrived one mile west of the town, but the Gentiles pouring in from all quarters met them at that point and forced them to lay down their arms and leave the country in 24 hours, which they did, crossing the Missouri, November 3d, 1833."

The above was written for the *Gazetteer of Missouri* by one of Jackson

county's oldest and most prominent settlers, hence we have given it entire as showing exactly what an old pioneer had to say of that locality in which he took such a lively interest. Then again old settlers themselves will accept it as more authentic than the writings of one who has only lived in this county sufficient time to compile this work. The following short extract is found in the *Historical Atlas* of Jackson county, published by Brink, McDonough & Co., in the year 1877:

“ Jackson county was not settled or organized at as early a date as some others adjoining it. The territory embraced within its limits together with that of Cass, Bates and a part of Carson was occupied by the Osage Indians. Their title was extinguished by treaty with the government during the summer of 1825. However its first occupancy by white men dates back to the year 1808, when the government purchased from the Indians a tract of land six miles square which was afterward known as the ‘Six Mile,’ a name which that territory still continues to bear. This purchase was embraced within the limits of the Missouri River, Fire Prairie and Little Blue. A fort was erected upon it during the same year, and military garrison established which derived its name from the tribe of Indians called ‘Osage.’ The site of the fort was on a bluff of the Missouri River and a short distance from where the town of Sibley now stands. At the beginning of the war with England in 1812, this fort was evacuated, and again re-occupied after the war until 1822 when it was finally abandoned. During the occupancy of this fort a few white families were encouraged by its officers to settle on the adjacent territory. After the removal of the troops immigration commenced filling up the country with great rapidity. The Indians were removed during the summer of 1825 and in the autumn of that year all the timbered portion of the county west of the Little Blue was partially occupied. The first settlers were principally from other portions of the State, but during the following year large immigrations from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, etc., augmented the population rapidly. During that year an application was prepared to submit to the Legislature for county organization, and the census of the district was taken. The ‘Blue County,’ as it was then called, was attached for civil and military purposes to Lafayette county and in the year 1826, at a general election, Abraham McClellan, of ‘Six Mile,’ and Silborn W. Boggs, of the same place, were returned as representatives to the Lower House of the Legislature. The ensuing Assembly passed an act organizing the county, which was approved December 15th, 1826, and Daniel Ward and Julius Emmons, of Lafayette county, and John Bartleson, of Clay county, were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of locating the County Seat. These gentlemen failed to comply with that portion of the act under which they were appointed requiring them to fix the future capital within three miles of the center of the county. The prevailing opinion at that time and for many years afterward, in which these worthy Commissioners appear to have participated, that the magnificent savannahs which spread out in supernal beauty over that designated ‘center,’ was utterly useless for any agricultural purposes and would remain unsettled to the end of time, and following the line of settlement which was confined to the ‘timber,’ they located their seat of justice on the 29th day of March, 1827, in the southwest quarter of section two, township 49, in range 32, and gave it the name which it has since borne, that of ‘Independence.’

“ On the 22d day of January, 1827, the Legislature appointed Abraham McClelland, Richard Fristoe and Henry Burris as presiding judges of the county. These officers held their first session and were sworn in on the 21st day of May following. These orders at that session provided for the division of the county into three townships, Fort Osage on the East, Kaw on the West and Blue in the center. The first deriving its name from the Fort referred to, the second from the Kaw or Kansas River, and the third from Blue River, which was named from the color of its waters. They likewise ordered that a plat of the county seat

should be made and presented to the court, which was done and approved on the first day of the following June. At the same session the following named persons were appointed Justices of the Peace: Wm. J. Baugh, Jesse Lewis and Joel P. Walker, for Fort Osage; Wm. Yates, Lewis Jones, James Chambers and William Silvers, for Blue; Samuel Johnson and Andrew P. Patterson, for Kaw township.

The first session of the Circuit Court was held at the house of John Young, near where the Ross House now stands, on the 29th day of March, 1827, in Independence, and was presided over by Judge David Todd, of Howard county.

Its first clerk was Robert Wilson, of Howard county, who was the appointee of the Judge and accompanied him for that purpose. It appears that this gentleman was so unfavorably impressed with what he regarded the rough exterior and uncultivated manners of the people, and the unfavorable prospects of ultimate civilization and refinement, that he gave up his position in disgust. He was succeeded by Mr. Samuel C. Owens, who served in that capacity for many years.

Subsequent to the survey of the county an act was passed by Congress granting to the State of Missouri a certain amount of land for seminary purposes. A large portion of that land was selected in the vicinity of Independence, and the best lands of the county were thus reserved for settlement and held at \$2.00 per acre. This militated to some extent against its early improvement. There were likewise two townships in the eastern part of the county, 49 and 50 in range 30, which was not opened for purchase for about fifteen years after the organization of the county. This likewise retarded its early settlement and improvement. "Lost townships" have a singular history. They were situated in the southwestern part of the county and known as "High Blue," and were not surveyed or sectionalized in the original survey. The officer reported to the government that as they were mostly "prairie" he did not think they would pay the expense of bringing them into the market, and further, that in attempting to run some lines through them he found the pressure of some powerful magnet which so influenced his compass as to make survey impossible. An amusing story is told in this connection by some old settlers, from which it appears the surveyor in "knocking around" came up one evening to a small distillery on the banks of the "Sni," and being of a familiar turn of mind he was soon on the most excellent terms with the distiller, and before leaving was so hospitably entertained that he lost his hat and field notes, which were discovered by an old sow and effectually demolished. Ashamed of his loss, and not wishing to go over the ground again, this faithful official made the report as above stated. We cannot undertake to decide whether it was the head or the compass of this surveyor which was so much disturbed, the result is all we have to deal with, and we know that was to keep this land out of market from fifteen to twenty years after the other portion of the county. This, however, did not entirely prevent its settlement, as it appears that it was finally offered by the government. It was dotted over by finely improved farms, and is now one of the best portions of the county. All difficulties in the way of settlement being at length removed, the county augmented in wealth and numbers very rapidly.

It is evident from all sources that the first settlement was at Fort Osage, on the Missouri River, afterward called Sibley. The government had established this for the purpose of frontier defense, and also to trade with the Indians. It is understood that Lewis and Clark made their discoveries along this county's northern border in the year 1804, and Fort Osage was established four years later. For nearly twenty years there were no important permanent settlements within the limits of the county, but just as soon as the Indian title was extinct the county was settled and organized. At Fort Osage there was a ferry across the Missouri River and all along to the present time it has been more or less used for crossing. Settlements were afterward made in the neighborhood at Blue Mills,

and what was known as the "Hudspeth Settlement." This was eight or ten miles a little north of east, of Independence, on the road to Sibley. William Hudspeth, William Franklin, Christopher, Joel and Richard Childs, Thomas Potts, Sr., and Jr., David Bittle, Lynchburg Adams, Lewis Franklin, Jesse Morrow, William Huntsucker, John Hambright, Michael Rice, and many others, were among early and prominent settlers of that vicinity. A mill was built and operated on the east side of Little Blue by Michael Rice. At an early day a school was taught in the neighborhood by Geo. S. Parks. In this vicinity was built the first church in the county, called the "Six Mile Baptist Church."

Settlements were next made at Independence, then at Westport, then Lone Jack, then Blue Springs, then Kansas City, and many other points, such as New Santa Fe, Hickman's Mills, Stony Point, Wayne City, Oak Grove, Pink Hill, Greenwood, Lee's Summit, Raytown, Buckner, and others.

The early settlements were all in or near the timber or some spring of water, the settlers thinking the prairie land not only difficult to be subdued, but actually worthless as far as agricultural purposes were concerned. When they first commenced breaking the prairie they used the "barshear" plow, to which they attached from four to eight yoke of oxen. Independence was located for the seat of justice in March, 1827, and from that time it became the most important point in the county, both in size and business. Soon the Santa Fe trade, of which more particular mention will hereafter be made, sprang up, and soon rendered Independence a growing city of extensive commerce on the prairie. Among some of the early settlers were John O. Agnew, Solomon Flournoy, Robert Rickman, William Lawrence, Leonard H. Renick, Henry Baker, Samuel C. Owens, John R. Swearingen, Russell Hicks, John W. Moodie, Reuben Wallace, Joseph H. Reynolds, Samuel Weston, Robert Weston, John Lewis, Richard McCarty, Lewis Franklin, Allen Chandler, S. D. Lucas, Richard Friscoe, John McCoy, William McCoy, Alexander Todd, Henry Ruby, Reuben Ruby, and others. After a correct enumeration in the fall of 1834, it was found that the town of Independence contained just 250 inhabitants.

At an election held in the court house at Independence, August 4, 1828, there were 231 votes cast for John Miller for Governor. The following is a verbatim copy of the abstract of the votes :

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON,
Township of Blue, }

"An abstract of the votes given at a general election held at the court house in the town of Independence, in the County of Jackson, and Township of Blue, on the first Monday in August, the same being the fourth of said month, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

John Miller, for governor, two hundred and thirty-one (231) votes.

Alexander Buckner, for lieutenant-governor, one hundred and fifty-two (152) votes.

Alexander Stuart, for lieutenant-governor, twelve (12) votes.

Felix Scott, for lieutenant-governor, one (1) vote.

Daniel Dunklin, for lieutenant-governor, two (2) votes.

Samuel Perry, for lieutenant-governor, forty-six (46) votes.

Spencer Pettis, for representative to congress, two hundred and thirty-one (231) votes.

William Carr Lane, for representative to congress, five (5) votes.

Edward Bates, for representative to congress, one (1) vote.

Lilborn W. Boggs, for state senator, one hundred and eighty-three (183) votes.

Richard Linville, for state senator, one hundred and eighty-three (183) votes.

William D. McRay, for state senator, two (2) votes.

Ware S. May, for state senator, three (3) votes.

Abraham McClellan, for state legislature, fifty (50) votes.

Smallwood V. Nolan, for state legislature, one hundred and six (106) votes.

Robert Johnson, for state legislature, seventy-five (75) votes.

Joseph R. Walker, for sheriff of Jackson county, ninety-eight (98) votes.

Richard B. Chiles, for sheriff of Jackson county, twenty-eight (28) votes.

Isaac Drake, for coroner of Jackson county, thirty-eight (38) votes.

Eli Roberts, for coroner of Jackson county, one hundred and eighty (180) votes.

"We, the undersigned, judges of the election held at the time and place above designated, do certify that the preceding is a correct and fair abstract of all the votes given, and that the number annexed to each individual name is the amount of votes respectively given to each person. Given under our hands, this fifth day of August, in the year aforesaid.

SAMUEL WESTON, }
SAMUEL C. OWENS, } Clerks of Election.

AARON OVERTON, }
WILLIAM YATES, } Judges of Election.
S. G. FLOURNOY, }

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON, }
Township of Blue. }

"I, Isaac Jones, a justice of the peace within and for the county and township aforesaid, do certify that Aaron Overton, William Yates and Solomon Flournoy, as judges of the foregoing election, and Samuel Weston and Samuel C. Owens, as clerks of said election, were each of them sworn according to law, prior to their entering upon their duties. Given under my hand this fifth day of August, 1828.

LEWIS JONES, J. P."

The following are the names of those voting at the aforesaid election :

"A poll-book of a general election held at the court house in the town of Independence, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, on the first Monday in August, 1828.

NAMES OF VOTERS :

Edwin T. Hicks, Wm. Moon, Jesse Butler, David Burris, Mulse Box, John Moore, Hiram Wilburn, Edward Wilburn, Samuel Sweet, Britian Williams, Elder League, Joseph Kenyon, John Silvers, William Noland, Joshua Yates, Mark Foster, Jamison D. Dicky, James Wood, Paul Pulkit, John Baxter, James Rothwell, William Nolan, George H. Arnold, William Davis, Peter Hart, Richard Canada, Doctor Smith, Enoch Shepherd, Thomas Burgen, Edward Bradley, Ashford D. Nolan, John Gibson John Drummond, John Burgen, Jesse Moon, Daniel Kink, Ira Smith, James Ross, Phillip Russell, Jason L. Dickey, Wright Akeman, Thomas Pitcher, William Burgen, John R. Swearingen, John Fitzhugh, James Shepherd, Jr., Joseph Moon, John Proctor, Solomon Fitzhugh, William Bledso, John Tucker, Joshua Nolan, Nicholas Proctor, James Baxter, Hermon Brigham, Samuel Kimzly, Larkin McCarty, Jacob Wells, Hugh Patten, John Wiseman, James Shepherd, Sr., James McCarty, Dabney Johnston, Jacob Powell, Henry Nolan, Jr., James Brock, Jesse Overton, Henry Nolan, Sr., Robert Aull, Jonathan Cameron, Greenberry Pitcher, Michael McClellan, Andrew Tibell, Daniel P. Lewis, John Young, James W. McClellan, Levi Yates, Richard Fristoe, Isaac Donahoe, Thomas Riddle, John Cook, David Reed, Joshua Anderson,

John McCarty, Henry Burris, Perry Brock, Richard Millam, Johnson Smith, Henry Tucker, Samuel Hays, John Becket, Joshua Lewis, William Ferril, Zacharia Linville, Aaron Linville, Joseph Keeney, John Shepherd, James Donahugh, Elisha Hartley, James Bingham, Will. Shepherd, Thomas E. Dicky, Hugh Parsons, Mirick Davis, Jabez Jones, Iola Cheeseneay, John Busler, John Powers, James Gray, John Hayes, Thomas Hearrengdon, Lewis Shepherd, James Kingley, Solomon Yates, William Worden, Darling Williams, Ambrose Williams, Delany Williams, Jesse Nolan, Lawrence Flournoy, Hugh Horton, John Jackson, John Covenant, William Bratten, Davis L. Cadle, Robert Anderson, William Silvers, John Wedle, Samuel R. Moore, James Savage, Edward Wilburn, Sr., Cheeseneay Young, Joseph Brown, Thomas Fitzhugh, John S. Dean, Joseph C. Davis, James King, David Lynch, Elliott Johnson, Jesse Cox, Levi Russell, Daniel Monroe, Nimrod McCracken, Jesse Lewis, Joseph Connor, Frances Prian, Willis Creeson, Stephen Wells, William Davis, Eli Glasscock, Perry G. Cheeseneay, John Johnston. James Lynch, William McCarty, Sr., William Butler, Adam Christopher, James Parson, James Brown, Samuel Hink, Ira Hitchcock, Benjamin Burns, Isaac Lance, Aaron Roberts, James King, Solomon Lynch, David Dickey, Antony House, Samuel Johnston, Tederton Nowland, Charles Johnston, William Parish, Aminus Carry, Zachariah Morris, Morris Backer, John Sneed, William Baxter, Herman Noland, Bryant Baxter, James Flournoy, Hugh Glen, Frederick Barnes, George Nelson, Jacob Gregg, Benjamin Mayors, John W. Clenny, James Riddle, Isaac Allen, James Gibson, Edward E. Sneed, James Connor, Dodson Tropp, William Connor, William Barnes, Jonathan C. Fugate, John McCord, John Walker, G. Johnston, Anderson Jones, David Daily, Luke Vaughn, Jeremiah Burns, Isaac Lynch, Andrew Wilson, Morgan Wikinson, William Yatter, William Blanton, William McCarty, John Blanton, H. Warden, Hiram Silvers, Eli Roberts, James Chambers, G. Bledso, Noah Williams, Robert Smith, James Welch, James Scott, Elisha Watkins, Edward Shepherd, James Blakely, James Lewis, Amos Velley, Thomas Frost, Abner Teddair, John Davis, A. Davis, William Prian, Lewis Jones, Joseph Walker, Abraham McClellan, Smallwood Nolan, Robert Johnston, Nathan Teague, Charles Williams, William Arrington, John B. Lucas, George T. Taylor, Richard B. Chiles, William I. Baugh, Timothy Riggs, William Munkis, John Smith, John King, Solomon Fournoy, Sam'l Weston, Aaron Overton, William Yates, Herman Gregg, Samuel C. Owens."

At the same general election for State officers the electors in Fort Osage township met at the house of Joel P. Walker, and the following is a list of the voters :

James Rose, John Patton, John Huntsucker, Joshua Adams, Joshua Lane, John Huntsucker, Jr., William Huntsucker, W. H. Russell, William Lewis, Joseph Russell, William Adams, Thomas Huntsucker, Richard Addams, Frances Williams, Stephen Bledsoe, L. W. Ailstock, Peter Kendrick, Lathan Russel, William Williams, Isaac Moody, Thomas Patton, ——— Williams, Joseph Glen, Lynchburg Addams, Joel Walter, E. Cornet, Thomas Williams, Zedediah Baker, James Lewis, David G. Buttersell, Daniel Redman, David Brittle, William Stricklan, Nathan Russel, Sr., Robert A. Renick, Isaac Bledsoe, William Smith, Isaac Drake, Isaac Burnes, Joel Riddle, James Bledsoe, John Fitzhugh, William Drake, John Wilson.

A general election held at the house of Joel P. Walker, in the county of Jackson, Fort Osage township, on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1828.

John Miller, for Governor	44	votes.
Alexander Buckner, for Lieut. Governor	44	"
Alexander Stewart, " "	—	"
Daniel Dunklin, " "	—	"
Felix Scott, " "	—	"

ZEBADIAH BAKER,
JAMES LEWIS,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
Judges."

NAMES OF VOTERS.

ANDREW P. PATTERSON.
JOHN YOUNG,
WILLIAM MASTERS,
Judges."

NAMES OF VOTERS.

“ James Moore, L. Dodge, H. Spearer, A. Jones, K. B. Dodge, S. B. Bright, Richard Colby, D. H. Austin, Wm. Madvel, Joseph Porter.

John Miller,	12 votes.
Alexander Stewart	11 "
Edward Bates	13 "
L. W. Boggs	16 "
Abraham McClellan	11 "
Joseph P. Walker	10 "
Richard B. Chiles	1 "

STATE OF MISSOURI,
COUNTY OF JACKSON,
TOWNSHIP OF HARMONY. }

"We the undersigned Judges and Clerks, after being duly sworn do certify that the above election was held according to law, August 4th, 1828.

S. B. BRIGHT,
D. H. AUSTIN,
RICHARD COLBY,
WM. MADVEL,
JOSEPH PORTER."

The manner of conducting elections in those early times was somewhat different from the present time. Three judges of the election and two clerks were selected to receive and record the votes. Each clerk kept a separate list of those who presented themselves at the polls. The elector would give the name of the candidate whom he desired to receive his vote, and the clerk would record the same opposite his name, thus leaving a record, not only of the party voting, but also the name of the person for whom he voted. Of those who voted at the August, as well as the November, election of 1828, none are left without a record of their favorite candidate. At the above election, August 4, 1828, there were 316 votes cast in the county for John Miller, 231 in Blue, 44 in Fort Osage, 29 in Kaw and 12 in Harmony township.

It is impossible to find all the returns of the Presidential election of 1828, November 4, when Andrew Jackson, after whom this county is named, was elected the first time. We have nearly all the names of those who voted for Jackson in Independence and Fort Osage, but in the fifty-three years that have passed since that time the papers containing the balance of the county electoral vote have been lost.

Herewith we give a copy of the judges certificate to the vote in Independence, which shows that the Jackson electors received 57 times as many as the Adams electors, or a majority of 157, being over 98 per cent of all the votes cast in Blue township. There was not a vote cast in Fort Osage township for J. Q. Adams, but there were 49 cast for Jackson, as the reader will perceive from what follows the Blue township canvass:

"STATE OF MISSOURI,
JACKSON COUNTY,
BLUE TOWNSHIP. }

"We, the undersigned judges of an election, held on the first Monday in November, 1828, in the county and township aforesaid, for the purpose of electing electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, do certify that the following named persons got the number of votes annexed to their respective names, to wit:

John Bull got	161 votes
Benjamin O'Fallon got	161 "
Augustus Jones got	161 "

Benjamin H. Reeves got 3 “
 Joseph C. Brown got 3 “
 John Hall got 3 “

“Given under our hands and seals at Independence, this 3d day of November, 1828.

LEWIS JONES, [SEAL.]
 WILLIAM YATES, [SEAL.]
 JAMISON D. DICKEY, [SEAL.]
 Judges.”

THOMAS E. DICKEY,
 JOHN P. SHEPHERD,
 Clerks.

“An election held at the house of Joel P. Walker on the 3d day of November, 1828, for President and Vice-President, electors received the following vote:
 John Bull 49 votes
 Benjamin O’Fallon 49 “
 Augustus Jones 49 “
 B. H. Reeves None
 Joseph C. Brown None
 John Hall None

Given under our hands and seals this the day and date above.

JAMES LINES, [SEAL.]
 ZEBADIAH BAKER, [SEAL.]
 ISAAC ALLEN, [SEAL.]
 Judges.”

H. FUGATE,
 L. W. AILTORK,
 Clerks.

“I do certify that the judges and clerks were sworn according to law.
 “Given under my hand, this the 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

J. P. WALKER,
 Justice of the Peace.”

In the year 1830, at an election held in Harmony township, we find there were 14 votes cast, which the following will show :

“MR. SAMUEL C. OWENS, CLERK.

“*Dear Sir* :—At an election held at Harmony township, in the county of Jackson, in the State of Missouri, August 2, 1830, for the purpose of choosing a Representative to the Legislature, High Sheriff and Coroner for said county, we the undersigned affirm that Robert Johnson, Representative, received 13 votes; J. R. Swearingen, for High Sheriff, received 14 votes; A. McClelland, for Representative, received 1 vote.

A. JONES,
 R. COLBY,
 WM. MODREL,
 Judges.”

S. B. BRIGHT,
 J. H. AUSTIN,
 Clerks.

“We the said Jones, Modrel, Colby (judges), and S. B. Bright and J. H. Austin (clerks), were duly qualified by oath of office as the law directs.”

The same year we have the following from Boon township:

"We certify that Abraham McClelland got ten votes, Richard Johnson none, S. V. Nolan six, Lewis Jones none, for representative; Jacob Gregg four, John Swearingen seven, James Brown four, G. Hensley none, for Sheriff; J. B. Floury ten, for Coroner.

"Given under our hands this 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and thirty.

D. G. BUTTERFIELD,
JOSHUA ADAMS,
JOHN BECKETT,
Judges."

The following will show the vote of the entire county in 1836:

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss.

"We, Samuel C. Owens, Clerk of the County Court, and Richard R. Rees and John Smith, two acting Justices of the Peace within and for the county aforesaid, do certify that we have carefully examined the poll books of general election held on the first Monday in August, 1836, in the different townships of said county, and find on inspection thereof that

FOR GOVERNOR,

S. W. Boggs received	597 votes
William H. Ashley received	192 "

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Franklin Cannon received	516 votes
James Jones received	164 "

FOR CONGRESS.

Samuel C. Owens received	351 votes
James H. Birch received	145 "
John Miller received	480 "
Albert G. Harrison received	533 "
George F. Strother received	15 "
Alpheus Wetmore received	4 "
George Shannon received	1 "

FOR STATE LEGISLATURE.

Smallwood V. Nolan received	585 votes
Thomas Jeffries received	541 "
Jacob Gregg received	161 "
John R. Swearingen received	252 "

FOR SHERIFF.

Amos Riley received	1 votes
John King received	474 "
Thomas G. Hudspeth received	93 "
Page Nolan received	212 "

FOR CORONER.

Joseph H. Reynolds received	487 votes
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FOR ASSESSOR.

Isaac Crabtree received	431 votes
Jesse W. Morrow received	89 "
Archibald Stuart received	168 "

FOR CONSTABLE OF BLUE TOWNSHIP.

Henry Basey received	210 votes
T. Elledge received	170 "
Jesse Noland received	43 "

FOR CONSTABLE OF KAW TOWNSHIP.

William Lovelady received	57 votes
Peter Booth received	44 "

FOR CONSTABLE OF SHNEEBAR TOWNSHIP.

William Williams received	11 votes
Jephtha Crawford received	40 "
Thomas P. Clark received	29 "
William Nolan received	5 "

FOR CONSTABLE OF FT. OSAGE TOWNSHIP.

John W. Hambricht received	21 votes
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FOR CONSTABLE OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Anson McCracken received	32 votes
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Given under my hand this 5th day of August, 1836.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,
Clerk.

JOHN R. SWEARENGEN,
JOHN SMITH,
Justices of the Peace."

The following ancient document was handed us by Mr. R. Wallace, which we publish without comment, further than to state that Mr. Jacob Gregg, of Snia-bar township, is the only man now living whose name is mentioned in the document referred to. Here it is:

"COUNTY OF JACKSON, TO-WIT:

"The State of Missouri, to the sheriff of Jackson County, greeting:—You are hereby commanded to cause to be empannelled and come before the judge of our circuit court of our said county of Jackson, on the first day of our next November term, at the court house, in the town of Independence, a grand jury of good and lawful men, not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-three, housekeepers of said county, who are then and there upon their oaths, to enquire into and present all such offences as may have been committed within the body of said county, and that you make due return of the names of said jury and this writ:

{ Private } Witness: Samuel C. Owens, clerk of our said court, at office,
{ Seal. } this 15th day of September, A. D. 1828, with my private seal,
(there being no seal of office provided). SAM'L C. OWENS, Clerk."

"Following is the grand jury summoned in accordance with the above order:

Venire Facias, November term, 1828.

John Busby,
Thomas Arrington,
Thomas Frost,
John Davis,
Anderson Jones,
Abraham Linville,
James Lovelady,

Jamison D. Dickey,
Doctor Smith,
Michael Farns,
Jabez Jones,
Thomas Williams,
Robert Smith,
James Brock.

John Shepherd,
John Whismon,
Solomon Yates,
Austin Bledsoe,
Nathaniel Teague,
John B. Lucas,
James Shepherd,

"I, Joseph R. Walker, sheriff of Jackson County, do certify that the foregoing named persons were summoned as grand jurors for November term, 1828.

J. R. WALKER, Sheriff."

JACOB GREGG, Deputy Sheriff."

Westport was the next place to become settled after the town of Independence and vicinity; and after the Santa Fe trade had found its chief starting point at Independence, for several years it gradually transferred a portion of it to Westport. J. C. McCoy, who now resides in Johnson county, Kansas, laid out the town, and was one of its principal settlers for some time. Robert Johnson was another early settler there; James McGee and sons, John Harris, Jacob Ragan, William Matney, Johnston Lykens, and many more, were among the early settlers in the vicinity of Westport. Before Kansas City became of any commercial importance Westport was a flourishing town, with a large Santa Fe trade.

Perhaps the next settlement was made at Lone Jack, where families had clustered in the vicinity, and became very much attached to the place. Lone Jack was thus named from a large jack oak tree, which stood alone there in the prairie. It has since been a post-village of considerable importance. Among the early settlers in the vicinity we mention the names of Warham Easley, Galen Cabe, John Snow, Stephen Easley and John Daniel. This was the principal settlement in the southeastern portion of the county, and here their township elections were held.

Kansas City was not settled for a long time after Sibley, Independence and Westport. As late as 1839 wild deer, wolves and wild turkeys inhabited those bluffs and valleys, where Kansas City now stands, undisturbed by man; there were large trees and thick underbrush, which made it most emphatically a wilderness. In the month of December, 1839, Mr. H. G. Rees, who now lives at Independence, crossed the river from Kansas City to Harlem, at a point just below the present great railroad bridge, and when about to step upon the ferry boat a large flock of wild turkeys came from the opposite shore, sailing over his head, and alighted only a few yards distant. When the turkeys saw the men they ran up the bluff into the unsettled wilderness, where the business portion of Kansas City is now located. Mr. Rees had remained over night in an old log hut among the trees, on the south side of the river, in which Thomas Smart then lived. Blankets were nailed upon the inside of the cabin, to break the wind from those endeavoring to keep warm within; the chinks between the logs had not been plastered with mud, and it was difficult to keep warm.

New Santa Fe was also an early but not very important settlement. It was on the direct route of travel for those starting from Independence engaged in the Santa Fe trade, situated near the southwest corner of the county on the Kansas State line. There were only a few houses here and at the present time scarcely more, but some of the early inhabitants in that locality were John Bartleson, William Gray, John Whitsett, Edward Gray, Richard Kirby, John Fitzhugh, George Fitzhugh, John B. Lucas, John Self, Linzey Lewis. Most of the early settlers in this section went to Independence and Westport for supplies. They usually lived in the timber and ate hominy and potatoes, frequently having no bread. At or near Stony Point, near the south boundary of Sni-a-bar Township, there were several early settlers. Near the present site of the little village of Blue Springs was the early home of the Smiths, Clarks, Burris, Dailies, Judge R. D. Stanley and others. The first prairie broken in Jackson county was done here by David Dailey near the East Fork of the Little Blue. The work was accomplished with a "barshear plow," which consisted of a beam to which was fastened the coulter or "shear," as it was called, to cut the tough sod, with wooden mouldboard. When Mr. Dailey undertook to cultivate or cross plow his field the tough sod collected in a huge pile in front of the plow, necessitating an

abandonment of the work till the turf became dead and decayed. When it became apparent that he could not mellow the sod he took his ax and cut holes in the obdurate turf, dropped therein his corn and with another stroke of the ax covered the seed. In this way he planted and raised a good crop the first year. At that time there were no weeds and grasses, such as the fox-tail and other species, which at the present time so obstinately resist the labors of the husbandman. When they plowed the prairie they attached to the plow six or eight yoke of oxen and opened a much larger and deeper furrow than at the present time. Mr. Dailey lived here a long time and finally sold out to a wealthy Virginian by the name of Frank Coward, Dailey moving further southeast in Van Buren. When Mr. Dailey first came to this State he landed at St. Louis and obtained hats for his dozen boys. We have never heard of a man who by one and the same wife had so large a family as Mr. Dailey afterward reared. They had *twenty-seven* children. The anecdote told of him on landing at St. Louis is this: "When he applied for a dozen hats for his boys the merchant was surprised and told him if he would bring twelve of his own boys into the store he would give each a hat. Mr. Dailey, delighted with the promise as his money was very scarce at that time, went down to the river landing and took his boys back to the merchant who provided each with a good new hat."

David Dailey was a very industrious man and possessed an iron constitution. No neighbors lived near and wild turkeys came to the house and ate feed with the hogs in the trough; wolves howled about and often destroyed the pigs and sheep of early settlers. He built a grist-mill and ground for customers who came from long distances. The mill was run by horses on a tread wheel, corn and wheat being the principal grain. He also had a distillery to manufacture whisky, and it may be well to note in this connection that it found a ready market in the immediate neighborhood. The old man died about five years ago at the advanced age of ninety.

It may be interesting to read a few entries found in the account book of Henry Chiles:

Sept. 20, 1833.	George Rider, Dr., to writing two bonds	\$ 1.00
Jan. 10, 1834.	Amos Ridley, Dr., to hog about 100 pounds	3.00
Jan. 24, 1834.	Wm. I. Cayton, Dr., to writing mortgage to Shepherd . .	1.00
Feb. 6, 1834.	T. Waller, Dr., to balance on settlement	4.79
	Same Cr. by order to Moreland	4.79
Feb. 6, 1834.	J. H. Flournoy, Dr., to taking depositions, three days in all, as per act. rendered	15.00
Sept. 28, 1834.	Wm. I. Baugh, Dr., to deed from Franklin to Gregg . .	1.00
	Cash loaned . . . . .	.50
July 22, 1835.	John Parker, Dr., to oxen and wagon part of one day . .	.75

CHAPTER V.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

St. Louis County included what is now the eastern part of Jackson in 1813—Then Howard County—Then Cooper—Then Lillard—Then Lafayette—And then Jackson—Jackson County organized December 15, 1826, and included what is now Cass and Bates counties—First County Court—County and Township system—Government Surveys—Organization of townships—Three townships at first, Blue, Ft. Osage and Kaw—Location of roads—Harmony Township—Boone Township—Sni-a-bar Township—Washington Township—Van Buren Township—Prairie Township—Westport Township—Brookings Township.

The territory which now bears the name of Jackson county, Missouri, was first embraced in the county of St. Louis except the western part which belonged to the Osage Indians. The eastern boundary of the Osages at that time commenced at a point on the Missouri River near the mouth of the Little Blue and thence ran directly south. The boundaries of St. Louis county fixed by an act of the Territorial Legislature of Missouri, December 31, 1813, included a strip of land lying south of the Missouri River and containing about twenty-five counties as at present organized. The boundaries as fixed by the aforesaid act were as follows: "All that portion of the territory bounded north by the south line of the county of St. Charles, east by the main channel of the river Mississippi, south by a line to commence in the main channel of the Mississippi immediately opposite to the upper line of a tract of land owned by Augustus Chouteau which is about half way between the mouths of the Platin and Joachim rivers; thence running in a direct line to a point on the dividing ridge between those waters where Wright's road falls into the road leading from the town of Herculanum to the Mine a Burton; thence along said road to a point thereon immediately opposite a noted spring called the "Dripping Spring," which spring is situated about two hundred yards south of said road; thence on a direct course to the mouth of Mineral Fork of Grand River, thence such a course as shall leave all the persons now settled in that settlement, usually known by the name of the Richwood settlement to the south of said course or line in the county of Washington, thence southwest to the western boundary line of the Osage purchase; thence northwardly on said line to the river Missouri, thence down said river Missouri in the main channel of the same to the southwest corner of the county of St. Charles shall compose one county and shall be called and known by the county of St. Louis."

This territory remained as St. Louis county till the act of January 23, 1816, which constituted Howard county as follows:

"All that part of the county of St. Louis and all that part of the county of St. Charles and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Great Osage River, thence up said river and in the middle of the main channel thereof unto the Osage boundary line thence north with said boundary line to the river Missouri, thence up the river Missouri and in the middle of the main channel thereof to a point opposite the mouth of the Kansas River, thence with the Indian boundary line (as described in a proclamation of the governor issued on the ninth day of March, 1815) northwardly one hundred and forty miles, thence eastward with said line to the main dividing ridge of high ground between the rivers Mississippi and Missouri, thence with said ridge of high ground to the main fork of the river Cedar, thence down said river to the Missouri, thence down the river Missouri and in the middle of the main channel thereof to the mouth of the

Great Osage river, the place of beginning is hereby laid off and erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be called and known by the name of Howard county. William Head, Benjamin Estill, David Jones, David Kincaide and Stephen Cole, be and are hereby appointed commissioners with full powers and authority to point out and fix upon the most suitable place in said county whereon to erect a court house and jail and the place whereon they or a majority of them shall agree, shall be and is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of justice for said county of Howard."

Howard county remained with the above described boundaries from January 23, 1816, to December 17, 1818, when a part of it was laid off and named Cooper. The act entitled "An act establishing a part of the county of Howard into a separate and distinct county by the name of Cooper county," was as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri, that all that part of the county of Howard bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River opposite the middle of the main channel of the Osage River at its mouth, and running thence to the middle of the main channel of the Osage River at its mouth; thence up the Osage River along the middle of the main channel thereof to the Osage boundary line; thence north with said boundary line to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said last named river to the beginning, is hereby laid off and established into a separate and distinct county, which shall be called and known by the name of Cooper county. William Weir, Luke Williams, Julius Emmons, Abel Owen and Charles Canole be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners of the said county of Cooper, with full power and authority to point out and fix upon the most suitable place in the said county of Cooper whereon to erect a court house and jail for said county of Cooper.

Approved December 17, 1818."

From December 17, 1818, to November 16, 1820, the boundaries of Cooper remained unchanged, but at the latter named date a county called "Lillard," in honor of a State Senator by that name, was laid off, including the territory now included within the present counties of Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, part of St. Clair, Bates, Cass and Jackson.

An act establishing the county of Lillard: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri that, all that part of the county of Cooper lying and being within the following bounds, to wit: beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River opposite the range line between ranges twenty three and twenty-four; thence with said line to the termination thereof; thence due south to the middle of the main channel of the Osage River; thence up said river in the middle of the main channel thereof to the western boundary line of the State, and thence north with said boundary line to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down said river in the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby laid off and erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known and called by the name of Lillard. John Duston, James Bounds, Senr., David McCliland, James Dillard and David Ward, be, and are hereby appointed, commissioners with full power and authority to select the most suitable place in said county whereon to erect a court house and jail, and the place which they, or a majority of them, shall agree to erect a court house and jail on, as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, the seat of justice of Lillard county.

Approved November 16, 1820.

By the act of the Legislature February 16, 1825, the name of Lillard was changed to Lafayette, and the western boundary thereof was the middle of range

number twenty-nine. By an act of the General Assembly, approved February 16, 1825, the *county of Jackson* was laid off. The act was entitled "An act defining the limits of the several counties in this State;" section 30 reads as follows: be it enacted, that all that portion of the country bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River due north of the termination of the line running through the middle of range twenty-nine west; thence due south with said line to the middle of the main channel of the Osage River; thence due west to the western boundary of this State; thence north with the said western boundary line to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down said river in the middle of the main channel thereof to the beginning, shall comprise the county of Jackson. *Provided*, That the territory included within the bounds above named shall continue to be attached to and form part of the county of Lafayette for all civil and military purposes until the same be established and organized as a separate county by law.

Approved February 16, 1825.

The organization of Jackson county, though also including the present counties of Cass and Bates, was effected by an act entitled, "An act to organize the county of Jackson," approved December 15th, 1826, which was as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, that the county of Jackson, heretofore attached by law for all civil and military purposes to the county of Lafayette, be, and the same is hereby declared to be erected into a separate and distinct county, and that all rights and privileges granted by law to separate and distinct counties, be and the same are hereby extended to the said county of Jackson.

2. David Ward and Julius Emmons, of the county of Lafayette, and John Bartleson, of the county of Clay, be and are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purpose of selecting the seat of justice for said county, and the said Commissioners are hereby vested with all the powers granted to Commissioners under the law entitled 'an act to provide for organizing counties heretofore established.'

Approved January 14th, 1825.

3. The said county of Jackson shall be added to and form a part of the first judicial district and that the circuit courts for said county shall be held on the third Mondays of March, July and November in each and every year until otherwise provided for by law.

4. The courts to be holden in the said county shall be at the house of John Young, until the tribunal transacting county business shall fix on a temporary seat of justice for said county.

5. The Probate Court shall be holden in the said county of Jackson on the second Monday of March, June, September and December.

6. The said county of Jackson shall be attached to and compose a part of the Thirteenth Senatorial District. and shall, in conjunction with the counties of Clay, Ray and Lafayette, elect one Senator at the general election in eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

December 15th, 1826 "

The reader will now inquire how and when it transpired that Jackson county was circumscribed within its present limits. The answer is briefly as follows: When by act of the Legislature March 3d, 1835, the county of Van Buren was defined then the present southern boundary of Jackson county was established and in the following language: Beginning at a point on the middle of range twenty-nine, where the same intersects the township line between townships

forty-six and forty-seven thence west with said township line to the State boundary.

It will be remembered that Van Buren county was subsequently named Cass. In the same act it is further stated that: "The northern boundary of Van Buren as constituted by the foregoing section shall be the permanent southern boundary of Jackson county; and all the territory included in the county of Bates shall be, for all civil and military purposes, attached to the county of Van Buren (now Cass) until the said county of Bates shall be organized into a separate and distinct county by law. David Ward, of Lafayette, Samuel Hinck and William Brown, Jackson county, are hereby appointed Commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for said county."

March 3d, 1835.

We have thus followed the organization of counties in which Jackson was concerned, from December 13, 1813, to March 3, 1835, during which time the counties of which Jackson formed a part, were reduced from the size of the State of Massachusetts to its present limits. The organization, early settlements and first elections have been alluded to in a former chapter; but in order that a county should be fully organized, and legally qualified to transact business, the county court must be qualified, accordingly we give herewith the names of the Judges appointed by Governor John Miller, together with their commissions and oath of office. When this has been perused the student of Jackson county history will have followed each step in the laying off and organization of the county.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST COUNTY COURT.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON. }

At a special term of the county court, for the county of Jackson, begun and held at the house of John Young, in said county, on the 21st day of May, 1827, agreeably to public notice, where (in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled an "act to amend and alter an act entitled an act to establish Courts of Justice and prescribe their powers and duties," approved 2d January, 1827,) the following gentlemen, to-wit: Abraham McClelland, Richard Fristoe and Henry Burris, Esquires, being appointed Justices of the County Court, for this county, and each of the said parties having been duly qualified according to law, produced the following commissions, and the said commissions being read in open court, took their seats as the Justices of the County Court within and for the county of Jackson.

COMMISSION OF JUDGE ABRAHAM M'CLELLAND.

"JOHN MILLER,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

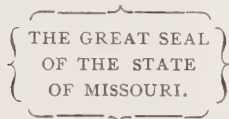
To all who shall see these presents Greeting:

Know ye, that reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity, learning and abilities of Abraham McClelland, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do hereby appoint him a Justice of the County Court of the county of Jackson, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law; to have and to hold the said office with all the privileges and emoluments of the same of right appertaining unto him, the said Abraham McClelland, for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified, unless sooner removed for misdemeanor in office.

In testimony whereof I have hereinto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Missouri to be affixed. Done at the city of Jefferson, this first

day of May, A. D. 1827, of the independence of the United States the fifty-first, and of this State the seventh.

(Signed) JOHN MILLER.



By the Governor,
SPENCER PETTIS, Secretary of State."

COMMISSION OF JUDGE RICHARD FRISTOE.

"JOHN MILLER,

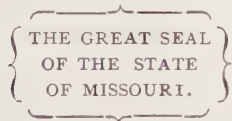
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

To all who shall see these presents Greeting :

Know ye that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, learning and abilities of Richard Fristoe, I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, do hereby appoint him a Justice of the County Court for the county of Jackson, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law. To have and to hold the said office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same, of rights appertaining unto him, the said Richard Fristoe, for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified unless sooner removed for misdemeanor in office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Missouri to be affixed. Done at the city of Jefferson this first day of May, A. D. 1827, of the independence of the United States the fifty-first, and of the State of Missouri the seventh.

(Signed) JOHN MILLER,



By the Governor,
SPENCER PETTIS, Secretary of State."

COMMISSION OF JUDGE HENRY BURROWS.

"JOHN MILLER,

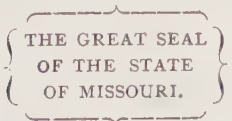
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

To all who shall see these presents Greeting:

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, learning and abilities of Henry Burrows, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do hereby appoint him a Justice of the County Court for the county of Jackson, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law. To have and to hold the said office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining unto him, the said Henry Burrows, for the term of four years and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified, unless sooner removed for misdemeanor in office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Missouri to be affixed. Done at the city of Jefferson, the first day of May, A. D. 1827, of the independence of the United States the fifty-first, and of the State the seventh.

(Signed) JOHN MILLER.



By the Governor,
SPENCER PETTIS, Secretary of State."

The following is the oath of office taken by Abraham McClellan and indorsed on his commission.

“STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON. } ss.

Personally appeared before me, Joel P. Walker, one of the acting justices of the peace for said county, the within named Abraham McClellan and took an oath to support the constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and to demean himself truly, faithfully and impartially as a judge of the County Court for the county of Jackson during his continuance in office. Sworn to before me this 18th day of May, 1827.

(Signed)

JOEL P. WALKER,
Justice of the Peace.

The following are the oaths of office taken by Richard Fristoe and Henry Burrows and indorsed on their commissions:

“STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON. } ss.

Personally appeared before me Abraham McClellan an acting justice of the County Court within and for the County of Jackson the within named Richard Fristoe, and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State and to demean himself truly, faithfully and impartially as a judge of the County Court for the County of Jackson during his continuance in office.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1827.

[Signed.]

ABRAHAM McCLELLAN.”

“STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss.

Personally appeared before me Abraham McClellan an acting judge of the County Court within and for the county of Jackson the within named Henry Burrows, and took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and this State and demean himself truly, faithfully and impartially as a judge of the County Court for the County of Jackson during his continuance in office.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1827.

[Signed.]

ABRAHAM McCLELLAN.”

The court thus qualified appointed Abraham McClellan president thereof and Lilburn W. Boggs clerk *pro tempore*. The court being now organized proceeded to the discharge of public business.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

Some of the general properties that belong to counties and townships will doubtless be interesting and profitable to the intelligent reader. So much depends in business and civil transactions upon county limits and county organizations that for the general reader we should not do justice without giving some explanation, before proceeding further, of the county and township system.

“A county,” says Webster, “is a circuit or particular portion of a State or kingdom separated from the rest of the territory for certain purposes in the administration of justice.” It is legally defined to be “A civil division of a State or kingdom for political and judicial purposes formerly governed in England by the earl or count from whom it derived its name.” Another authority says: “In Great Britain and some of the British colonies and in all the States of the Union except Louisiana which is still divided into parishes, a county is a political division nearly corresponding to a province of Prussia or a department of France.”

It is synonymous with shire with which designation it is often interchanged in England but never in Ireland. This division in England though popularly attributed to Alfred was probably earlier since several counties as Kent, Sussex and Essex, are nearly identical with ancient Saxon kingdoms. There are fifty-two counties in England and Wales, thirty-three in Scotland and thirty-two in Ireland. The county is an administrative division and its principal officers are a lord-lieutenant who has command of the militia; a *castor rotulorum*, or keeper of the rolls or archives; a sheriff, a receiver-general of taxes, a coroner, justices of the peace, an under-sheriff and a clerk of the peace. The assize court, county court and hundred courts are the chief judicial tribunals. There are in England four counties, Palestine, Chester, Lancaster and Durham, the earl of which had all the *jura regalia*, or rights of sovereignty in the shire. The first two of these have been long annexed to the crown, and Durham previously governed by its bishop was annexed in 1836. In the United States there are in each county, officers who superintend its financial affairs, a county court of inferior jurisdiction and stated sessions of the supreme court of the State."

With regard to the origin of dividing individual States into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the State and general government, of which they both form a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says: "The county system originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retained their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia on its conquest by General George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formally extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848.

"Under this system, as in other States adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the State had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavy populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners, to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system, 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured.

"The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, whereas, 'particular townships have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town, therefore the freemen of every township, or a majority part of them, shall have power to dispose of their own lands and woods with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.

"They might also (says Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways and the like.'

"Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

"Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a General Court or Legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

"They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal cases, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony. Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization, as experience proved that it was remarkably economical, and that it was adapted to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, was universally adopted throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio and the Western States."

Thus we find that the valuable system of township and county organization had been thoroughly tested and proven before there was need of adopting it in Missouri or any of the broad region beyond the Mississippi River, but as the country began to settle up, and eastern people began to move westward across the mighty river, county and township organizations followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less modified as the tastes and requirements of the people demanded. Experience and the demands of the people brought about these changes—not suddenly, but gradually, until the system reached its present state of efficiency and perfection.

The subsequent subdivision of territory into separate and distinct counties was not the work of a day. It was in the interests of the older counties to retain the territory attached to them and the movement to detach territory and form new counties usually originated with the settlers living in the sparsely settled regions. Of course, these movements were not at first successful.

The Legislature began by organizing counties along the Mississippi River. As each new county was formed it was made to include, under legal jurisdiction, all the country bordering on it from the west, and required to grant to the occidental settlers electoral privileges and an equal share in the county government.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

No person can intelligently understand the history of a country without at the same time knowing its geography, and in order that a clear and correct idea of the geography of Jackson county may be obtained from the language always used in defining different localities and prices of land, we insert herewith the plan of Government Surveys as given in Mr. E. A. Hickman's Property Map of Jackson county: "Previous to the formation of our present Government the

eastern portion of North America consisted of a number of British colonies, the territory of which was granted in large tracts to British noblemen. By treaty of 1783 these grants were acknowledged as valid by the colonies. After the Revolutionary War when these colonies were acknowledged "Independent States," all public domain within their boundaries was acknowledged to be the property of the colony within the bounds of which said domain was situated.

Virginia claimed all the northwest territory including what is now known as Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. After a meeting of the representatives of the various States to form a Union, Virginia ceded the northwest territory to the United States Government. This took place in 1784; then all this northwest territory became Government land. It comprised all south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi River and north and west of the States having definite boundary lines. This territory had been known as New France and had been ceded by France to England in 1763. In the year 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte sold to the United States all territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Mexico, extending to the Rocky Mountains.

While public domain was the property of the colonies it was disposed of as follows: Each individual caused the tract he desired to purchase to be surveyed and platted. A copy of the survey was then filed with the Register of lands, when by paying into the State or Colonial treasury an agreed price, the purchaser received a patent for the land. This method of disposing of public lands made lawsuits numerous, owing to different surveys often including the same ground. To avoid these difficulties and effect a general measurement of the territories, the United States adopted the present mode, or system, of land surveys, a description of which we give as follows:

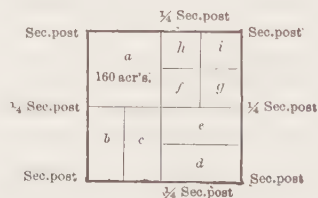
In an unsurveyed region a point of marked and changeless topographical features is selected as an initial point. The exact latitude and longitude of this point is ascertained by astronomical observation, and a suitable monument of iron or stone to perpetuate the position. Through this point a true north and south line is run, which is called a *Principal Meridian*. This principal meridian may be extended north and south any desired distance. Along this line are placed at distances of one-half mile from each other, posts of wood or stone, or mounds of earth. These posts are said to *establish* the line, and are called section and quarter-section posts. Principal meridians are numbered in the order in which they are established. Through the same initial point from which the principal meridian was surveyed, another line is now run and established by mile and half-mile posts as before, in a true east and west direction. This line is called the *Base Line*, and like the principal meridian, may be extended indefinitely in either direction. These lines form the basis of the survey of the country into townships and ranges. Township lines extend east and west parallel with the base line, at distances of six miles from the base line and from each other, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called townships. Range lines run north and south parallel to the principal meridian, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called ranges. Township strips are numbered from the base line and range strips are numbered from the principal meridian. Townships lying north of the base line are "townships north," those on the south are "townships south." The strip lying next the base line is township *one*, the next one to that, township *two*, and so on. The range strips are numbered in the same manner, counting from the principal meridian east or west as the case may be.

The township and range lines thus divide the county into six-mile squares. Each of these squares is called a congressional township. All north and south-lines north of the equator approach each other as they extend north, finally meeting at the north pole; therefore north and south lines are not literally parallel. The east and west boundary lines of any range being six miles apart in the

latitude of Missouri or Kansas, would, in thirty miles, approach each other 2.9 chains, or 190 feet. If, therefore, the width of the range when started from the base line is made exactly six miles, it would be 2.9 chains too narrow at the distance of thirty miles, or five townships north. To correct the width of ranges and keep them to the proper width, the range lines are not surveyed in a continuous straight line, like the principal meridian, entirely across the State, but only across a limited number of townships, usually five, where the width of the range is *corrected* by beginning a new line on the side of the range most distant from the principal meridian, at such a point as will make the range its correct width. All range lines are corrected in the same manner. The last and west township line on which these corrections are made are called correction lines or standard parallels. The surveys of the State of Missouri were made from the fifth principal meridian which runs through the State, and its ranges are numbered from it. The State of Kansas is surveyed and numbered from the sixth. Congressional townships are divided into thirty-six square miles, called *sections*, and are known by numbers, according to their position. The following diagram shows the order of numbers and the sections in a congressional township :

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Sections are divided into quarters, eighths and sixteenths, and are described by their position in the section. The full section contains 640 acres, the quarter 160, the eighth 80 and the sixteenth 40. In the following diagram of a section the position designated by *a* is known as the northwest quarter ; *i* is the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter ; *d* would be the south half of the southeast quarter, and would contain 80 acres.



Jackson county, Missouri, lies north of the south line of township 47 north, and west of the center of range 29 west from the fifth principal meridian, and extends to the Missouri River on the north, and to the western side of range 33 on the

west, where it joins range 25 east from the sixth principal meridian, from which Kansas is surveyed. Congressional townships, as we have seen, are six miles squares of land, made by the township and range lines, while civil or municipal townships are civil divisions, made for purposes of government, the one having no reference to the other, though similar in name. On the county map we see both kinds of townships—the congressional usually designated by numbers and in squares; the municipal or civil township by name and in various forms.

By the measurements thus made by the government, the courses and distances are defined between any two points. St. Louis is in township 44 north, range 8 east, and Independence is in township 49 north, range 32 west; how far, then, are we apart on a direct line? St. Louis is 40 townships east—240 miles—and five townships south—30 miles; the base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle, the hypotenuse being the required distance.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

In the organization of Jackson county into townships, no regard was had to the congressional township boundaries; the county lines, rivers and creeks have, as a rule, determined the limits of civil townships in this county. The "township," as the term is used in common phraseology, in many instances, is widely distinguished from that of "town," though many persons persist in confounding the two. "In the United States, many of the States are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are vested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads and providing for the poor. The township is subordinate to the county." A "town" is simply a collection of houses, either large or small, and opposed to "country."

The most important features connected with this system of township surveys should be thoroughly understood by every intelligent farmer and business man; still there are some points connected with the understanding of it, which need close and careful attention. The law which established this system, required that the north and south lines should correspond exactly with the meridian passing through that point; also, that each township should be six miles square. To do this would be an utter impossibility, since the figure of the earth causes the meridians to converge toward the pole, making the north line of each township shorter than the south line of the same township. To obviate the errors, which are, on this account, constantly occurring, correction lines are established. They are parallels bounding a line of townships on the north, when lying north of the principal base; on the south line of townships when lying south of the principal base, from which the surveys, as they are continued, are laid out anew; the range lines again starting at correct distances from the principal meridian. In Michigan these correction lines are repeated at the end of every tenth township, but in Oregon they have been repeated with every fifth township. The instructions to the surveyors have been that each range of townships should be made as much over six miles in width on each base and correction line as it will fall short of the same width where it closes on to the next correction line north; and it is further provided that in all cases, where the exterior lines of the townships shall exceed, or shall not extend six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted, and added to or deducted from the western or northern sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north. In order to throw the excess or deficiencies on the north and on the west sides of the township, it is necessary to survey the section lines from south to north, on a true meridian, leaving the result in the north line of the township to be governed by the convexity of the earth, and the convergency of the meridians.

Navigable rivers, lakes and islands are "meandered" or surveyed by the

compass and chain along the banks. "The instruments employed on these surveys, besides the solar compass, are a surveying chain thirty-three feet long of fifty links, and another of smaller wire, as a standard to be used for correcting the former as often at least as every other day, also, eleven tally pins, made of steel, telescope, targets, tape measure and tools for marking the lines upon trees or stones. In surveying through woods, trees intercepted by the line are marked with too chips or notches, one on each side; these are called sight or line trees." Sometimes other trees in the vicinity are blazed on two sides quartering toward the line; but if some distance from the line the two blazes should be near together on the side facing the line. These are found to be permanent marks, not only recognizable for many years, but carrying with them their own age by the rings of growth around the blaze, which may at any subsequent time be cut out and counted as years; and the same are recognized in courts of law as evidence of the date of the survey. They can not be obliterated by cutting down the trees or otherwise, without leaving evidence of the act. Corners are marked upon trees if found at the right spots, or else upon posts set in the ground, and sometimes a monument of stones is used for a township corner, and a single stone for section corner; mounds of earth are made where there are no stones nor timber. At the corners the four adjacent sections are designated by distinct marks cut into a tree, one in each section. These trees, facing the corner, are plainly marked with the letters B. T. (bearing tree) cut into the wood. Notches cut upon the corner posts or trees indicate the number of miles to the outlines of the township, or if on the boundaries of the township, to the township corners." When Jackson county was first divided up into townships it contained three, two of which, Fort Osage and Blue, were each larger than the present county. The following order of the County Court, bearing date of "Tuesday, 22d May, A. D. 1827," defines first, the boundaries of Fort Osage, Blue and Kaw townships respectively: The court met pursuant to adjournment, all the members (Abraham McClelland, Richard Fristoe and Henry Burris) present.

Ordered: That this county be subdivided into three townships, to be denominated as follows, to wit:

1st. Fort Osage Township.—To commence eastwardly at the eastern line of this county; thence running with the Missouri westwardly to Prine's Ferry on the Missouri; thence southwardly by a direct line so as to strike Little Blue at Fristoe's Fish Trap; thence up the said creek to the mouth of the Cedar Fork; thence due south to the southern boundary of the county; thence east to the southeast corner of the county; thence north to the beginning—all of which territory lying within the limits of the above described boundary shall compose the township of Fort Osage.

2d. Blue Township.—To commence on the Missouri River at Prine's Ferry and run with the western boundary of Fort Osage township to the southern boundary of the country; thence west with said boundary to the southwest corner of said county; thence due north with the State line to where it crosses the main fork of Big Blue; thence with said creek to its junction with the Missouri River; thence down the middle of the main channel of the Missouri to the point of beginning—all which described territory within the aforesaid limits shall constitute the township of Blue.

3d. Kaw Township.—To commence at the mouth of the Big Blue, thence up said creek to the state line, thence north with said line to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, thence down said river to the point of beginning; all of which territory contained within the above boundary shall compose the township of Kaw."

On the same day the County Court recommended to the Governor of the State for the justices of the peace for Fort Osage township, William J. Baugh, Jesse Lewis and Joel P. Walker; and justices for Blue township, William Yates,

Lewis Jones, James Chambers, and William Silvers ; and justices of the peace for Kaw township, Samuel Johnson and Andrew P. Patterson.

The boundaries of these townships have undergone many and material changes, till at the present time they contain only a portion of what they contained in 1827. At that time Fort Osage contained its present territory, together with Sni-a-bar and Van Buren townships, and the whole eastern portion of Cass and Bates counties.

Blue township contained what is now Blue, Brooking, Prairie and part of Washington, also more than a half of Cass and Bates counties. Kaw township then contained its present dimensions, Westport and a part of Washington.

Soon after the county was organized and the County Court qualified, public roads received considerable attention as will be observed from the following reports of road commissioners and petitions for roads. The first commission of road viewers consisted of the following named persons :

“On petition of twelve householders, inhabitants of Jackson county, presented to the Court by Mr. Aaron Overton, praying for the appointment of suitable persons to view and mark out a road from Joel P. Walker’s on the “Six Mile” by the nearest and best way to the county seat of this county. It is therefore ordered by the Court that David Lynch, Jacob Powell, David Dealy, Daniel Musno and William Williams be appointed commissioners for that purpose.

May 22d, A. D. 1827.”

The next petition of the same kind was during the August term of court and read as follows : “On petition of twelve or more householders, inhabitants of this county, presented to the Court by Edwin F. Hicks, praying for the appointment of suitable persons to view and mark out a road from the public square of the town of Independence to intersect the Missionary road on the east side of Little Blue, crossing Little Blue at Fristoe’s fish trap. It was ordered by the Court that John Cornett, John Cook, James Ross, Perry Brock and Joshua Yates, be appointed commissioners to view and mark out said road the nearest and best way, and make their report to this court on the first Monday in September next.”

Various other roads were ordered viewed and marked out, and several commissions reported, the first of which was as follows :

“We the undersigned, commissioners appointed to view and mark out a road leading from the wagon ford of Little Blue to Prines Ferry, in pursuance of an order of Court to us directed, we have viewed and laid out and do report for public use the following road, to-wit : Beginning at the wagon ford of Little Blue and running near a west course with very little variation from the present road as now traveled as the nearest and most practicable route from the said wagon ford of Little Blue to Prines Ferry, and to the greatest ease and convenience of the inhabitants, and as little as may be to the prejudice of any person or persons.

Given under our hands this 6th day of August, 1827.

(Signed)

JAMES LEWIS,
ISAAC ALLEN,
BENEDICT WILDER,
JAMES BLAKELY,
DABNEY JOHNSON.

Ordered.—That the above road be established as a public highway, agreeably to the foregoing report.

Before the first general election had transpired another township was formed from the south part of Ft. Osage township. This township was named Harmony from the name of the mission to the Indians. It included about one-half of Bates county. The county there was first settled in 1818 by missionaries sent to

the Osage Indians by the American Board of Foreign Missions. Harmony mission was established August 2, 1821, and maintained with good success until 1835 when it was abandoned, the Indians having removed farther west and south. The missionaries traveled from New York in keel boats and landed near the present site of Papinville. The Indians received them in the most friendly manner and the missionaries had no difficulty in taking possession of the three sections of land which the government had donated them. They selected for their establishment a beautiful location above high water level partly timber and partly prairie near a little brook which they called Missouri Branch; this with the Marais des Cygnes (Osage) river which at this place is about two hundred feet wide running over a gravelly bed and easy of access afforded plenty of water. They built a mill, store, blacksmith shop, church and several dwelling houses, also planted an orchard of apple trees. They called the settlement Harmony Mission and dwelt among the Osage Indians for many years, doing what they could to teach and civilize them. After the Indians were removed to the Indian Territory, the missionaries broke up the establishment and located in different parts of the county where some of them who were then young still reside with their descendants. In 1861 and subsequent years of the war it suffered greatly, being on the border it became the prey of the Kansas Jayhawkers, and Missouri Bushwhackers. In 1863 Gen. Ewing issued his famous "General Order No. 11," ordering the inhabitants to leave the county within fifteen days, and when that time had expired nearly every inhabitant had crossed its border, and for three years its history was a blank. During these years the prairie fires swept over the land adding to the desolation. In the spring of 1866 some of the former inhabitants returned, but with a very few exceptions not a vestige of their old homes was left, save the chimneys rising above the beds of rank weeds.

The order of court organizing Harmony township was during the May term, 1828, and clothed in the following language:

"Ordered: That there be established in this county a new township with the following boundaries and be denominated the township of Harmony. To commence at a point on Grand river where the eastern line of Ft. Osage township crosses the same, thence with the meanderings of Grand River westwardly to the line between Ft. Osage and Blue townships, thence with said line southwardly to the southern boundary of the county, thence with the said southern boundary of the county eastwardly to the southeast corner of the county, thence with the eastern boundary of Ft. Osage township northwardly to the point of beginning on Grand River, all the territory comprised within the aforesaid limits shall constitute the township of Harmony, and it is further ordered by the court that the northern boundary of the Harmony township shall be the southern boundary of Ft. Osage township. And that the clerk be directed to certify the same to the Secretary of the State. May 5, 1828."

At the first general election held in Jackson county, for Governor, August 5th, 1828, the number of votes cast by the four townships were as follows, the names of the votes having been given in the preceding chapter:

Fort Osage township	cast	44	votes.
Blue	" "	231	"
Kaw	" "	29	"
Harmony	" "	12	"
<hr/>			
Total		316	

The Presidential election which occurred on the first Monday of November, 1828, at which selection Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, the election in the respective townships, was held at the following named

places: The election in Fort Osage township was held at the house of Joel P. Walker. For Kaw township at the house of William Johnson. For Blue township at the Court House. For Harmony township at the Harmony Mission School House at Harmony on the Marais des Cygnes River; and the judges of the elections in the respective voting precincts were for Fort Osage, Thomas Williams, Stuart Lewis and Zebadiah Baker; for Blue, Aaron Overton, William Yates and Solomon Flournoy; for Kaw, Andrew P. Patterson, James Welch and William Lewis; for Harmony, Nathaniel B. Dodge, Amasa Jones and Samuel B. Bright

At the same sitting Eli Wadkins was ordered recommended to the Governor for Justice of the Peace for Fort Osage township in place of William J. Baugh who had removed. Doubtless the election was held as arranged, but as very few are now alive who witnessed that election and there are few records of the event no positive statement can be made.

The following constables were appointed May 31, 1828, and their term of office commenced July 8, 1828: James W. McClellan, constable for Fort Osage township; Solomon G. Flournoy, for Blue township; William Lewis, for Kaw township.

The next township formed was Boone, the order of court defining its boundaries given in the month of May, 1830: "In the petition of several inhabitants of Fort Osage township, it is ordered that the following district or country be erected into a separate township and to be known by the name of Boone township, to wit: Beginning east of the county line between townships number forty-seven and forty-eight, thence running due west until it intersects the line of Blue township, thence south to the main channel of Grand River, thence down Grand River to the county line, thence north to the beginning. It is further ordered that Joel P. Walker and David G. Butterfield be appointed as justices of the peace in said township, and Isaac Dunaway constable." At the general election in 1830, polls were opened at the following places:

For Fort Osage township at the house of Nathan Russell, with Anderson Davis, James Lewis and John Patten judges of the election.

For Blue township, at the Court House, with John Davis, G. Johnston and John Smith, as judges.

For Kaw township at the dwelling house of Michael Farns, with Andrew P. Patterson, James Welch and William Lewis as judges of the election.

For Boone township at the house of Reddin Crisps, with David G. Butterfield, William Dunaway and Joshua Adams as judges of the election.

For Harmony township at Harmony Mission school house, with Samuel Bright, Leonard Dodge and M. Mederal as judges of the election.

On the first day of November, 1830, the boundaries of Fort Osage and Boone townships underwent further changes.

Sni-a-bar (or Shnee-a-bar, Shne-bar) township was defined and named May 5th, 1834.

"On petition of sundry inhabitants of the township of Fort Osage, praying for the division of said township, the Court doth order that said township be and the same is hereby divided and formed into two distinct townships as follows, to-wit: Commencing on Little Blue creek at Benjamin Mayor's mill, on the upper road leading from Independence to Lexington, thence on a line with said road east to the line of Lafayette county, and that all that section of territory lying north of the aforesaid road, and within the boundaries of the aforesaid Fort Osage township, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate township to be known and designated by the name of *Shne-bar* township, and that all the territory of land lying on the north of the aforesaid road and within the boundaries of Fort Osage township, be known and designated by the name of Fort Osage township."

On the 23d day of July, 1836, the fractional part of Boone township which

still remained within the boundaries of Jackson county, after the organization of Van Buren (now Cass), was attached to "Shnee-bar" township.

An order of the County Court, February 9, 1836, defines the boundaries of a new township, largely from Blue township, and called Washington. The order is as follows:

"On application of the inhabitants of the south and of Blue and Kaw townships, in Jackson county, the Court orders that a new township be formed out of said townships, said new township to comprise the following bounds, to-wit: Commencing at Cummins' mill on Big Blue, so as to include said mill, thence running due west to the boundary line, thence south with said boundary line to the corner of Van Buren (now Cass) county, thence east with said county line to a point opposite the head of Little Cedar Fork of Little Blue, thence down said Cedar Fork until it intersects the main fork of Little Blue, thence a straight direction to the beginning, all which territory lying within the limits of the above described boundary shall compose the township of Washington."

Van Buren township was laid off by order of court May 3, 1837. "The court divides 'Shnee-a-bar' township in this county into two townships by an east and west line running through the center of township 48 in all the ranges that were included in 'Shnee-a-bar' township and make all the county south of said line that formerly belonged to Shnee-a-bar township into a new township to be called 'Van Buren.'" All of the above order was made on the petition of the inhabitants of Shnee-a-bar township.

Prairie township was ordered organized June 4, 1860. "Now at this day comes William Dupuy and S. Maddox and presents a petition of sundry citizens of the west part of Van Burnen township in Jackson county, praying the court to divide said township of Van Buren into two municipal townships by the following line, viz.: Beginning at the farm owned by Thomas M. Field and running southward along the line of the county road and terminating at the Cass county line at the southeast corner of the farm formerly owned by Col. James A. Fisher, which said petition being by the court here seen and understood and for the reasons set forth in said petition the court doth divide said municipal township of Van Buren by the line above set forth making all that part of Van Buren township west of said line into a new township to be called by the name of 'Prairie' township, in Jackson county, Missouri, and the territory included in said new township shall be known in law as Prairie township, of Jackson county, Missouri."

Westport township was established by order of court May 17, 1869, and the following is a copy of the order: "The court orders that a new municipal township be formed out of that portion of Kaw township described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 18, township 48, range 33, thence north along the State line to a point 60 chains north of the southwest corner of section 18, township 49, range 33, thence east at a variation of 80° 30' to the center of Big Blue River, thence south in the center of said river to where it intersects the south line of 14, township 48, range 33, thence west along the south line of sections 15, 16, 17 and 18 to the place of beginning, and that said township be called Westport township."

Brooking township was organized by order of County Court, March 13, 1872. "The court orders that a new municipal township be formed out of that portion of Washington and Blue townships described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Round Grove Creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses the half section line running east and west through the center of section 29, township 49, range 32, thence with said line to the range line between ranges 31 and 32, thence south to line of Prairie township, thence west to Little Blue Creek, thence up said creek to where the south line of section 22, township 48, range 32 crosses the same, thence west with said line to the half section line on south

side section 19 of said township, thence north to the center of said section, thence west to Big Blue Creek, thence with said creek to place of beginning, and that said township be called Brooking.

The Court on the same day appointed T. L. Cassell constable for the new township of Brooking to serve till the general election, and till his successor should be qualified. He was required, in accordance with the custom to give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars.

CHAPTER VI.

OLD SETTLERS OF JACKSON COUNTY.

Meeting at Kansas City December 30, 1871—Names of Old Settlers, with Date of Settlement—Officers of the Association—Resolutions—First Address—The "Far West"—The Pioneers—Tom Rule—The Site of Kansas City—Dates of Important Events—Meeting March, 1872—Old Settlers Assemble July 4, 1872—The Life of Daniel Boone, by Dr. Johnston Lykins—Meeting of Pioneers July 4, 1874—Speeches of W. H. Wallace, Gen. Bingham, Jacob Gregg, Johnston Lykins, Col. Van Horn, and others—Prizes Awarded—Death of Daniel Boone—Meeting April 24, 1880—The Pioneers—Address by Mr. McCoy—The Last Grand Meeting of the Fathers and Mothers, May 22, 1880—Speeches of Jacob Gregg, Alexander Majors, J. C. McCoy, Dr. Winfrey and Martin Rice—An Old Timer's Poem—Rev. Father Donnelly—Old Residents and Date of Coming.

A meeting of old settlers of Jackson county was held at the Council Chamber, Kansas City, December 30, 1871. It was called to order by Dr. Lykins, and Walter Bales was made chairman and Daniel Geary secretary. On motion of Col. R. T. Van Horn, the settlers of twenty-five years proceeded to organize the

OLD SETTLERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF JACKSON COUNTY.

The following names, with date of residence, were then recorded :

David Dealy, February, 1823.

John R. Swearingen, March 6, 1825. *

John Majors, March 6, 1825; settled in Lafayette county in 1819.

Thomas Pritcher, November 10, 1826.

William Mulkey, 1826.

Mobillon W. McGee, 1827.

William Dealy, February, 1823.

Walter Bales, October, 1831.

John C. McCoy, August, 1830.

Johnston Lykins, July 8, 1831.

Samuel Campbell, November, 1834.

William O. Shouse, October 25, 1837.

Ansel Collins, April, 1834.

Levi W. Bradley, December 17, 1833.

John W. Polk, 1838

Lucius Carey, 1840.

Major H. Alley, December, 1844.

Frances M. Alley, December, 1844.

Wallace Smith, October, 1841.

James H. McGee, born in county 1837.

William Bales, born in county December 28, 1834.

James C. Evans, born in county April 25, 1833.

John T. Dealy, born in county August 26, 1845.

The society then being organized elected David Dealy, President; Dr. Johnston Lykins, Vice-President, and John C. McCoy, Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The following gentlemen were then made members by vote of the society:

R. T. Van Horn, J. W. Cook, Kersey Coates, Theo. S. Case, Joseph C. Ranson, Daniel Geary, Sands W. Bouton, John Hayden, D. Y. Chalfant, A. B. Earle, T. B. Lester, Charles Long, John Baeurlein, Peter Schmidt, John C. Groom.

A resolution was adopted that any citizen of twenty-five years residence could become a member of the society by subscribing his name to the roll.

On motion of John W. Polk, the editor of each newspaper in Jackson and adjoining counties were voted honorary members of the society.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the officers of this society be, and they are hereby authorized, to take such steps as may be necessary to the permanent organization of this society under the laws of Missouri, and all such other action as may be necessary to the permanent organization of this society and carrying out of the object of the same, viz: the collection and preservation of the history of the settlement of Jackson county and western Missouri, its preservation and compilation.

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized to keep the list of members open for the enrollment of the names of those desiring to become members, and who come within the rule prescribed—a residence of twenty-five years—at any time, and all such are hereby made members of this society.

Resolved, That the President or Vice President and Secretary shall have authority to call meetings of this society at any time and that six members shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Resolved, That John R. Swearingen be appointed Assistant Secretary at Independence, to receive the names of members and perform all the duties necessary for the eastern portion of the county, in the same manner as the regular Secretary.

R. T. Van Horn, John W. Polk, John C. Groom, Kersey Coates and Theodore S. Case were appointed a committee at that meeting to draft a constitution and by-laws for the society. After some other business by the society a paper was read by John C. McCoy.

THE FIRST PAPER READ BEFORE THE OLD SETTLERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This first paper was by John C. McCoy, and is worthy a place in the lasting records of Jackson county:

My Old Friends and Neighbors:

You will agree with me, I think, that it is eminently right and proper for us to have occasionally a social friendly gathering of as many of the few remaining survivors of the first settlers of this favored region as can make it convenient to meet together, where we may interchange friendly greetings and recall almost forgotten memories of incidents and persons once familiar in "Auld Lang Syne," and at these meetings, like stand points or mile stones by the road-side in life's journey, look back along the track of our past journey. A retrospect down the long dim outline of our past pilgrimage will doubtless be reflected with shadows and sunshine, with dark clouds and clear sky—will recall many long forgotten incidents and memories, some of them casting a shadow of sadness and gloom, and many of them lighted up with the joys and blessings of other days. From half a century to three score years and ten (and some even longer) have we been steadily borne onward as we hope toward a better land.

Not inappropriately might we compare a few venerable survivors like a few scattered trees of the old primeval forest, scattered by the storms and covered by

the frosts of many winters, one after another their companions have lost their verdure, withered and have fallen, but what a vigorous dense growth has taken their places, what a wonderful transformation has the face of nature undergone within the recollection of us all.

Those of us who, during the past half century have been eye witnesses of the gradual but rapid development of this goodly land, can appreciate the change. In early youth we removed to and settled in a country universally known over the continent as the "Great West." We have until to-day remained citizens of this region, but are to-day citizens of the "Great Center." All of the vast territory almost unknown and untraveled, lying from the Mississippi westward to the Pacific ocean, was once known as the "Great West." Towns, steamboats, post-offices, and children were named "Far West," in honor of that wonderful country. Persons hailing from that far-off country were regarded with peculiar interest in the old States as travelers from a distant land, and in the hall of Congress and in deliberative assemblies they were addressed as "gentlemen from the Far West,"—but where is that famous land to-day?—even the name is unused and unknown.

Col. Bartleson, Gov. Boggs, Joab Powell, Jim Baxter, Tom Rule and a host of the first pioneers of this region, long years ago chased that vanishing phantom land over the western plains, the snowy range, the Sierra Nevadas, and lost sight of it forever in the broad Pacific. Only one of the number, as far as I know, holds on to the chase, poor Tom Rule, who used to preach a pretty fair backwoods hardshell sermon, and boasted that with only hickory withes and a jack-knife he could make a very good wagon, refused to be comforted or give up the chase after his beloved "Far West."

Only last year I met him on Grand Avenue mounted on a mountain mustang, his face, what little of it could be seen besides hair, looking very much like a small piece of buffalo meat, and with hair standing out like porcupine quills. He was spurring and belaboring his jaded mustang in an easterly direction, evidently, as I conjectured, bound to head off his favorite "Far West" as it came 'round the world from sun-rise; he may have given up the chase however at old Davy Burges', where he expected to spend the night. The panorama which has been unrolled before the eyes of old settlers who still survive, by the westward rolling wave of civilization and empire, has been so rapid and wonderful, that we may with propriety exclaim: "A nation is born in a day."

The very ground upon which we now stand, was only a few years ago a wild uncultivated wilderness, now transformed as if by magic into the busy, crowded, proud city we see it to-day. Truly, "the wilderness and the solitary place have blossomed like the rose." Let us endeavor to recall some of the features of the landscape then and now. A clearing or old field of a few acres lying on the high ridge between Main and Wyandotte, and Second and Fifth streets, made and abandoned by a mountain trapper. A few old, girdled, dead trees standing in the field, surrounded by a dilapidated rail fence. Around on all sides a dense forest, the ground covered with impenetrable brush, vines, fallen timber and deep impassable gorges. A narrow, crooked roadway winding from Twelfth and Walnut streets, along down on the west side of the deep ravine toward the river, across the Public Square to the river at the foot of Grand avenue.

A narrow, difficult path, barely wide enough for a single horseman, running up and down the river under the bluff, winding its way around fallen timber and deep ravines. An old log house on the river bank at the foot of Main street, occupied by a lank, cadaverous, specimen of humanity, named Ellis, with one blind eye and the other on a sharp lookout for stray horses, straggling Indians and squatters, with whom to swap a tin-cup of whisky for a coon skin. Another old, dilapidated log cabin below the Pacific depot. Two or three small clearings and cabins in the Kaw bottom, now called West Kansas, which were houses of French mountain trappers. The rest of the surroundings was the still solitude of the na-

tive forest, unbroken, only by the snort of the darting deer, the barking of the squirrel, the howl of the wolf, the settler's cow-bell and mayhap the distant baying of the hunter's dog, or the sharp report of his rifle.

This, my old compeers, is a brief and imperfect outline of the place in which we now meet, and which many of us will recognize as it appeared to us then. I need not attempt to describe the picture as it appears to us now. It is spread out before us. The ceaseless hum of the busy, restless multitude, the rumble and clatter of a hundred locomotives and trains and a thousand vehicles of all degrees. The continual scream of the steam whistle and a thousand other sounds all contribute to make up a medley of discordant music, far different from that once heard by us around the "old field," from the sonorous cow-bell and the melancholy howl of the wolf, and tells us unmistakably, that something has happened in the neighborhood of the "old field," and we are confirmed in the conviction, when we look around us—miles of crowded thoroughfares lined with stately, magnificent buildings, the Court House, Opera House, the towering Broadway and other hotels; the church spires and schools, and the greatest monument of genius and enterprise, the great iron bridge spanning the river, in short a wilderness of houses has crowded in and taken the place of the venerable six thousand year old forest once clothing these hills.

Well, my dear old friends, have you become accustomed and reconciled to the scenes which now surround us? They call it progress and manifest destiny and all that. We have this day called a halt at our milestone, to take a look backward along the line of march, and this reminds me that this writing was designed to be a short historical sketch of men and events, which were notable in this region forty years ago. As a historical sketch I confess it is a failure thus far, and without spinning my yarn to a length which would probably put some of my friends to dozing, I cannot do more now than to make a brief mention of a few of those historical facts.

The treaties between the United States government and the Osage and Kansas Indians, ratified in 1825, extinguished the Indian title to all the country lying in western Missouri, and what is now the State of Kansas, except the reservations for these two tribes situated in the latter State. These treaties opened the border counties lying in Missouri territory for the settlement of the whites, and the people were not slow to avail themselves of the privilege; consequently in 1825 the first settlers entered this county.

Fort Osage (Sibley), situated on the river near the northeast corner of the county of Jackson, was established in 1803 by Merriweather Lewis, the first governor of Louisiana after its purchase, and continued as a military and trading post until the country was settled. Before 1825, Francis Chouteau, father of P. M., and brother of Cyprien Chouteau, both now of Kansas City, had a trading post on the south bank of the river about three miles below the city. In 1826 every vestige of his improvements was swept away by the great flood which occurred in the Missouri River that year. This flood made a clear sweep of all improvements situated in the bottoms, but was no higher than that of 1844—and this reminds me that perhaps P. M. Chouteau, the present city collector, is the oldest resident, still living, in this county although not an old man. The county seat was located, and the town of Independence begun in 1827. When I passed through the town four years afterward, the square was thickly studded with stumps of trees. Westport was laid off into lots in 1833, J. C. McCoy, proprietor. Westport Landing is situated about three miles north of the town on the river, and has grown to be a place of considerable importance. A town was laid off there which was named Kansas City first in the year 1839, but the proprietors of the ground disagreed in some particulars and the town made but little progress until 1846, when it was laid out on a larger scale a second time (not with a grape vine), since which time it has been increasing with varying prospects.

But my friends I find that the historical part of this sketch must be curtailed. Your patience is doubtless already exhausted, and the space I ought in decency to claim has more than been exhausted, and I beg leave, therefore, to wind up my uninteresting yarn very rapidly taking no thought of my going. I will in addition merely mention some of the most interesting and important events which now occur to me which have transpired in this county, viz :

The first advent of Mormons, 1830.

The Mormon war and expulsion, 1833.

The great flood in the Missouri, 1844.

The Osage war, 1836.

This little war has been overlooked by modern historians, not even mentioned by them for the last thirty years. I will at some future time try to rescue from oblivion the heroes and daring deeds of that glorious campaign. Suffice it now only to say that it was a military raid from the border against the Osage Indians. Some of those ruthless savages committed murder upon several hogs belonging to settlers near Westport. The command numbered 560 officers and men, consisting of one Major-General, two Brigadiers, four Colonels, besides Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Chaplains, Surgeons, etc., *ad infinitum*, being 98 officers to command 432 privates. It is needless to tell you that the expedition was a success. Old Girand's squaws, papooses, and six other savages, if still living, have a sorrowful recollection that the way of the transgressor is hard. I will take occasion ere long to sharpen my pen and chronicle a few of the interesting facts connected with that famous war, but for the present, my old friends, I beg that you will allow me to close this hastily written, imperfect sketch to permit those of you who have fallen asleep during its delivery to wake up, and with a heartfelt expression of the hope that we all may meet again, if not here amid the transitory, vanishing scenes of earthly conflict, at least in that better land where weary, way-worn travelers may forever be at rest.

J. C. McCOY.

A meeting of Old Settlers was held in Kansas City the latter part of March, 1872. There was a large attendance of members of the society, the men who first broke the sod of Jackson county and those who drew from the bowels of the earth the first fruits of the abundance that has since given its fertile fields the proud name they now bear. On account of the absence of the President, the Vice President of the Association, Dr. Lykins, called the meeting to order, and in a short address announced its objects, which were to take what further steps were necessary to perfect their organization and to make the beginning of an authentic history of the county.

The proceedings of the first meeting, held at Kansas City, December 30, 1871, was ordered read, but owing to some oversight they had been left and their reading was therefore dispensed with.

Addresses were delivered by E. A. Hickman, J. J. Robinson and others; on motion of Mr. E. A. Hickman, Dr. Waldo was requested to write up the history of the Santa Fe trade.

The following new members were announced. The dates after each name indicate the time at which they first became settlers: Alexander Harris, November, 1839; David Waldo, May, 1828; James D. Meador, January, 1845; Redmon G. Silvers, born, May, 1833; Samuel Ralston, October, 1842; Thos. B. Swearingen, born, November, 1843; Benjamin F. Wallace, October, 1833; Beverly Todd, 1844; Samuel Robinson, born, November, 1833; John Lewis, July, 1830; William McCoy, June, 1838; Edwin P. Hickman, November, 1830; James B. Yager, June, 1837; John Dickey, March, 1846; John M. Wallace, October, 1833; John C. Wallace, May, 1843; Wiley M. Aiken, February, 1841; W. T. McLellan, October, 1844; Porter McLannahan, August, 1841; Edwin A.

Hickman, May, 1829; Reuben Wallace, October, 1833; John Wilson, April, 1834; Redmon D. McKinney, October, 1825; Hugh L. Dodds, September, 1839; C. R. Barnes, March, 1839; Philip Uhlinger, May, 1840; Martin L. Kritzer, 1838; Jaqueline A. Lobb, October, 1836; J. H. McMurry, October, 1832; Wm. Botts, October, 1841; Benjamin F. Davidson, October, 1844; John W. Smart, July, 1842; John A. Overfelt, September, 1841; Bennett Hale, April, 1833; Amos Allen, October, 1838; Henry C. Owens, born, February, 1838; William Parker, October, 1838; Perry G. Brock, born, March, 1831; Henry C. Parker, November, 1837; J. J. Robinson, September, 1843; Lyncburg, Adams, spring of 1820; W. C. Adams, born, March, 1836.

On motion, David Waldo, E. A. Hickman and the editors of the Independence papers, with Theo. S. Case, J. C. McCoy; and the editors of the Kansas City press, were appointed a committee to select historical notes.

The following resolution was offered by J. J. Robinson :

Resolved, That we invite all friends to give us short written sketches of any and all of the old or early settlers of Jackson, and of any event; and that such communications be addressed to the Chairman of our Historical Committee.

On motion, E. A. Hickman, John Wilson, J. J. Robinson, J. A. Lobb and Henry Parker were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for holding the next meeting of the Society.

It was also carried that a meeting should be held on the 4th of July, on the fair grounds at Independence. The Committee were empowered to select speakers and arrange interrogatories for historical facts.

A committee, consisting of Geo. Sinclair, W. C. Adams, Warham Easley, Benj. F. Wallace, were appointed to enroll the names of old settlers as members, and forward them to the Secretary, after which, and the transaction of some minor business, the Society adjourned.

OLD SETTLER'S RE-UNION AT INDEPENDENCE.

July 4, 1872, was a day long to be remembered by both the young and old of Jackson county—the events of which mark an epoch in the history of the county, over which the most pleasing recollections will ever linger. It was the assembling together of the old settlers—the pioneers who laid the corner stone of the present magnificent structure, and have been spared to witness its grandeur—who came to this section, some of them half a century ago, when it was a perfect wilderness, inhabited only by the red man.

They were met also by a younger generation, who, even in this latter day, reverence old age, and had come from every household to do honor to the pioneers of Jackson county.

The weather was all that could be desired—bright, genial, pleasant, and all nature seemed inclined to smile upon the scenes of the day. At an early hour the road leading to the fair ground was literally thronged with wagons, carriages, buggies, horsemen and pedestrians. At a later hour the train from Kansas City augmented the number, until the ample grounds could hold no more.

The gray-haired grandfather and grandmother, familiar with the events of the last century, were there perhaps for the last time—the middle aged man was there with his wife and bouncing children—young men, gallant beaux, blushing damsels—rosy lipped angels and innocent prattling children were all there. The farmer, the mechanic and the professional man for one day had laid aside business and assembled to honor the old settlers.

The members of the I. O. O. F. of Independence had formed in procession, preceded by the band, and followed by an array of children, marched to the grounds, where the first order of the day was the reception of the Kansas City delegation, after which a number of old settlers formed in line inside the amphitheater. Then followed an eloquent address in behalf of the youth to the Old

Settlers by Capt. Turner A. Gill, of Kansas City, responded to in the most appropriate manner by Col. S. H. Woodson of Independence. A sketch of the life of Dan'l M. Boone, of Jackson county, was given by that venerable old settler, Dr. Johnston Lykins, of Kansas City. A complete sketch of Independence, the county seat of Jackson, was read by John McCoy, of Independence. It was intensely interesting. A sketch of the lives of Judge Brooking, Richard Fristoe and others, was read by Rev. J. J. Robinson, of Raytown, and highly appreciated, as was also a sketch of the lives of S. C. Owen, Smallwood Noland and Sam'l D. Lucas, by Wm. McCoy. The historical sketch of Kansas City, by Jno. C. McCoy of that place, received, and was deserving of great praise.

Just before the premiums were awarded, calls were made for Mr. Lynchburg Adams, the oldest settler in the county, who responded in a few interesting, appropriate and touching remarks.

Then came the most interesting event of the day—the awarding of premiums. Mr. Henry Noland and Elizabeth Noland received the elegant silver pitcher, as having resided the longest time in the county as man and wife. They were married on the 11th day of January, 1826, her maiden name being Elizabeth Pitcher—so the old pioneer was a second time made happy with a *Pitcher*. In consequence of there being no justice of the peace in the county at that time, the couple were compelled to go to Clay county to have the ceremony performed. They were both Kentuckians, and had lived for forty-six years in this county, as husband and wife.

The splendid silver goblet was awarded to Mr. Lynchburg Adams, as being the oldest settler in the county, having been here nearly fifty-three years.

The presentations were made in a most happy and appropriate manner by Hon. A. Comingo, of Independence.

This closed the programme, and the immense throng dispersed, perfectly satisfied that a pleasant day had been enjoyed, and one that will often be reverted to with feelings of pride and pleasure. The meeting of old friends, who will perhaps see each other no more in human form, the respect paid them by the younger and still younger generation, the happy strains of music, gushing songs, and the delightful repast, all combined to render the occasion a peculiarly happy one. May the old settlers of Jackson live to witness many more scenes of a similar nature!

The following appeared in the *Kansas City Journal of Commerce*, Saturday, July 6, 1872:

“The Old Settlers’ celebration, at Independence, stands without parallel, in that it was not only one of novelty, but also in numbers and pleasures, a grand affair and success. The Missouri Pacific trains were crowded with parties excurting to the grounds until the number had been swelled to four thousand, all with joy depicted on their countenances, and their hearts leaping with expectant enjoyment. The exercises were opened by the introduction of Mr. Turner Gill, who delivered a splendid oration on the Old Settlers of Jackson county, followed and answered by Samuel Woodson, who distinguished themselves by the excellent manner in which they handled the subject. Dinner was then announced, which was certainly one of unusual sumptuousness. After dinner, Mr. Lykins read an essay on “The Life of Daniel Boone,” followed by Mr. John McCoy, on the “Early Settlements of Jackson County,” which was filled with interesting reminiscences in the history of the county. A silver pitcher was then presented to the married couple that had lived longest together in Jackson county. What couple received this handsome present we have been unable to learn, but did learn of the great inconvenience they were subjected to, by having to cross the river into Clay county to get the marriage ceremony performed, as there was then no justice of the peace in Jackson county. Mr. Adams, who came to this county in the year 1819, having resided in the county fifty-three years, was given

the silver, gold-lined goblet, as the oldest resident of the county. Our space forbids the full description we so much desire to give. Suffice it to say the affair was a perfect success."

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF A SON OF DANIEL BOONE.

The following sketch by Dr. Johnston Lykins, of Kansas City, was read at the Old Settlers meeting at the Fair Grounds near Independence, July 4, 1872: *Ladies and Gentlemen of the Old Settlers Association, and Fellow Citizens:*

"I am called upon to speak of the life and incidents in the life of the late Daniel Morgan Boone, son of the far-famed pioneer of our sister State, Kentucky. In the discharge of this duty, I can, at present, give but a glance at the character of this strange and wonderful man, whose worth and merit were only understood by his compeers, and whose memory is fast passing away. But I promised, should my life be prolonged, to gather up the facts and events of Daniel M. Boone's life, and place them in your hands for perpetuation. In order to fully comprehend the worth and character of the man of our subject, it is necessary that we should glance back to that period where the past is as dark as the future. At the time of the landing of our forefathers on the Atlantic shores and settlement at Jamestown, our great West was utterly unknown to civilized men. No one from the walks of literature, or culture, had ever looked upon its grandeur, or gazed upon its beauties. The mighty river which sweeps by our northern boundary had never mirrored the face of other than the wild and rude nomad of its banks. Far removed from the din of commerce and the clatter of busy man, it slumbered in the embraces of an unwritten age, powerless to assert its beauties, or to extol its munificent wealth in climate, soil, minerals and all that challenges fitness for the seat of empire.

"About the year 1673, Marquette, the French Jesuit, in pursuit of savage tribes to save or enlighten, was the first to near the shores of the mighty Missouri, and to gaze upon its angry and turbid waters. Close upon the track of this disciple of Loyola and herald of the cross, followed the devotees of Mammon, the fur traders of France, Spain and other lands, were established at Portage De Sioux, St. Louis, Kaskaskia and St. Charles, and while our State was yet a province of Spain and afterward of France. The objects sought by these early comers to the Missouri Valley were purely mercenary and for the Indian trade, and in no sense in the promotion of agriculture or civilization, and hence their numbers were small, confined for many long years to the wants of the Indian trade. It matters not that the rich and varied soil tempted to the plow and the sickle. For these the happy and volatile Frenchman, and the gay and chivalrous Spanish cavalier had no taste. They sought only the rich furs of our plains and streams, and found in Indian life a happy escape from the trammels and conventionalities of civilized societies. For these the mighty West might have remained a wilderness for ages to come. At the time of which we speak no honey-bee, the accompaniment of civilized man, had ever been seen this side of the Mississippi, or had ever sipped the honey of Missouri's flowers; no tiller of the soil with his family had ever crossed the Father of Waters or built his rude cabin within this mighty valley. Laclede, the ancestor of the great Chouteau family, had not yet pushed his heavy batteaux against the stubborn current of the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis, and long before the celebrated Lewis and Clark had reached this port in the month of June, a stranger—a strange being—was discovered on the east bank of the Mississippi opposite St. Louis making signals. After many hours of fruitless effort a canoe was dispatched for him. That stranger, strange being, a mere stripling, was Daniel Morgan Boone, the representative, the pioneer, the leader and forerunner of the noble, toiling sons of the plow and the axe who have since filled our mighty State.

"Kentucky, the dark and bloody ground, under the pioneership of the elder

Daniel Boone, was filling up with hardy and noble men, but no white man with his family had dared to pass beyond the confines of their settlements east of the Ohio River. All the country from the Ohio to the Mississippi, was a wide wilderness, destitute alike of men or tenement, save him of the war-club and scalping-knife. Across this trackless and forbidding desert, occasionally a straggling trapper from the Spanish posts of the Mississippi, had found his way to Kentucky, and told wondrous tales of that far-off and goodly land. To these young Daniel Boone, our subject, listened with quiet delight, and they filled him with the same thirst for adventure which had inspired the bosom of his noble father with the desire to cross the Alleghany Mountains and penetrate the goodly land of Kentucky. The mind of young Daniel Boone was at once made up. Like his father, for him the wild beasts of the forest, nor the more fearful red savage had any terrors. He resolved to go, but there was no one of like nerve or taste to accompany him, and he determined alone to brave the dangers of the way. Being eighteen years of age, (a mere boy of his day,) in the month of May, in or about the year 1787, mounted on a pony he addressed himself to this perilous task by boldly steering without compass, chart or path for the Spanish post of St. Louis. When Columbus headed his little fleet out of the port of Palos, in Spain, in search of an unknown world, he had trustworthy ships and skilled companions in the art of navigation. Our young Boone when he turned his back upon Fort Hamilton, a post on the big Miami just west of Cincinnati, and plunged into the dark wilderness forest, was alone. With a courage tamely denominated heroic, he went forward, rafting streams, killing his food by the way, sleeping in the dense jungles by night undisturbed by the howl of the wolf, the hooting of the owl or the scream of the panther. On the 30th day from Fort Hamilton, and without having seen a single human being, he stood and beheld the majestic Mississippi before him. He had so far won, but closely scanning the view far and near, he could perceive no signs of human beings and human habitation. He was perplexed, and knew not whether he was above or below St. Louis, the object of his search. He encamped and rested. He reflected that St. Louis was a trading post, and the tracks of the Indian horses might indicate the direction of the post. On closely inspecting a buffalo trail near by, he found that the pony tracks mostly ascended up the river. He pursued the trail, and came in sight of St. Louis on the opposite side of the river. There was no ferry and it was with great difficulty that he made his presence known. At length, to his delight, a canoe came and landed him safely in the little Spanish village where a most generous welcome was extended to him. Of the heroism of this exploit I cannot now speak, much less can I here properly dwell upon the influence his coming at that time has had upon the destinies of our now great and prosperous State. Among these simple villagers, as a trapper, he made his home for some years. But of his life and various incidents connected therewith, I shall not now speak, reserving that part of my duty until a future occasion, devoting a few remaining remarks to the influence which he exerted in promoting the early settlement of the upper Louisiana territory, now the noble State of Missouri. After having explored the country from St. Louis to the mouth of the Kansas as a trapper, he devoted his attention to the procuring of the removal of his friends from Kentucky to this then garden portion of the world. To his noble father, Col. Boone, then an exile from the beautiful land of Kentucky, and a sojourner in the wilds of Western Virginia, he sent messages concerning the goodly land which he had found, and he came in 1795, drawing after him by his influence many of those hardy pioneers whose sons now fill our State. Daniel Boone, the younger, occupied himself in inducing emigrants to come from Kentucky and all parts of the country, he meeting the caravans of new comers in the wilderness and piloting them to this Eden of the West, and that the great pioneer of Kentucky, and the younger pioneer of Missouri, with their united influence and friends came to

people our great State, and to found a Commonwealth destined to become the proudest and greatest of the American Union. Kentucky has re-claimed and borne back to the land he loved so well, the bones of her own great pioneer, and all that great State was moved when the remains of her noble Boone were laid to rest in her soil. The remains of our own great pioneer, no less worthy of a monument, rest in our midst, near Westport, within twelve miles of this spot, in an unmarked grave. Surely the pen of some historian will not suffer the memory of one so worthy to perish. Surely the State, our own Missouri, will not fail to honor him.

"This strange man, strange in his meek and quiet spirit, strange in the greatness and benevolence of his nature, in his heroism and disinterested goodness—first opened his eyes to the light of day, beyond the Blue Mountains, on the banks of the Yadkin, N. C. After a pilgrimage of over three score years, almost upon the western line of the State, and upon the, then, very verge of civilization, he closed them in death. Too generous to be accumulative, to liberal to hoard up, he died shorn of property and destitute of wealth. To this association I commend the task of perpetuating in history his memory, to the Legislature of our noble State, that of erecting over his remains a monument."

July 4, 1874, there was another Old Settlers' meeting at the fair grounds, near Independence, when it was estimated that at least 3,500 of the inhabitants of Independence, Kansas City, and other places enjoyed their Fourth.

The train from Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific leaving at 9:45 A. M. was crowded to its utmost capacity. Two extra coaches were added, each seat counted its three excursionists, the aisles and platforms were thronged, and upon the "round whirligig" of each brake was perched a happy thoughtless picnicker, intent only upon getting to Independence, and of spending the day with one grand hurrah for the gay festivities, speeches, races and songs which were to constitute the celebration for Jackson county, 1874.

THE KANSAS CITY DELEGATION

arriving at the place of destination found the gay throng already assembled, and, in an interest common to all shook hands in friendly grasp and commenced the occasion in earnest. The grounds, though large in the extreme, were filled even to the smallest and most inconsiderable standing room. In the center of the inclosure was erected a large square lunch stand, and this was crowded around the day long. The speakers' stand had been in use for many years, the steps leading to the platform were broken and the stand itself was fast crumbling to the ground.

The amphitheater was the scene of busy life from morning till nearly midnight. The seats were filled with thousands of visitors, each with programme in hand, watching and awaiting the ceremonies.

At about 10 o'clock the attention of the multitude was called to the speakers' stand and the speeches began. The introductory address was delivered by

MR. W. H. WALLACE,

of Kansas City, who spoke in an earnest manner, claiming the attention of his hearers from the beginning to the end of his very interesting and elaborate discourse. He spoke as follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:*—There are times when the feelings of the human soul are so intense that they find no adequate expression through the medium of ordinary language. There are occasions in the history of every struggling, aspiring young man when, suddenly becoming the recipient of some feeble token of the regard or esteem of his fellow men, there wells up in his bosom a tide of gratitude so deep and so high, that the tongue itself is drowned in its flow, and he stands perfectly mute in the presence of his benefactors. Thus stands your unworthy speaker to-day. For appearing before you as the humble receiver of the unex-

pected and unsolicited confidence and esteem of the Old Settlers, the hoary headed sages of my county, whose bare recognition I have always regarded as a lasting eulogy, I am unable to return any fit thanks for the honor they have conferred upon me, but must content myself with simply assuring them that, deep down in the inmost recesses of this heart of mine, there dwells a sense of gratitude which no circumstance will ever erase, no lapse of time can ever obliterate, and which no poor words of mine could possibly describe.

“To me there is something peculiarly beautiful, as well as becoming, in those little civilities and courtesies which are generally paid by a rising to a retiring generation. Surely there is no more appropriate custom in all the code of common politeness than that which requires that the young should bow in reverence to the old. Yea, I may say, no more sacred or binding duty in all the code of Ethics than that which teaches that we, who are in the morning or meridian of life, should look up with profoundest respect to those at its close—confessedly the worthiest of earth to become the objects of our veneration. Rhetoricians may talk as they please of hill and dale, and mountain and river; of the roaring cataract; the belching volcano; the bespangled firmament above, or the surging ocean beneath, as objects of beauty, grandeur or sublimity, but to me the purest type of the grand or sublime to be found in all the wide domain of the handiwork of God, is simply the Creator's culminating work in its ripeness—the venerable gray-haired old man. To look upon one of these old warriors, who has withstood the rifts and shocks of time, and it may be for three score and ten years like some giant oak, bared his breast to the storms and forked lightnings of earth, now that the tempest is past and the quiet eve of life is about him, calmly leaning upon his staff, standing upon the boundaries of two worlds and looking back with complacent memory to the one and forward with bright anticipation to the other, is certainly the sublimest spectacle that has ever greeted these eyes of mine.

“How eminently appropriate then, to set aside a great celebration day like this, that we who are in the prime of manhood and womanhood may turn aside from the din and hurly-burly of the world to commemorate the heroic lives of that little host of aged ones, who still honor us with their presence, to pay our grateful homage at their feet, hold up their noble examples once more for our imitation, and as they pass rapidly down the rugged hill, attempt to smooth their pathway in front of them, not forgetting at the same time to cherish a hallowed memory for those who are gone and to decorate their graves with the freshest and sweetest flowers we can pluck. As I sat at my window a few evenings since, meditating upon the sacred duty of this hour, I looked out, and yonder blazing king of day, that now hangs in meridian glory, had just finished his fiery course and hidden himself behind the western hills; I looked up, and immediately there sprang forth upon the blue canopy of heaven a whole generation of stars and seemingly bowed their heads in reverent awe at his glorious departure. So, thought I, should the generations of men bend themselves in lowly, continual obeisance when one of our stately fathers has run his course through the brief day of life, and gone down forever in the night of death. I looked again, and the soft majestic moon rolled slowly on in her orbit, and in a few hours had buried herself beneath the horizon, and immediately another myriad of glittering orbs came silently forth, and though they shone still more brightly in the “azure glow of night,” drew around them a deeper and heavier mourning as they sang together a melancholy requiem that the beauteous queen was no longer one of their number. So, thought I, should even children's children gather around and attune their voices to plaintive strains when one of our gentle mothers has accomplished her holy mission on earth, and, drawing about her the drapery of death, lays her down to peaceful slumbers in the tomb. If there is a single one in that vast concourse of young men which I have the privilege of representing upon this occasion who does not indorse the sentiments now being expressed, but who is so

lost to all nobility as to attempt (as, with shame and sorrow, I have often heard them) to cast a reproach upon the dignity and sacredness of old age, he certainly deserves to be held up as the object of the just scorn and execration of every grateful being. Let him be assured that no bright future awaits him; his way is not upward, it is groveling and downward, and his end will be bitterness—yes,

“If such there breathe, go mark him well :
For him no minstrel raptures swell ;
Living, he shall forfeit fair renown ;
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.”

If, as some have seriously feared, that accursed day shall ever arise in the history of this great republic, when the youth of the land shall have advanced so far beyond their fathers as to cease “to rise up before the hoary head,” and “young Americanism” shall have gone so far as to openly scoff and jeer at the venerable Elishas in Israel, then may you bid a long farewell to all our boasted freedom; then may you wipe completely out all that this hallowed day commemorates; then may you appropriately strike up the funeral dirge of moral and social happiness, and through the black darkness of universal anarchy, sound out the death knell of American liberty.

But I am not only reminded upon an occasion like this, of the dignity of age and the veneration which is due it, but being told that it was also a time for the interchange of practical experience, I am reminded of my own checkered but mostly delightful stay in this the county of my adoption. When as a mere child, something more than seventeen years ago, I exchanged village for rural life and came with my father's family to this portion of Missouri, it seemed to me that I had suddenly been ushered into the very Eden described by the pen of Moses. And indeed if there is anything in universal prosperity, anything in overflowing abundance or aught in the rapturous intercourse of a united brotherhood, it certainly came as near it as ever did a favored spot on the broad earth. Joy then seemed to loom up in every soul; unity was the watchword upon every lip, and fraternal affection the ruling passion in every breast. Barns and storehouses were filled with plenty, and the winepresses of the land “burst forth with new fatness.” Neighbor met neighbor in those days not as now miser meets miser, each to scan the purse of the other, but as brother meets brother with his heart in his hand. The very animals and rocks and hills and glens seemed to catch the joyous spirit of the times, and to revel in the all pervading beatitude.

When as a school boy I roamed our rolling prairies and gathered the flowers with which they were fretted, methinks now they breathed to heaven the fragrance of brotherly love; when as a barefoot I stood in the running brook, I can distinguish even now in its warbling waters the accents of by-gone purity, and when I lay me down to rest on the green grass under the shade, I hear piercing the silent air the mellow cooings of the dove of peace, and all around, beneath and above are bathing in the broad sunlight of happiness and prosperity.

But so delightful a reign was not destined to be perpetual. It is a sad truth, that the choicest blessings are shortest in their visits to undeserving men. After but a few years, a black and ominous cloud was seen to protrude its terrible crest above the horizon, and ere we could prepare ourselves for the coming shock it came rolling onward and burst upon us in all the wild fury of civil war. The American Janus was thrown wide open; horrid, foreboding specters stood before me in my dreams, and the hideous “dogs of war” went howling through the land. Ears till then only accustomed to the soft notes of peace, were suddenly affrighted with the loud alarum of battle,

the rattle of musketry and the peal and roar of the wide-mouth cannon. Brother arrayed himself against brother, father against son and son against father, and, casting aside the purest love of earth for the bitterest hatred of hell, plunged into the din and smoke of the contest and amidst expiring groans and demoniacal yells reveled oft times hand to hand in the bloody work of death. Where once was heard the merry prattling of the child or the sweet music of a mother's voice, the widow's cry and the orphan's wail rent the air. Our fair land, accustomed only to the light tread of the sons of peace, trembled beneath the heavy tramp of mustering squadrons, and its luxuriant verdure, hitherto bedecked solely with the white hoarfrost of morning or the silvery dew of evening, was dyed with the crimson tinge of human gore. Fire, Sword, Rapine, Death went on with their terrible work, until at length a poor, homeless fugitive, the last to cross the borders of my country, I cast back a long lingering look, not at a paradise but at a wide waste wilderness, where on many a silent chimney the solitary owl screeched out the shrill moan of our departed glory.

"But it has been beautifully said that 'there is no night without a morning.' After four years of scourging the hand of a beneficent Providence was reached down and the blackened cloud at least partially removed, and as we gazed upward we behold once more the glorious sun of liberty peeping through its crevices. But, alas, its first rays fell upon an impoverished, ruined, but thank Heaven, not a down cast or dispirited people. The highest type of manhood is seen, the noblest feats of heroism are performed, not in the full blaze of prosperity when all goes well, but in the deep, dark hour of adversity when the man is crushed to the very earth, but when like eternal truth he rises again, shakes off the dust of oppression and prepares to regain his fortunes and vindicate himself in the eyes of the world. Such, without the slightest reference to either contending party, are the evidences of manhood which have been portrayed, and the deeds of heroism which have been achieved under the most trying circumstances in the noble old county of Jackson. They are mentioned not in the effort to recall any unpleasant remembrance or to awake in any breast the bitter feeling of the war, but because I conceive that that there is to be found in the history of those times the crowning glories of many of our Old Settlers, and because by this just comparison we can then see the hardships they have endured and the obstacles they have overcome in the progress of the last ten years. I mention it, because I know at least one young man who is proud that it was not his lot to be reared in the sickly lap of luxury, but that he was called upon to share the necessity and watch the bright examples of just such a race of heroes. No, far be it from me, to attempt to throw an apple of discord into an assembly like this, for even this morning I have beheld if possible a still grander exhibition of Christian manhood than the one just mentioned, in that, I have seen the conquered and the conqueror 'clasp hands across the bloody chasm,' and that hardest of all divine injunctions, 'forgive thine enemies,' beautifully and practically illustrated.

"To-day, as we look around us, instead of beholding a howling wilderness we see a land of prosperity and plenty, and can count over the teeming thousands of the second county in the great State of Missouri. In ten short years by a series of triumphant progress almost unprecedented in the history of nations, we have emerged from the desolation of war, and now with a population of more than 60,000 inhabitants stand out to the gaze of an admiring world a little empire within ourselves, larger and stronger than the petty republics of ancient Greece, the primitive cradle of the liberties we now enjoy. Agriculture, science and all the peaceful arts again flourish in our midst, whilst upon our western border, on the banks and commanding the commerce of the valley of what is really "the father of waters," there rises upon a thousand hills a bustling growing metropolis that one day bids fair to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of ancient Rome,

as she sat upon only seven hills, on the banks of the classic but insignificant Tiber. Whatever else may be said, harmony is again restored, the sweets of peace are again within our fruition, the olive branch again blooms upon the grave of the past, and even though a gauzy cloud may now and then bedim our sky, let us look forward with hope to a bright future, and once more in the pure atmosphere of free, open, independent thought and action, look up and thank the Giver of all Mercies that ours is indeed the citizenship of the "land of the brave and the home of the free."

"Although your patience has been already put to a much severer trial than was anticipated, you must be kind enough to permit me, in conclusion, to pay a passing tribute to what is doubtless far the noblest reflection suggested by an occasion like this, for otherwise I should feel that I had come infinitely short of my duty, and fallen far below the dignity of this hour. There are those nice, flip-pant, airy, modernized ones, who have doubtless sneeringly called this "the meeting of the old fogies." Old fogy! I must confess that, to me, there is something noble in the term. They possess a god-like element of character, which, to our reproach be it said, seems now to have almost gone out of date—in a lax, vacillating, degenerate age—you always know just where to find them! See you yonder mountain, firmly planted in its base? It may not be covered with a particle of moss, nor be decked with the green foliage of herbs and trees: it may not be decorated with all the fantastic lattice-work and ginger-bread of modern civilization; but there in its native, unadorned simplicity it stands; and all the storms and tempests of heaven may come and beat against it, but there it remains, unmoved and unshaken. Thus have I seen what you call the old fogy stand; and, though the billows of error beat against him, the machinations of men assailed him, and the whips of parties cracked around him, he stood there, and all the powers of earth and hell combined, couldn't move him. To come plainly to the point, as I here gaze down into the wrinkled faces of the sires of a former generation, I am reminded of those time-honored, immutable, glorious principles of our government, handed down to us, bedewed with tears, hallowed by the prayers and stained in the blood of our forefathers, and of which to our shame be it confessed, we are too often the ungrateful recipients. I am reminded that there was a time in the history of this nation, when all the miserable sham and deceit, and wire-working and trickery of policy and party were unknown, and when men planted themselves upon eternal principle; a time when there were "giants in the land" who had but one heart, one purpose, one country, one God; a time when rulers ruled not for sordid pelf alone; when patriots struggled not for ambition, but for the good of their race and when we stood out not a "bye-word and hissing" to the nations, but the wonder and admiration of the world. How, if I had time, could I dwell upon so delightful a theme! How could I wish for my country a return of those happy days! Oh, how I could pray heaven for the gift to my own lax times of a few such immortal men; men who would dare to stand at the post of honor, men who lived not for themselves, but for others; men who cared not for majorities; men who, in the midst of threats, and scorns, and ridicule, would not be afraid to do their duty; men who stand like mighty invincible rocks, and roll back the tide of error and iniquity that now engulf the land. Would to God that I had an archangel's voice, for louder than ten thunders, would I sound it out through the length and breadth of this fair land, calling the young men to action, calling them away from the giddy whirl of modern life, to a just appreciation of the sacred trusts committed to their care. My fellow comrades, ye who hear me now, gather around, and here behold in the person of our fathers, the embodiment of that which is really substantial and sublime. Here contemplate types of grander proportions and more unfading beauty than ever yet the painter drew upon the glowing canvass, or the "Grecian chisel awoke from out the sleeping marble." Here let us come to emulate their exam-

ples, and, like so many solar stars, place them high in the northern sky. and while the way is still lighted up, by the aurora borealis of their own effulgent lives, press onward to the attainment of their virtues. Yes, as valiant soldiers, let us come and take our places in the ranks of war, with the few battle-scarred veterans who still remain with us as our standard-bearers; and when amid the roar and smoke of the mighty contest, the tattered ensigns shall drop from their trembling hands, let us catch them as they fall, and bear them on to victory or to death.

"I am happy that my poor effort on this occasion is now to receive a response from just the kind of a man I have attempted to describe—the living portrayer of those independent traits and graces which we are all bound to love and admire—a man who always reminds me of an inexorable old Roman soldier at his post; a man who would not turn aside from the path of duty were all the execrable shapes of the infernal world to impede his progress; a man, who, in America's second but darkest hour of affliction, like the immortal Lafayette, threw aside his own self-interest, overcame the power of prejudice and magnanimously and defiantly bared his breast to the tyrant's bolt, in the cause of the oppressed. Let me assure you, sir, you have your reward. So long as there breathes a disinterested patriot's soul on Missouri soil; so long as the undying artist may perpetuate his genius on the painted canvas; so long as there lives a tongue to lisp the name of the true and brave; just so long shall you dwell in the fond memory of thousands; just so long shall your unfading productions embellish the walls of our habitations, and just so long shall the voices of an admiring people dwell with delightful rapture on the name of George C. Bingham."

At the conclusion of W. H. Wallace's remarks the next speaker was General George C. Bingham. His response was as follows:

"In responding to the kind, considerate and eloquent address, which as a representative of the young men of this portion of the State, you have delivered to your gray-haired seniors of the same section, who in accordance with their annual custom, are here assembled, I state but the truth in affirming, that I feel myself but poorly qualified to meet the just demands of the occasion.

THE REMINISCENCES

growing out of the trials and struggles of the past—its successes, reverses, triumphs and defeats—constitute the history with which they are associated. This, so far as it relates to them, must soon reach its last chapter and last page, thence forward to be laid on the shelf, to form a portion of those annals which give to each succeeding generation the experience and garnered thought of its predecessors; tending thus to make the sons wiser than the fathers, and by so doing, force onward and upward that march of human progress, the measured step of which, we have reason to believe will continue with accelerated pace when our mortality shall put on immortality, and the temporary sleep of the grave give place to the ceaseless activity of an endless life.

ON THE OTHER HAND

those whom you represent have but recently entered upon the stage of active life. Your history is yet to be made. How its fair and unscribed pages are to be filled up, whether they shall exhibit a record of manly and patriotic deeds, of ill-directed and abortive efforts, or worse still, be blurred with transactions such as disfigure the sad and dark portion of the history of our tempted and erring race, are matters which yet belong to the unknown, and which the future only can reveal.

"Men who have supposed themselves drowning, and thus perishing without disease in the vigor of manhood, have testified, that all the transactions of their lives, both good and bad, passed in review before them in that brief and terrible moment.

"It is well known that very aged men, in the act of throwing off the wornout habiliments of this life, have frequently imagined that they were school-boys again, conning over their lessons, or sporting on the lawn with the associates of their childhood. It seems indeed to be

A LAW OF OUR NATURE

that impels us, as we approach the end of our earthly pilgrimage, to look back and survey the route over which we have traveled, recount the adventures and dangers, the mishaps and successes which have marked our journey, and by the blessed faculty of memory, with which we are so highly endowed, walk amidst the scenes, and enjoy anew the society of long-buried companions of our early life.

"Those of us who have chalked down our three score years, and our still more advanced and more venerable associates, have but little more to anticipate in our earthly future. The hopes which gave energy and elasticity to our movements in our younger days, can impel our sluggish blood no longer. They have either perished beneath the relentless tread of a harsh experience, or been realized by a reasonable fruition. They have nothing further to promise us in the brief space that intervenes between us and the terminus to which we are ticketed, and which marks the *finale* of all sublunary desires and expectation.

"But it is far different with you, and those whom you so creditably represent upon the present occasion. All that now appears to you is tinged with the roseate hues of the morning.

"From our own early experience we can safely venture the assertion that the active fancy of yourself, and of each of your young associates, is daily teeming with plans and purposes looking to the future, and abounding in promises of rich results, all seemingly assured to your yet inexperienced minds by the cheering fallacies of hope. Some of you have diligently qualified yourselves for the learned professions, and expect to achieve wealth and distinction therein.

HONORS AND EMOLUMENTS.

"The tempting bait of official position which inspires alike the low craft of the politician, and the nobler ambition of the statesman, may reasonably be supposed to obtrude itself occasionally in the prospect which lies open before you. This is as it should be. Such aspirations are in complete harmony with the great design of our being, and stimulate to exertion that period of human life most capable thereof. And although the result of individual exertions in myriads of cases may fall immeasurably short of the expectations which prompted them, it is, nevertheless, to human effort impelled by human aspirations that we are indebted for all those real, tangible and grand results which we now behold around us, and which confer the practical blessings of an advanced civilization on so many millions of the human race. Many of the most important and most wonderful of these results are to be credited to the genius, energy and perseverance of those whose surviving representatives and collaborators are to be seen in the venerable forms and time-scarred visages which are here assembled. Within the comparatively brief period commencing with their birth, we shall scarcely go beyond the truth in affirming that more has been accomplished by man for the benefit and amelioration of his race than can be properly credited to the aggregated human effort of any preceding five hundred years. When they drew their first breath, the locomotive which draws the freight of nations over every quarter of our globe, had no existence even in the dreams of its immortal projector.

"The use of steam in propelling water craft was equally unknown, and had any one, at that period, predicted that the person was then living who would see the lightning of heaven subdued and put in harness by the genius of man, and its fiery speed utilized in transmitting instantaneous intelligence over every quarter of

the inhabited earth, he would have been regarded as the wildest visionary that ever merited quarters in a lunatic asylum. But these and other miracles of human invention equally wonderful—and all contributing to the advancement of our race—by no means transcend in importance the redemption from savage sway, and the opening to emigrants from all lands, of this vast western territory which we inhabit. For this service, the millions who are to succeed us, and whose ballots are destined to shape the future policy of our great republic, will not fail to give a due portion of credit to the hardy pioneer—“*the old settler*”—who boldly ventured beyond the confines of civilization, and by the stroke of his ax, or the crack of his rifle, first broke the silence of the primeval forest.

DANIEL BOONE

and his hardy and adventurous associates, and the old time-worn settlers who are here to-day, are as fully entitled to the gratitude of our coming generations as the statesmen who have given organic form to our republican institutions, the generals who have led our armies to victory, or the Morses, Fultons, and Stevensons who have enriched the world by their inventions. They have been leaders in a field which made leadership pre-eminently the position of hardship, danger and privation, requiring the constant exercise of those qualities of the head and heart which form the elements of the hero. In the full vigor of early manhood, they tore themselves from the associations in which they were reared, and boldly ventured out into untrodden paths to make available to civilized man the locked-up wealth of a region whose products are now burthening the channels of commerce, and feeding the hungry of distant lands. No discouragements were allowed to impede them in their perilous journeyings. Through malarious swamps and mountain passes, they pushed onward until their stakes were fixed on the virgin soil which was to be the future homes of themselves and children. Their unerring rifles furnished them the means of immediate subsistence. The ax and a few simple tools were all that they required in the construction of their primitive log cabins.

“These up, and affording shelter to their wives and little ones, the clearing and the cornfield next appeared. The golden grain gathered therefrom, and the porkers fattened thereon, soon secured them the well-known and substantial luxuries of frontier life. The dressed skins of the wild deer furnished the men and boys with outer garments, than which none could be better adapted to resist briars, brush, and the frosts of winter. The spinning wheel and the looms were set in motion in every cabin, and the fleece of a few sheep, and products of the flax or cotton patch were constantly being wrought by steady and dexterous female hands into shirts for the men and gowns for the women.

“Thus, without commerce or intercourse with the civilized world, from which they had separated, each sparse settlement, formed by their location, became a self-sustaining community, supplying from its own unaided resources those essential wants of life beyond which the temperate desires of its members seldom, or never extended.

“Against all assaults of the red men, banded together for their extermination, they heroically defended their infant settlements and successfully maintained their right to dwell upon and cultivate the soil which savage possession would have continued a perpetual wilderness. And it is this right to occupy and bring into use the unappropriated soil of the earth, thus bravely defended and maintained by our Old Settlers, which now constitutes the real basis of the title to every acre of land lying within the limits of our broad domain.

“It would be folly in me here to attempt even a brief recital of their heroic deeds of self-sacrificing services in the cause of civilization. Many of them occupy a conspicuous place in the written history of their country. Others will

go down to posterity in traditions from father to son, and furnish material for the poet, novelist and painter for unnumbered years to come.

"Well merited, therefore, is the honor which you have so elegantly recognized as due to their venerable survivors who yet linger with us and give interest to this occasion by their presence. And when those of you have the good fortune to survive the dangers, accidents, and diseases which strew the journey of life with the wrecks of mortality, shall become the old men of Jackson county, and as such meet together as these venerable citizens now do, may your retropections be as pleasant and satisfactory as theirs, and a life of patriotic devotion, integrity and usefulness equally entitle you to the remembrance and gratitude of posterity."

FOLLOWING THIS

the Old Settlers of the county, sixty-four in number, formed in line and, headed by the band, marched in procession around the ring. This concluded and an hour of recess was allowed for dinner. Baskets filled with home food were hauled from their hiding places in the wagons, clean white cloths were spread upon the grass, gay couples ranged in order round the tables and the grounds fast assumed the look and shape of a real old-fashioned picnic.

After the sandwiches were disposed of the merry assembly was again called to order and

JACOB GREGGS, ESQ.,

of Sni-a-bar township, was introduced. He delivered a very interesting speech, giving a thorough history of Jackson county from its earliest settlement down to the present time.

The "early French settlers" of Jackson county called

DR. JOHNSTON LYKINS

to his feet. He spoke as follows :

"I was appointed to prepare for presentation to you on this occasion brief sketches of the early French settlers of Jackson county. For this service the notice was too short and unexpected, and urgent business intervening, I have been unable to do more than to get up a list of the names of those early and hardy comers to our pleasant county, and have to beg your indulgence for further time and opportunity for sketches which may appear in the papers.

"Almost forty-five years ago, almost in youth, with a young wife and child, I came to this region and found here the most lovely and fertile country—in its almost virgin state—to be found anywhere under the broad expanse of heaven. The best country, the best people, and let me say, the best wives, sisters and mothers in the world.

"Old Settlers and New, I rejoice to meet you here to-day, to shake hands and to wish you a prosperous and happy future.

"Reference was made by the eloquent young gentleman who, in behalf of a younger generation addressed us Old Settlers, to the days of the past, and here allow me to say that when the early pioneers took possession of this land, we found on its highways no stage coaches or daily mails, on its rivers no steamboats, no railroads, no telegraph lines, no steam power in use, no cities, no towns, no churches or school-houses, or improvements of any kind, save the rude and hasty structures prepared by our hardy and daring pioneers. In surrendering this, our noble charge, to you, a younger generation, to you young men before me, we do it with a mournful pleasure, because we are passing away. We pause to-day to recall with pleasure the remembrance of the wooed and cherished ones, the long list of our loved fellow pilgrims who sleep by the wayside of the past, and are admonished that our rest draws near. But in turning from you, perhaps never again to thus stand before you, I gladly and proudly point to a wilderness found by us fifty

years ago, now budding and blossoming as the rose, with exultant feelings of joy, to the great net-work of railroad everywhere bisecting our country ; to our multiplied telegraph lines flashing intelligence to every land ; to our cities, our towns, our stately churches, our palatial halls of education, our floating palaces, and that type of civilization, intelligence and refinement present and before me to-day—a land filled with arts, sciences and wealth. So have we, your sires, discharged our trust.

“ Such is the charge we surrender, as one by one welie down to rest—a heritage—a land—the soil, the climate, the locality of which will compel this to become the cradle of the highest type of civilization, the center of the greatest activities, of commerce, the arts, sciences, and human progress, and from which shall go out a moral, religious and political power to bless the world.”

An address was then delivered by

COL. R. T. VAN HORN,

On the “ Commercial Future of Jackson County.”

In the meantime the judges had been busily engaged in receiving, taking down and counting the votes and names for the different prizes to be awarded. When completed they ran as follows :

For the oldest settler of Jackson county, an easy chair, value \$21.50, which was awarded to Mrs. Pitcher.

The names of the contestants for this prize, together with the year in which they first became resident, are subjoined :

Mrs. Mary A. Pitcher, 1821.
 Wilson Lewis, 1822.
 Emanuel Bitter, 1823.
 Mrs. Flora A. Gregg, 1823.
 Col. James Lewis, 1825.
 Mrs. Polly Lewis, 1825.
 Jacob Gregg, 1825.
 Henry Noland, 1825.
 Mrs. Margaret Chambers, 1825.
 James Chambers, 1826.
 William Shepherd, 1826.
 Silas Hudspeth, 1827.
 Mrs. M. A. Irwin, 1827.
 Sloper Adams, 1828.
 Roliet Hudspeth, 1828.
 Joel Hudspeth, 1828.
 George Hudspeth, 1828.
 Mrs. M. P. Bell, 1828.
 Mrs. Mary Smart, 1829.
 Abraham Coger, 1829.
 Levi Potts, 1829.
 Mrs. Tobithe Silvers, 1829.
 Albert Vaughn, 1832.
 Landes Stayton, 1833.
 Mrs. Michael Rice, 1835.

For parent or parents of greatest number of children born in Jackson county, silver pitcher, goblet and waiter, value \$41. The contestants were few, as follows, David Daily carrying off the prize :

David Daily, 22.
 Nelson Warren, 20.
 Levi Montgomery, 19
 Francis E. Johnson, 16.

For the oldest continued resident of Jackson county, an easy chair, value \$20.50. The entries were as follows:

Mrs. Mary A. Pitcher, December, 1821.

David Daily, January, 1822.

John Bogard, February, 1822.

Larkin Johnson, November, 1822.

Mrs. Jemima Russel, May, 1823.

Mrs. Matilda Maxwell, August, 1823.

John Majors, February, 1825.

As the two first and oldest names recorded had already been the recipient of one prize, and as none were allowed to receive but one, the chair was placed in the hands of the third, Mr. John Bogard, he having resided in the county over fifty-two years.

For the oldest native born citizen of Jackson county, now a resident, set of silver knives and forks. The following names were found recorded, which resulted in the first, Mrs. Margaret Christeson, now in her fiftieth year, having been born and lived since in the county:

Mrs. Margaret Christeson, March, 1824.

Sarah A. McClanahan, April, 1828.

C. B. L. Boonhe, April, 1829.

Nelson Adams, May, 1829.

Fannie C. Twyman, April, 1829.

Jesse Nolan, October, 1830.

Landes Stayton, October, 1833.

The presentation speeches were made by Mr. Richard R. Reese, now of Leavenworth, Kansas, but for years one of the old Jackson county boys, in a fluent and acceptable manner, and as each would receive and bear off his or her prize, cheer upon cheer would ascend from the crowds around; and though there were many disappointed faces to be seen, the utmost good humor prevailed throughout, and none seemed to envy the other or to begrudge him the present.

Next in order came the foot race, booked for which there were six contestants, all of whom were over 65 years of age: Henry Donahue, Thomas Pitcher, Henry Tull, George W. Clair, Samuel Ralston, Bennett Hail.

From some unaccountable cause, however, but the first three ran for the prize, which consisted of a gold-headed cane, valued at \$15, which fell to the lot of the first, Mr. Henry Donahue, aged 70 years.

This last concluded the long and very agreeable programme provided for the day's entertainment, and gradually the buggies began to fill, horses were saddled and harnessed to the old country wagons, and by twos and threes the vast crowd began to move homeward.

Many of the residents of Kansas City boarded the return train at 3:30, though the majority were determined to "see it out," and the train leaving Independence at 9:50 p. m. found many weary picnickers in waiting at the depot.

Matters, however, in the meantime were varied. A large number of the excursionists received and accepted a courteous invitation from Mr. Vaughan, of Narrow gauge fame, and indulged in a delightful ride for a few miles up the road.

Others sought the city of Independence, and time passed pleasantly in the watching of fireworks, etc., and for hours did the dull old town resound with Kansas City shouts. But when the time came to go home they were all there, and the train left the depot bearing away many a full stomach and an aching head.

As far as heard from none regretted the visit, and in the minds of the many thousands who attended, the Jolly Old Settlers will ever remain fresh, while "The Fourth, of 1874, at Independence," will never be forgotten by the picnicking people of Jackson county.

DEATH OF DANIEL BOONE.

The following recollections were penned by Mr. J. C. McCoy on the death of Daniel Boone, one of the pioneers of this region of country :

" From a brief notice we receive intelligence of the death of Daniel Boone, one of the earliest pioneers of Jackson county, Missouri, and of the State of Kansas, which occurred at his old homestead, eight miles south of Kansas City, February 22, 1880. Deceased was a grandson of the famous Kentucky and Missouri pioneer, and son of Daniel Morgan Boone, who was, without doubt, the first actual resident householder within the limits of the State of Kansas, and who died at the same old homestead about the year 1834.

" For almost half a hundred years I had been on terms of intimate friendship with him, and honored the sterling worth and guileless life of my worthy old friend and fellow pioneer. I may not call the news of his death sad. His earthly pilgrimage had extended beyond the ordinary limit of three score years and ten. His active work on earth was finished, and believing, as I do, in the wisdom of the conclusion of the King, that a 'good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of death better than the day on one's birth,' why then should we contemplate the departure of such an one to his long home, with sadness and regret? The same wise King hath said: 'Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return to God who gave it.'

" Deceased was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, August 27, 1809, and in 1826, his father, Daniel Morgan Boone, lived in the lower part of Kansas City, near the mouth of the small creek below the gas works, that point being the agency for the Kanzan Indians; and at that point resided Benito Vasques, who was United States agent, and Daniel Morgan Boone, the father of the subject of this notice, with his family—the latter having the appointment of government farmer for the Kansas tribe.

" Early in 1827, they removed, and established the agency at a point about eight miles above Lawrence, on the north bank of the Kansas River. It was here that I first met my friend, who is now deceased. Daniel Boone was then about twenty, while I was nineteen. From that day till the day of his recent death, through the long lapse of half a century, during which the wild wilderness of our youth had become transformed into smiling fields and busy marts of commerce, and all the appliances of human industry and progress, we were friends in the true meaning of the term. I can use none other more expressive of our relations during that long period.

" In 1833 his father removed with his family, to the State of his old homestead, where his son died where he lived in 1834.

" In 1832 our old friend was married to Mary Philbert, who is still living in the enjoyment of health and vigor, mental and physical, at that pleasant, unostentatious, hospitable homestead. She, too, has a personal history full of interest connected with the early settlement of these western wilds. The panorama unrolled to our vision, and the experiences of half a hundred years, would form the subject and theme of an epic worthy of the grand old Homer. Eulogies are delivered in set speeches, by chosen and gifted orators, on the demise of great men of the earth, and those holding high official trusts, and the inanimate clay is consigned to earth, the rappings and blaze of funeral pomp. All proper and right, if the eulogies pronounced tell the truth, and the whole truth, and if the sable badges of mourning represent the true sorrow of the multitude.

" Not so, however, was it with our deceased old friend, Daniel Boone. His humble eulogy was more appropriate, more eloquent, and more touching, pronounced by tearful eyes and loving hands, and the heartfelt sympathies of lifelong friends, who surrounded his bedside, and cheered him as his feet met the waters of the dark river. It would be a pleasant and grateful task to write an obituary of such an one; but none is needed. It is already graven on the hearts

of his friends, 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.'"

MEETING APRIL 24, 1880.

The old settlers met at Kansas City, in the county court room, including men who have lived in and around Jackson county from twenty-five to fifty years, who date their arrival with the earliest pioneers who settled in this section of Missouri. At the morning session a committee was appointed to prepare the programme for the evening. William O. Shouse was selected as chairman, and C. D. Lucas, secretary. In the afternoon the old settlers again assembled, and the committee made a report, which was adopted, and the proceedings had in regular order, as suggested in the report. The first question under consideration, the advisability of forming themselves into an association, was discussed by R. N. Hudspeth, J. C. McCoy, F. R. Long, William Jarboe, and others.

They then adopted the name of "Historical Society of Old Settlers." The society was understood to include all the old residents of Jackson, Clay, Cass and Platt counties, Missouri, and Wyandotte and Johnson counties, Kansas. Jacob Gregg was elected President. He is now one of the oldest residents in Jackson county, was sheriff in an early day and has served in the State Legislature. D. C. Allen, of Clay county, was elected first Vice-President, Chas. D. Lucas, second Vice-President, J. C. McCoy, Secretary, and Joseph S. Chick, Treasurer. An executive committee was appointed with powers to appoint various sub-committees to arrange for the meeting on the 22d of May at the Fair Grounds in Kansas City. The committee consisted of Wallace Laws, Col. Theo. S. Case, Col. A. B. H. McGee, Col. R. T. Van Horn, and Judge F. R. Long. By request Judge Adams, Secretary of the Historical Society of Kansas, addressed the meeting giving valuable suggestions as to the mode of operation for the gathering of historical facts. Judge Adams was then invited to be present at the re-union May 22d.

A resolution was adopted appointing John C. McCoy, Col. Case, L. B. Dougherty, D. C. Allen and E. A. Hickman a permanent committee on history, with a view of collecting historical facts connected with the early settlement of this portion of the West.

The following is a list of the names of those present and the date at which they settled in this locality, some of them running back fifty years or more:

Allen McGee	1827	F. R. Long	1828
C. B. L. Boothe	1829	R. A. Hudspeth	1829
William Mulkey	1829	J. C. McCoy	1830
Samuel Gregg	1831	Walter Bales	1831
James M. Adams	1833	C. D. Lucas	1834
William J. Jarboe	1834	Alexander Collins	1835
Larkin Steele	1836	William Stewart	1836
J. siah Davenport	1836	Bryan Wright	1836
W. J. Wright	1837	John C. Wallace	1837
Amazon Hayes	1837	Samuel Bales	1837
Myers Hale	1837	W. O. Shouse	1837
John J. Moore	1837	G. B. Regan	1837
J. F. Thomas	1838	Joel Lipscomb	1839
N. B. Wallace	1839	Wallace Smith	1840
Joseph C. Ranson	1842	William Radcliff	1843
George W. Shepherd	1844	W. S. T. Patton	1846
Wallace Laws	1846	William R. Bernard	1847
John C. Agnew	1847	A. B. Earle	1848
J. M. Ross	1850	Isaac McCarty	1852
R. T. Van Horn	1855	D. Y. Chalfant	1855
A. M. Allen	1855		

By request J. C. McCoy then read an address to the society.

ADDRESS BY J. C. M'COY.

The following was delivered before the pioneers of Jackson county, April 24, 1880:

"This reunion of Old Settlers is to me as it is no doubt to all present an occasion of great and profound interest. Aside from the opportunity it affords us for an interchange of friendly greetings and the renewal of old friendships and the expression of words of mutual sympathy and cheer as we draw near the end of life's journey, it may not be inaptly regarded as a pleasant way-station, a halting place, where we may take our bearings and view the surroundings, a high point from whence we may note and fix upon land-marks that shall safely guide us to our haven of rest. Only a few years more will come and go, before such a meeting as this will cease to be held altogether, and when the small remnant of the pioneer band who first entered this goodly land shall have passed over to another and we may hope a better one. In this regard, then, this meeting of Old Settlers has no ordinary significance. It means, not only a reunion of old familiar friends, but a sort of leave taking, an adios to the scenes and the recollections of our early boyhood, our mature manhood and our autumn days whose chilling blasts have so plentifully sprinkled our heads with withering frosts.

"Half a hundred years have elapsed since many who are now here first entered this beautiful, bountiful land, known then as the farthest "Far West." The broad boundless area lying westward and a very large proportion of that lying eastward and northward, was then a wide, waste wilderness, clothed in the garb of nature's own handiwork, unknown and almost untrod by civilized man undisturbed and unmarred by the ax or plowshare, the pick and shovel. But all this is now changed. Instead of the lonely wolf howl and the scream of the panther, the hills and valleys now resound with the shrill warning of the steam whistle, the rumbling and rattle of the locomotive with its long, swift flying train, and the ceaseless hum of the busy multitude over the vast wild region from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and from the Northern Lakes to the Gulf. Civilization and enlightened human progress, like a broad wave has swept across plain and mountain, hill and valley, in its onward, resistless, westward flow, obliterating our ancient land marks, uprooting our grand old forests, spanning our rivers with iron bridges, building throughout its entire length and breadth a network of railroads, cities, towns and villages. Churches and school houses have sprung up until we find ourselves to-day no longer in the Far West, but in the great mid-continental center of commerce and trade. Nearly all these marvelous results have been accomplished within the last twenty years.

"Our old slow going modes of locomotion and travel, of cultivation of soil, of harvesting and handling its products, in the diffusion of knowledge, in the mechanic arts, in the contrivances and labor saving inventions to help carry on the various industries and the necessary household duties, and in all the departments of trade, commerce and manufacturing, everything has been changed. The world now moves by machinery and steam and electricity—and its inhabitants now live, move, work, think, preach and pray by machinery—for one can now hold familiar converse with friends many miles distant, or listen to a sermon delivered in a distant city while comfortably seated at his own fireside. What think you would have been the emotions of good old Joab Powell, who emigrated from the Sni country to Oregon in 1843, and who was credited with selecting his text on one occasion from the "two-eyed chapter of the one-eyed John," or of old uncle Jimmy Savage had they been assured that this mode of preaching the gospel could, and would be practiced, during his lifetime. Little doubt we have but that in the extremity of their disgust and in behalf of outraged common sense they would have exclaimed: "Now, Gabriel, blow your horn, and take us out

of this pestilent atmosphere, to where we can get a good breath of God's own fresh, wholesome air." We need only to open our eyes and look around us to realize something of the triumphs of ambitious man over nature's obstacles. The rough unsightly hills and deep gorges of primitive times, once scattered all around where we now meet have melted away, and in a great measure been leveled down before the pick and shovel of the stalwart omnipresent Irishman.

"The floor of the county court room where we meet is forty feet below the original surface of the surrounding ground; and if the earth were again restored to its original level, nothing of the proportions of the large and costly court house would be visible except its dome. All around us is the great and growing city. When we came fifty years ago the nearest newspaper office was 130 miles east of this (the Boonelick *Monitor*, published at Fayette, Howard county, by James H. Birch).

"I need not tell you or attempt to enumerate the number of those luminaries now shedding abroad their bright rays around us and away off toward the setting sun. Their name is legion, and the State of Kansas alone, that old American desert, now rejoices in the light of nearly three hundred periodicals and publications. Leaving out of the estimate the military cantonment, Leavenworth, the entire white population of the State of Kansas fifty years ago numbered less than sixty souls. It now numbers nearly 1,000,000, and the old mythical desert has become the banner wheat producing State in the Union. The wild denizens and countless herds that once roamed over those plains from time immemorial, have all taken their flight before the shrill scream of the locomotive and the steam thresher. The long straggling line of the yearly outgoing and incoming caravans of white-topped prairie schooners with its herds and boisterous, jovial happy crowds of American and Mexican Greasers, no longer winds its slow length across those plains. I doubt whether there was then a stationary steam engine west of St. Charles. We were then destitute of a thousand things, that people nowadays consider indispensable, and yet I can't see but people were just as happy and contented then as now. I think the average man was gifted with an allowance of brains fully equal to the man of the present day, and I am very sure they were better, and came nearer the divine standard; were more honest, more given to practice of hospitality and the virtues that ennoble and adorn mankind. It is true that knowledge has greatly increased, but we may have grave doubts whether the true wisdom that looks beyond to the higher sphere of excellence has had any increase.

"Will some tell us this is the bliss of ignorance? One can now make the journey around the earth with more safety and more expeditiously than he could then travel from the mouth of Kaw River to the Pacific. It required two years of great privation, danger and fatigue for Lewis and Clark in 1804-5 to make the journey from St. Louis to the Columbia and back with all the needful aid of the government in men and money. The world is now moved by steam, machinery, electricity and the thousand subtle and incomprehensible agencies provided by an all-seeing, wise and beneficent Creator for the well-being of his creatures. Where is the limit, the height and depth, the boundless scope that has not been reached or attempted by the daring ambition and irrepressible intellect and genius of the human race? Truly, it would seem that in this evening of the nineteenth century of the Christian era the time had arrived predicted in the last chapter of the book Daniel, 'when many shall run to and fro in the earth and knowledge be increased.' And yet, there are a few transcendently wise men, and scientists who tell us this world and the human race has existed many millions of years, and will continue to exist many more. I won't dispute it. I am only too thankful that they allow us to have a beginning and ending at all. But more than that, they tell us that all the stupendous results just spoken of have been accom-

plished by being descended from baboons. Ah! what a fall is this, my countrymen, from the sublime to the ridiculous.

'They tell us * * * * * We must
 Give up our origin Divine;
 We came by methods we define—
 Development—from toads and swine.
 The man is but a brute complete,
 The maiden, laughing, loving, sweet,
 Should with a cousin's welcome, greet
 Each kindred thing
 With beak and wing,
 And ne'er with pride of former shape,
 Forget she's but a lovely ape,
 Bound down to earth beyond escape.
 Must we accept this pedigree?
 This stunted, scrubby family tree!
 This beauty, genealogy!'

"Never, is my unfaltering and emphatic answer in behalf of the Old Settlers, although I am sorry to confess that I have in my long experience, known a few men who did have very strongly marked characteristics of the hog. But, enough of this. When an old back-woodsman, who couldn't tell the difference between a thoroughbred Pegasus and a spavined cart-horse, takes to quoting poetry, its time to put on the brakes. I said that it was a great pleasure to me to recall the faces, the incidents and pleasant memories of by-gone years, to draw comparisons between the past and present. In doing this, the question naturally arises, whether with all the wonderful discoveries and inventions, wrought out and set in motion by scientific knowledge and the genius of man, the sum of human happiness has been increased.

"Whether the average man comes nearer the divine standard to-day than he did fifty years ago? With the increase of knowledge and wealth has there been a corresponding increase in the virtues that alone make man god-like? These are questions profoundly impressive and full of interest to the old timer—and which we fear are fully answered "not so." We have listened to speeches and discourses as grandly eloquent and logical, in the unpretentious court house and the humble log meeting house of the backwoods, as we ever heard in the halls of legislation or under the tall church spire. There is a very large amount of knowledge, so called, of the present day, that it would be a great blessing to the human race were it unlearned and obliterated altogether. It would greatly thin out our over crowded penitentiaries, jails and alms houses. No my friends, we need have no fears to institute a comparison from a moral or a social stand point between the people with whom we mingled in the days of our youth, and those who now occupy their places. As for me it is a source of unalloyed pleasure and profound interest to recall the faces and scenes of my boyhood, my youth and early manhood, of the boy, the careless, joyous, happy boy, plodding along to the small log school house, embowered in the shade of the grand old forest near the cool sparkling spring, to listen again to the sonorous cow bell, to reconstruct the almost forgotten picture of the unpretentious but comfortable log house with its surroundings of out houses and fields of waving grain, to listen again to the hum of the spinning wheel and cast shy, furtive glances toward the red-cheeked maiden who so daintily trips back and forth as she deftly whirls around the big wheel and gathers her woof on the spindle. Talk of your modern dancing schools! was there ever a school teaching the poetry of motion and posture like unto or equal to this. Then the ceaseless clatter of the everlasting loom, without which no considerable housewife could consent to live a day; and the old familiar tread-mill

or pull-round horse mill, and the gossipy miller, and the old log meeting house where we all went on Sundays to show our Sunday clothes and take no notice of the girls dressed out in their brilliant gingham's, calicoes and linseys. Ah! well! no need to proceed further with this topic. Every one of you old veterans know how it is yourself. It is very true that "distance lends enchantment to the view"—and perhaps the distance of time (not place) leads us to view with undue partiality and favor the persons and faces familiar to us in our early life; but we have reason to rejoice and thank God that we can do so conscientiously. We do not say that all men in our early days were good men and true, but we do say that the proportion of the bad to the good was much smaller than now; that the vast increase of population, wealth and knowledge has also brought with these elements of civil progress a vastly disproportioned increase of crime in a thousand new and varied forms then unknown, permeating our whole land and yielding a rich and perennial harvest of rogues and criminals of high and low degree. We need then have no fear to institute a comparison between the social, moral, physical or mental standing of the men of our early days and those who swarm around us. "Nearer my God to thee." And now my old friends do we fully realize the vast changes that have been wrought all around us, for better or worse? All, all is changed, and we old pioneers, too, are changed. Our once vigorous, buoyant, elastic step is changed to the slow, cautious plodding of the weary as we pick our way along the down grade of life. Our dark locks are changed to iron-gray and white. Our early dreams, our aspirations and our hopes are changed, a few to full fruition many to ashes of disappointment and sorrow, and the bright air castles of our youth are vanished to the baseless fabric of a vision. Our home circles and our familiar friends who have passed on before us are changed, we fully hope, in their new sphere of existence, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary be at rest." That we, too, who still linger on the way may with our loins girded, and our lamps burning, in God's own good time have with them one other happy, unending re-union, is the fervent wish of one of the Old Settlers."

MEETING OF OLD SETTLERS, MAY 22, 1880.

It was a gala day for the Old Settlers of Jackson county. Their meeting was at the Fair Grounds in Kansas City. The plain, old, substantial farmer, arrayed in the primitive homespun, was there with his bright, happy, and healthful family. The old and the young mingled together in a gay and joyous holiday. Here and there beneath the great forest trees were noted groups of Old Settlers, who recounted to each other the scenes of bygone days. The gray-haired pioneer recounted his battle with life, and the listeners drank deep of the historic lore of half a century ago.

The silvered locks of the lordly old man blended in the scene with the auburn curls of youth and beauty. Friends who had not seen each other for years shook hands in a warm and friendly grasp, and the deep, cheery tones, "How are you?" and "God bless you my old and true friend," rendered the picture a pleasing and happy one. Relatives met after a lapse of many years and greeted each other with warm demonstrations of joy. The day itself was beautiful and of the right temperature for a pic-nic. The forenoon was spent entirely in hunting up old friends and relatives, and in pleasant converse. At twelve o'clock preparations were commenced for the pic-nic dinner. Baskets loaded to the fullest capacity, were brought from the wagons and buggies. The table-cloths were spread on the grass and work of unburdening the baskets began. All over the southern portion of the grounds, groups, of five to twenty, were soon engaged in the pleasing pastime of devouring the good things prepared by the thrifty house-wife. There were no formalities about the meal; everybody, stranger or friend, was invited to join and dine with one of the many groups, there was enough, and to spare. The generous hospitality tendered by the honest yeomanry of Missouri,

permitted no one to go away hungry. Chicken, ham, mutton chops, pies, cakes, pickles, jellies, ice-cream and all other edibles found in the house of the old settler, were on the bill of fare.

The preparations by the executive committee had been ample and complete, except the arrangement made for speakers. Generals Doniphan and Atkinson did not arrive, and there were no orators of the day. The other arrangements, including chairs and seats provided in the grand stand, were most ample and satisfactory. Here was stationed the splendid band that discoursed excellent music all day long.

Wallace Laws Esq., had provided a large register, in which the names of the Old Settlers could be registered. Swings, lemonade stands, and other conveniences, for pleasure and comfort were provided. About two o'clock it was announced that some of the Old Settlers would make a few remarks on the subject of old times. Hon. Jacob Gregg, one of the Oldest Settlers in Jackson county, was the first speaker. He said that he came here a long time ago, among the first. He could remember when spinning-wheels and looms occupied almost the entire attention of the female portion of the inhabitants; now such articles were a curiosity. He could also remember when on a Sabbath the young folks went to church, they carried their shoes and stockings in their hands, until within a short distance of the meeting-house, then sat down and put them on. He remembered when Kansas City was a corn-patch. No idea of its present dimensions entered the heads of the primitive settlers. He could have bought the entire land upon which the city now stands for a mere song.

Alexander Majors was the next speaker. Mr. Majors came here in the month of March, 1825. The Indians then owned all the lands in the western portion of the county. He was only old enough to drive a yoke of oxen and ride the near steer. The progress made by the county since he came here had been remarkable. The railroad in his time was something unheard of and the iron horse was entirely unknown to the hardy pioneer. Mr. Majors made quite a lengthy speech, full of good points and interspersed with anecdotes that elicited laughter and applause from all present.

John C. McCoy, one of the oldest residents of the county, then made a few remarks, winding up with the following:

"Sometime during the summer of 1829, half a century ago, when I was a youth about eighteen years old, I was standing in front of the principal hotel, kept by Ignatius P. Owens, in the small town of Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, listening to a conversation going on between two gentlemen, who were sitting on the sidewalk, under the shade trees. They were talking about the 'Great West'—the land we now live in: its prospects and its destiny. One of them was a merchant, I think, from Boonville, then a small village situated on the south bank of the Missouri River; the other was a tall, fine-looking young man, with sandy colored hair, approaching to red; if I mistake not, a young lawyer, who came west to cast his lot with the early pioneers. While sitting there, the gentleman from Boonville took from his pocket two cigars, and then also took from his pocket something, the like of which I had never before seen, and few, if any others, had ever seen west of the Mississippi River. He rubbed it on the sole of his boot, and lo! there was combustion fire. It was the friction match, a new invention, and wonderful discovery of how to produce fire. Previous to that, our resource to produce fire was the flint and steel, the punk and tinder. Fifty eventful years, with their lights and shadows, have come and gone since then. The tall, good-looking young man, who came to cast his lot with early pioneers, had remained, and been one of them to this day; their people have been his people, and their cause his cause, and their God his God. And now, my old friends, you will, no doubt, think that thus far this simple story is very tame and pointless; and so it is; but I expect to be able to give it some in-

terest by pointing out to you, in this assembly, that tall, bright-haired Kentuckian, now the gray-haired veteran of three score years and ten, who I expected would make an address to the Old Settlers to-day—General A. W. Doniphan.”

For some reason, General Doniphan could not be present, and the Old Settlers were not treated to his experiences.

Dr. Winfrey, an old pioneer of 1843, was the next speaker. The doctor said he crossed the Missouri River at St. Joseph, when that place was a little village. When he arrived here, there were only a few straggling houses, here and there, and little did he imagine, at that time, that Westport Landing, as it was then called, would ever amount to such a place as Kansas City is to-day. The doctor dwelt upon the fact that the geographical situation of this city would make it a great metropolis in spite of anything that could result to the contrary. Following the doctor's remarks, Martin Rice, of Lone Jack, Van Buren township, read the following original poem, which has since elicited the most favorable comments from all who have seen it. We deem it of great value, not only as a literary production from one of the Old Settlers, but also from the authentic history it contains :

OLD SETTLERS' POEM.

BY MARTIN RICE.

'Tis almost half a hundred years,
Since you and I, old pioneer,
With aspirations free
A home within this region sought;
But who of us then dreamed or thought
To see the many changes wrought,
That we have lived to see ?

From different counties then we came;
Our object and our aim the same—
A home in this far West.
A cabin here and there was found,
Perhaps a little spot of ground
Inclosed and cleared, while all around
In nature's garb was dressed.

Here then we saw the groves of green
Where woodman's ax had never been—
The spreading prairies too.
Within these groves so dense and dark
Was heard the squirrel's saucy bark;
The bounding stag was but the mark
To prove the rifle true.

But all is changed and cabin's gone;
The clapboard roof with weight poles on,
The rough hewn puncheon floor;
The chimneys made of stick and clay
Are seen no more; gone to decay;
The men that built them, where are they?
I need not ask you more.

They're gone, but they're remembered yet,
Those cabin homes we can't forget
Although we're growing old:

Fond memory still the spot reveres,
The cabin homes of youthful years
Where with compatriot pioneers
We pleasure had untold.

The dense and tangled woodland too,
The groves we often wandered though
No longer now are there ;
The prairie with its sward of green
With flowerts wild no more are seen,
But farms with dusty lanes between
Are seen where once they were.

Large towns and villages arise
And steeples point toward the skies,
Where all was desert then ;
And nature's scenes have given place
To those of art ; the hunter's chase
Has yielded to the exciting race
Of speculating men.

The very spot on which we stand—
This city, so superb and grand—
How did we see it then ?
How wild was that forbidden scene,
The hills, with gorges thrown between,
As if by nature it had been
Made for a panther's den.

Those hills have since been leveled down,
The gorges filled, the streets of town
In all directions range ;
The labors of ten thousand hands,
The workingman from thousand lands,
The energy that wealth commands,
Have made the wondrous change.

Ah, what a change the pioneer
In forty years has witnessed here ;
(And things are changing still ;)
And streets and alleys then were not ;
Its greatest thoroughfare was—what ?
A ground-hog walk or a possum trot
Which led from hill to hill.

Ah, yes my friends, old pioneers,
Full many a change within those years
The country's undergone ;
How many changes it's passed through—
And we old friends are changing too—
There's been a change in me and you
And still that change goes on.

And when we think upon the past,
Those friends whose lots with us were cast
On this one wild frontier,
And pass them all in our review,

As oftentimes in thought we do—
Alas! how very few
Are there remaining here.

A few more years will come and go,
As other years have done, you know;
And then—ah, yes, what then?
The world will still be moving on;
But we, whose cheeks are growing wan,
Will not be here: we'll all be gone
From out the ranks of man.

Our places will be vacant here,
And of the last old pioneer
The land will be bereft.
The places which we here have filled,
The fields which we have cleared and tilled,
Our barns, though empty or though filled,
To others will be left.

But ere we pass to that far bourn,
From whence no traveler can return,
We meet old pioneers.
The few of us who yet remain,
And we who here have met, would fain
Now clasp those friendly hands again,
We clasped in by-gone years.

In glad reunion now we meet,
Each other once again to greet,
And conversation hold;
And while we socially to-day
A few brief hours may while away,
Let us, although our heads are gray,
Forget that we are old.

Let us go back—in memory, go
Back to the scenes of long ago,
When we were blithe and young;
When hope and expectation bright
Were buoyant, and our hearts were light;
And fancy that delusive sprite
Her siren sonnets sung.

And as we join in friendly chat,
We'll speak of this and talk of that,
And of the many things
That have occurred within the land,
Since first the little squatter band
Came to this country, now so grand,
Before 'twas ruled by rings.

'Tis natural that we should think,
While standing on the river's brink,
How wide the stream has grown.
We saw it when 'twas but a rill,

Just bursting from the sunny hill;
And now its surging waters fill
A channel broad, unknown.

'Tis natural and proper, too,
That we compare the old and new—
The present and past,—
And speak of those old foggy ways
In which we passed our younger days,
Then of the many new displays
That crowd upon us fast.

We little knew of railroads then,
Nor dreamed of that near period when
We'd drive the iron horse;
And 'twould have made the gravest laugh,
Had he been told but one-half
The wonders of the telegraph—
Then in the brain of Morse.

We did not have machinery then,
To sow and reap and thresh the grain,
But all was done by hand;
And those old-fashioned implements
Have long ago been banished hence,
Or rusting, lie beside the fence—
No longer in demand.

Yes, there are grown up men I know,
Who never saw a bull-tongue plow,
A flail or reaping hook;
And who could not describe, you know,
A swingling board or knife, although
Their grandmas used them long ago,
And lessons on them took.

The young man now would be amused
To see some things his grandsire used,
Some things he ne'er has seen.
The way in which we clean our wheat,
When two strong men with blanket sheet
Would winnow out the chaff and cheat,
And twice or thrice the thing repeat,
Until the grain will clean.

The single shovel plow and hoe,
To clean out weeds was all the show—
We knew no better ways;
And now our sons would laugh to scorn
Such poky ways of making corn,
And bless their stars that they were born
In more enlightened days.

They say the world is wiser grown,
They've got the speaking telephone—
Talks twenty miles or more.

And preachers now may preach and pray
To congregations miles away ;
And thousand other things they say
We never had before.

And yet I do not know but what
The pioneer enjoyed his lot,
And lived as much at ease,
As men in those enlightened days
With all their strange, new-fangled ways,
Which wealth and fashion now displays,
The mind of man to please.

'Tis true we did not live so fast,
But socially our time was passed,
Although our homes were mean.
Our neighbors then were neighbors true,
And every man his neighbor knew,
Although those neighbors might be few
And sometimes far between.

Ah, yes, old pioneers, I trow,
The world was brighter then than now
To us gray-headed ones.
Hope pointed us beyond the vale,
And whispered us a fairy tale
Of coming pleasures, ne'er to fail
Through all the shining suns.

Ambition, too, with smile so soft,
Was pointing us to seats aloft,
Where fame and honor last.
We had not learned what now we know,
The higher up the mount we go,
The storms of life still fiercer blow,
And colder is the blast.

That though we reach the mountain top ;
Fruition find of every hope,
Or wear the victor's crown ;
Though far above the clouds we tread,
There's other clouds still overhead,
And on the mind there is the dread,
The dread of coming down.

Ah, yes, Old Settlers, one and all,
Whatever may us yet befall,
We will not, can't forget,
The simple, old fashioned plan,
The routes in which our father's ran
Before the age of steam began
To run the world in debt.

And while we talk upon the past,
Of friends who are dropping off so fast,
And those already gone,

It may not be, my friends, amiss
For each of us to this—
The curtain of forgetfulness
Will soon be o'er us drawn.

And though in glad reunion we
Have met to-day, perhaps 'twill be
A day of taking leave.
And we who oft have met before,
And parted in the days of yore,
We'll part, perhaps, to meet no more
When we shall part this eve.

The mind goes back through all the years—
We call to mind the pioneers,
Those bold and hardy men ;
We pass them in the mind's review,
The many dead, the living few,
Those unpretending settlers who
Were our compatriots then.

Men who of toil were not afraid,
Men who the early history made
Of this now famous land ;
The men who ere the Mormons came
This heritage so fair to claim,
Were here prepared through flood and flame,
Those claimants to withstand.

Sam. Lucas, Boggs and Swearingen,
The Nolands and the Fristoes, then
The Greggs, with Owens, two ;
The Davises and the Flournoys,
The Kings and Staytons and McCoys,
And Dailey with his twenty boys—
All these and more we know.

The Wilsons and the Adamses,
The Irvings and the Lewises,
The Webbs and the Fitzhughs,
The Powells and the Harrises,
The Walkers and the Barrises,
The Bakers and the Savages,
The Hickmans, Woods and Pughs.

Yes, some of these were noted men,
Well known, and much respected then,
Although their coats were plain ;
And when in office they were placed,
They proved themselves not double-faced—
The people's trust was not misplaced,
We need such men again.

We had our courts of justice then,
A terror to dishonest men
Who feared the halter's drop.

Judge Rayland then the courts could hold
 In full a dozen counties told,
 Decide the cases manifold,
 And keep with business up.

We had our lawyers too, but they,
 Or nearly all, have passed away,
 We expected one of them to-day—
 A brave and goodly man ;
 But we are disappointed sore,
 That man of fame and legal lore,
 Now we may never see here more—
 Brave Colonel Doniphan.

But where are all his old compeers ?
 The lawyers 'mongst the pioneers,
 Old French and Hicks and Young ?
 Where now are both the Reeces gone,
 And where is Hovey, noisy one,
 And where is David Atchison,
 That man of fiery tongue ?

They're gone, you say, 'tis ever thus,
 The men of note are leaving us,
 The men of greatest heft ;
 But when we pause and look around,
 A few whose heads are 'bove the ground,
 A few, perhaps, may still be found ;
 Sawyer and Woodson left.

And then we had our preachers too,
 And one of them I think you knew,
 And knew their christian worth ;
 And who of you that ever heard
 Good Joab Powell preach the word,
 But had his better feelings stirred
 By plain and simple talk.

McKinney, Ferrell, Nelson too,
 Slayton, Warder and Fritzhugh,
 Tillery, Rice and Hill,
 And there was Elder Kavanaugh,
 And those of yore who ever saw
 Old Jimmy Savage, sure to draw
 A picture of him still.

Ah, yes, the preachers of those days
 Were noted for their simple ways,
 And some for style uncouth.
 But they are gone, they all are dead,
 Another class are in their stead,
 Much better paid and better read,
 But have they more of truth ?

But time would fail to speak of all
 Those changes that our minds recall ;
 The world is shifting strange,

And soon its shifting scenes will bear
The last old pioneer to where
His lost and loved companions are,
Low in the silent grave.

But ere, my friends, we hence embark,
We fain would place some lasting mark,
Upon this mountain shore
A mark the traveler may see
In coming years and know that we
Have lived and passed the road that he
May then be passing o'er.

When death's dark curtain shall be drawn
And we old pioneers are gone,
Let truthful history tell
To far posterity the tale,
As down the stream of time they sail,
How we with motto "never fail"
Came here and what befell.

Let history then impartial state
The incidents of every date,
And that it so may do,
Let pioneers of every age,
In this important work engage,
And each of them produce his page,
His page of history true.

The incidents of early years,
Known only to the pioneers,
With them will soon be lost,
Unless before they hither go,
Those incidents are stated so
Posterity the facts may knew,
When they the stream have crossed.

The last speaker of the day was Rev. Father Donnelly who related some interesting personal reminiscences of his early pioneer life in this county. Father Donnelly has been a Catholic priest in this county for many years.

OLD PERSONS PRESENT.

John Christerson, of Jackson county, can lay claim for being the oldest pioneer within its limits. He was born here in 1819 and has lived in the county ever since his birth, making a total residence of *sixty-one years*.

David Tyburn, of Clay county, comes next on the list. He is from Kentucky where he was an infant. The date of his arrival is also 1819, and he was reared in Clay county where he has lived about *sixty-one years*.

Margaret Christerson was the first white female child born in this county. This occurred in the year 1824 in what is now Sni-a-bar township. She is still a resident of the same township.

Adam Christerson has lived in Jackson county since 1825. He was born in 1794 and was the oldest man on the grounds. Alexander Majors of Platte county has resided there ever since 1825, and is sixty-six years old.

James Hunter has resided in Jackson county since 1829.

Edward Turner has lived in Clay county for the last fifty years.

REGISTERED LIST.

The following is a complete list of names registered, with date of coming to the county :

Walter Balis, Jackson county . . .	1831	Margaret Christerson, born in Jackson county	1824
James K. Sheley, " " . . .	1852	John Christerson, born in Jackson county	1819
Martin Rice, " " . . .	1833	James Hunter, Jackson county . . .	1829
M. Hale, Platte county	1837	J. R. Fry, " " . . .	1858
John Trenter, Jackson county . . .	1836	W. D. Steele, " " . . .	1851
Alsom Renick, " " . . .	1843	Adam Christerson, " " . . .	1825
J. Farmer, Cass county	1837	C. Phillibert, " " . . .	1836
Greenup Bird, Clay county . . .	1831	John M. Hale, " " . . .	1825
Henry Adams, Platte county . . .	1838	Alexander Majors, " " . . .	1825
Mrs. S. Chick, Saline " . . .	1822	Jesse Davis, " " . . .	1828
F. R. Lorey, Clay " . . .	1828	Alexander Harris, " " . . .	1829
J. M. Belcher, Jackson " . . .	1832	B. B. Cane, Cass " . . .	1834
E. A. Hickman, " " . . .	1840	L. B. Leef, Jackson " . . .	1836
John Gunter, " " . . .	1842	Philip Weinger, " " . . .	1838
Wm. McCraw, " " . . .	1836	R. L. Shanks, " " . . .	1846
J. S. Davenport, " " . . .	1833	J. P. Withers, " " . . .	1828
J. A. Steele, " " . . .	1844	Edward Tanner, Ray county . . .	1839
James Wilson, " " . . .	1825	N. W. Ashlog, Jackson county . . .	1829
B. F. Duck, Jackson county . . .	1852	B. F. Millis, " " . . .	1849
C. Powell, " " . . .	1831	John Long, " " . . .	1828
A. B. H. McGee, " " . . .	1828	J. P. Henry, " " . . .	1849
Caleb Winfray, " " . . .	1842	N. Vinquest, " " . . .	1836
E. Marion, " " . . .	1833	J. O. Matthews, " " . . .	1848
J. B. Forbs, " " . . .	1868	W. M. Cogswell, " " . . .	1844
E. Allen, " " . . .	1826	Benj. Ricketts, Clay county . . .	1831
J. H. J. Harris, " " . . .	1832	J. H. Robertson, Jackson county . . .	1855
James Genders, " " . . .	1837	C. B. L. Boothe, " " . . .	1829
Richard Keely, " " . . .	1836	Clifton Twyman, " " . . .	1844
Edward West, " " . . .	1834	W. H. Winship, " " . . .	1854
W. E. Boyne, " " . . .	1843	W. C. Staples, " " . . .	1830
W. H. Radcliff, " " . . .	1843	E. Von Schwonefeldt, " " . . .	1849
Agnes Flournoy, " " . . .	1826	J. D. Noland, " " . . .	1839
Rebecca Potet, " " . . .	1836	O. P. W. Bailey, " " . . .	1852
David Tyburn, Clay county . . .	1819	H. C. Brooking, " " . . .	1838
J. B. Wornall, Jackson county . . .	1844	James M. Reed, " " . . .	1835
E. R. Hickinan, " " . . .	1841	Thomas Winship, " " . . .	1854
J. M. Teegardin, Ray county . . .	1839	W. E. Croysdale, " " . . .	1830
— Jackson, Jackson county . . .	1835	W. H. Hill, " " . . .	1836
Thos. J. Ford, " " . . .	1850	John Frazier, " " . . .	1852
Geo. Sellman, " " . . .	1857	A. B. Earle, " " . . .	1848
A. V. Freeman, " " . . .	1846	John C. Agnew, " " . . .	1848
Wallace Smith, " " . . .	1840	Archibald Clark, " " . . .	1826
C. G. Hopkins, " " . . .	1840	Daniel Dofflemeyer, " " . . .	1848
S. W. Hopkins, " " . . .	1858	John P. Knoche, " " . . .	1841
C. Whitehead, " " . . .	1856	J. S. Chick, " " . . .	1836
I. Hopkins, " " . . .	1842	S. H. Woodson, " " . . .	1839
R. Harris Sr., " " . . .	1827	Robt. Barnhart, " " . . .	1841
G. R. McCorkle, Clay county . . .	1848	Charles Keller, " " . . .	1841
J. J. Willoughby, Jackson county . . .	1829	W. M. Johnson, " " . . .	1845
G. Lemon, Clarke, county . . .	1850		
Sol. Young, Jackson county . . .	1841		

T. M. James, Jackson county . .	1854	S. W. Speas, Jackson county . .	1852
J. R. Morrison, " " . .	1865	J. M. Adams, " " . .	1833
S. J. Platt, " " . .	1844	Richard Steele, " " . .	1832
Chas. D. Lucas, " " . .	1834	Jos. C. Ranson, " " . .	1842
Wallace Laws, " " . .	1846	D. W. Banta, " " . .	1857
J. R. Griffin, " " . .	1857	Chas. Long, " " . .	1847
J. C. McCoy, " " . .	1853	Geo. Long, " " . .	1848
H. M. Northrop, " " . .	1844	C. E. Miles, " " . .	1867
Mary J. Clark, " " . .	1842	C. J. White, " " . .	1865
William Mulkey, " " . .	1826	John H. Reid, " " . .	1854
Catharine Mulkey, " " . .	1839	L. A. Allen, " " . .	1858
Margaret Northrop, " " . .	1842		

A RELIC.

J. S. Davenport of Jackson county exhibited an old rusty plow point made on the Little Blue River, forty years ago, by a blacksmith named Cockrell. That plow broke up the entire farm formerly owned by Rufus Montgall, but now known as the Joe Thompson farm. The plow-point is certainly a historic relic of by-gone days and is highly prized by its owner.

All in all this was one of the most enjoyable meetings ever held by the Old Settlers Association, and will be remembered for a long time. There were at least five hundred in attendance.

DONIPHAN'S EXPEDITION.

The following, in reference to the veterans of General Doniphan's expedition, appeared in the Ray County *Conservator*, September, 1871:

"As will be seen, by a letter published elsewhere, it is proposed by the people of Kearney, Clay county, to give a grand dinner to the surviving soldiers of "Doniphan's Expedition to Mexico." This is a move in the right direction. Nearly a quarter of a century since, these gallant men responded to the bugle call. Old Ray sent her bravest sons, and they proudly bore their banner where the foe was the thickest; and many, like General Henley, whose honored remains lie within sight of our city, sealed their valor with their blood. Clay and Clinton, and Lafayette, and Jackson, and, in fact, the whole State, was represented in that band, whose marches across the plains and through Mexico, gave them a world wide reputation and added luster to the American name. Since then time has set his seal upon many of its best and bravest. Their chief still lives, buoyant and stout of limb as when he was welcomed by the spontaneous outburst of a hundred thousand voices in St. Louis, and himself and worthy followers the recipients of an ovation, second only to a Roman triumph. But in the gathering now proposed, many will be missed, whose epitaphs have been written, whose silent resting places have been bedewed with tears, and whose names are as dear to us as household words.

"It will be a time for memory and for tears."

"The warm heart of friendship will throb in manly bosoms, gray hairs will bow over the recollections of friends gone to the vale of shadows, and the grasp of manly hands will be tightened by the tumultuous rush of feelings warmed into life from the misty realms of the past.

"A new generation will surround them, gray-haired veterans of a war that added luster to our history, and will listen to the eloquence of their honored chief, whose voice and sword has always belonged to his common country. It will be worth a score of every day gatherings, to be present upon this occasion, and we sincerely hope that every one of the members of General Doniphan's command,

that can possibly get there, will put in a personal appearance. We want to see them."

OLD CATHOLIC CEMETRY, KANSAS CITY.

One by one the marks by which the old timers note the increase of the city's growth are disappearing. One by one the old landmarks—if any institution of this infant giant of towns can properly be called old—are going, swept out of sight and obliterated by the never-ending march of progress. The last to go is the old burying ground on Penn street. Notwithstanding the fact that every inch of the ground has been made sacred by the tears of mourners and sanctified by the prayers of bereaved ones, the cemetery must be vacated, a writ of restitution served on the silent tenants of the hill top, to make room for their animated successors. No matter that each tree and shrub in the little plot of ground derived a portion of its vitality and growth from the overflowing fountains of the orphan's heart, or that each flower has been bedewed by the tears of parents for their loved ones, the homes of the dead must make way for the residences of the living.

Little did the old Catholic fathers dream, as they dedicated the ground to its holy purposes, that in thirty years their secluded, out-of-the-way little cemetery would be in the center of the most prosperous, rapidly growing, and altogether the most phenomenal city of America, or of the world. The old graveyard, where lie the buried hopes of a generation, is in the way, and must go, taking with it all the tender,

CLUSTERING MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

In less than a year, in all probability, the cemetery will be graded down to the street level, and its site occupied by dwelling houses, or perhaps business blocks. The cemetery has not been used for five years, the last interment being made in 1877. The spot has been unkept and uncared for since that time, the grading of the streets rendering the place difficult of access, and the building up of the neighborhood with dwelling houses has made it necessary to "improve" the graveyard, and it was decided last fall to begin the work of removing the coffins this year. The frost, in coming out of the ground this spring, loosened the earth on the embankments made by grading the streets and the soil caving away exposed several coffins. Certain ghouls of the daily press of Kansas City, in their thirst for a sensational article, which thirst is as reprehensible as it is common, magnified the scare and attempted to horrify the public. The embankments were boarded up and the work of exhumation and removal of the dead to St. Mary's on the hill began. Already thirty-two graves have been opened and orders for the removal of twelve more are made. The work will be carried on rapidly to completion. Rev. D. J. Doherty is giving lots in the new cemetery gratis to those who desire to have the remains of their friends removed. After the first of June the officers of the church will have all the bodies of the unknown dead, and of those whose friends are unable to bear the expense, removed, and by the first of October the cemetery will be vacant.

HISTORY OF THE OLD CEMETERY.

The history of the spot of ground for so many years used by the parishioners of the Catholic church is very interesting.

The property first came into the possession of the church in 1834. On the 5th of April of that year, Father Roux, one of the advance guards of civilization, purchased forty acres of land of Pierre La Liberte, one of the first settlers, for sixty dollars. Ten acres of the tract was deeded to the church. A log structure was at once erected, and for many years was used as a place of worship by the devout of the parish. This log church was torn down some years since when Penn street was graded. On another part of the lot Father Donnelly put

up his historic log cabin. As was customary when Kansas City consisted of but one or two houses, the church yard was used as a burial ground, and thus it was that the graveyard grew up around the log church. The record of interments was begun January 1, 1846, although it is probable that one or two burials had been made prior to that date. The record shows that people were brought from distant points in the territory of Kansas, for funeral services here.

THE FIRST ENTRY

is in the handwriting of Father Donnelly, the pioneer in the cause of religion. The death was of an Indian girl known as Mary, who was of the tribe of Ottawa. The funeral services were conducted by Bishop Edward Barron, who was visiting Father Donnelly at the time. As a historical reminiscence it might be interesting to note that Bishop Barron was a brother of Sir Henry Winton Barron, Waterford, and was vicar apostolic of Liberia and of the Guineas. In 1845 he resigned his charge on account of ill-health and came to America and to the West to recuperate. In 1854, during the yellow fever season in the South, Bishop Barron, with the spirit of self-sacrifice characteristic of his brotherhood, went to Georgia to care for the sufferers, and on the 12th of September of that year died in the cause of humanity.

The entries on the book are very infrequent during the early days, the next being dated June 1st, an explanatory note saying that the burial occurred during Father Donnelly's absence. The early occupants of the graveyard were principally French settlers and Indians. Among them was Mary Montredieu, also of the Ottawa tribe. A little incident connected with this girl was very frequently related by Father Donnelly. One evening he noticed some one in the burying ground near a grave, and going out found an Indian lad, a brother of the girl, planting a little sapling near the head of the grave. The tree grew and is now one of the largest in the cemetery. During the year 1849 several entries on the record are by Rev. A. Lannier. In 1850 Father Donnelly returned from Independence to again assume charge, and all subsequent entries are made by him. December 23, 1853, Pierre La Liberté, the original owner of the graveyard, was laid away to rest. In the list of burials which follows a great number of the deaths are shown to have been from violent causes, banks caving in, falling trees, and the bullet reaped almost as large a harvest, proportionally, as now. One very suggestive entry states that the person who was buried was killed in a riot on Delaware street. The names of several persons designated as slaves appear on the book previous to 1861. The Bluff street bridge also had an example for its fatality in 1858. Patrick Kelly was buried, his death resulting from a fall from the "Market street bridge." In 1859, Dr. Benoist Troost was interred, his age being seventy-two years. War times came on and the burials multiplied. The first victim of the unpleasantness whose name appears was John Boland, who was killed, so the record shows, by a train falling through "a bridge burned by the secession rebels near St. Joseph."

And so the entries run until May 14th, 1873, when the book is filled closing with the following:

May 14, 1873.—I am obliged to close this volume at this date. The foregoing records preserve the names of all persons interred in the Catholic cemetery to this date. The total number is about 1,406. Not only must I commence a new volume, but in a few months, begin to bury the dead in a new cemetery already paid for.

B. DONNELLY.

The new record which follows the entries are made by Father Donnelly until the time when Father Doherty took charge of the pastorate. The last interment in the old cemetery was a man killed by a boiler explosion in West Kansas. The whole number was 1,886, the last being made December 20, 1876. The first in the new cemetery was January 2, 1877.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SANTA FE TRADE.

Originated and Started from Old Franklin, Howard County—Began at Independence in 1831—About the Year 1837 the Trade Sprung Up at Westport—Names of Firms at Independence Engaged in the Trade—Starting Out of a Caravan—Hostile Indians—The Earliest Traders—Lost on the Plains and Dying of Thirst—Council Grove—Surgical Operation in the Desert—Santa Fe—Revolt of the Indians in 1680—New Mexico in 1840—Names and Distances of Camping Places Between Independence and Santa Fe.

The Santa Fe trade first began at Old Franklin, a little town on the Missouri River, in Howard county, and continued from this point till the year 1831, when it sprung up at Independence. The town of Independence being a hundred miles further west, and near the great bend of the Missouri River, it was thought to be a more favorable place for fitting out caravans for Mexico, since also the route could be made from Franklin to Independence much better by water than land. At Independence the bulk of the trade continued till about the years 1838-40, when it began at Westport, and subsequently at Westport Landing (now Kansas City). Some of the men who early engaged in the Santa Fe trade were Nathan Simons, Philip Thompson, Robert Isaacs, Edward Samuel, Josiah Gregg, and many others.

Some of the persons engaged in the trade at Independence were Col. Samuel C. Owens, one of the principal wholesale dealers connected with the Mexican trade. He was a general merchant, having a general store on the southwest corner of the square. Many of his goods were bought in Philadelphia, brought to Pittsburgh over the Alleghany Mountains, then shipped by boat down the Ohio River to Cairo, then up the Mississippi to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri River to Independence Landing.

Samuel D. Lucas had a store on the north side of the square, near the center of the block, where he did a large business.

John O. Agnew had a general store also on the north side, and dealt largely in goods designed for the New Mexican trade.

Robert Courtney had a store on the southeast corner. The firm was afterward known as Courtney & Mickelborough, then Courtney & Lewis.

McCoy & Lee had a store on the south side of the square, and continued from 1839 to 1845. Lee died about the year 1848.

Henry Speares was a merchant trader, and accompanied the caravans to their destination in New Mexico. He continued for a long time in this occupation; afterward went to New York City, and finally failed and committed suicide on account of losses met on the Black Friday crash in Wall street. He was a German Jew. There were others engaged in the same trade, and some of them quite extensively. The two landings for boats that brought merchandize to Independence were at Wayne City, and the other Owen's Landing. The trade became so extensive that the United States government established here a custom house office, so that goods kept in original packages could be subjected to a rebate.

The large trade necessarily created a demand for wagons, and their manufacture was commenced at Independence. Frank Simpson, John W. Modie, Robert Weston, and later Hiram Young, a free negro, who still lives in Independence, were engaged in the wagon manufacture.

Early in the trade, goods were carried on pack mules. The packs consisted of two parts fastened together by means of straps passing over the back of the

mule. A train consisted of from ten to 150 pack animals, and usually about five or six pack horses to each man, sometimes as high as fifteen to a man. These caravans would travel fifteen, twenty or twenty-five miles a day, and in some cases as many as thirty miles in a day.

The train of traders usually started out of camp early in the morning, sometimes before sunrise, and made a long halt for dinner, encamping again for night before dark and getting everything prepared to prevent a surprise by the Indians. The stopping places were suited to the conditions of grass and water, sometimes a long and weary distance would be necessary before they could reach an advantageous camping ground. In some cases when extremely hot, they would travel in the night and take longer halts at noon. In a hostile country where danger was apprehended from Indians, guards would be posted as soon as a halt was made, and always by night as well as by day the rifle was within reach.

The introduction of wagons for these expeditions was made in the year 1824 by a company of traders, about eighty in number. A portion of this company employed pack mules. There were some twenty-five wheeled vehicles, of which some were road wagons, two carts, the whole conveying about \$25,000 to \$30,000 worth of property. Colonel Marmaduke, afterward a State official in high position, was one of the party. This first expedition, transporting their merchandise on wheels, made the journey with little difficulty, probably less than could have been reasonably expected from its being the first attempt. It should be remarked here that probably no where else on the American continent can be found a route of 800 miles in extent more easily traversed by wagons than the one between Independence and Santa Fe.

When this trade began, small companies of traders could cross the plains with little trouble anticipated from the Indians, but soon the hostile red man so often imposed upon by the white, sought every opportunity to rob and even kill when it could be done without too much exposure to himself. The traders were in a great measure blamable for the treacherous conduct of the Indians. They would cheat and often kill in cold blood every Indian who came near the camp when he was friendly and intended good rather than harm.

When the traders returned from Mexico their proceeds were usually partly in specie and partly in buffalo robes and furs; and sometimes, although set upon by marauding Indian bands, they could easily persuade the savages to retire, if resolute, and this, too, without the killing of a man, for the Indians seldom jeopardizes the life of a brave unless in revenge or in open warfare. When the Americans appeared defenseless and afraid, the Indians became more bold and took such advantages as they could. A story is told of what happened to a party of half dozen traders in the year 1826 on the Cimarron River. The party were bringing through a herd of five hundred horses but had only four servicable guns between them, hence were virtually unprotected against the Indians.

A party of Indians, discovering their defenselessness, came in a friendly manner, talked a little while, and then went away. Soon, however, they returned, about thirty strong, all on foot. They said that they were tired of traveling on foot, and desired each a horse. The Americans, knowing the uselessness of refusing, quickly consented; but the Indians were not satisfied with one horse apiece, so they asked for two. This being granted also, they drove into the herd with a whoop, and ran them all off.

At another time an incident transpired on the banks of the same river—the Cimarron—which had a strong tendency to render the Indians more hostile. Two young men by the name of McNees and Monroe, were straggling from the main caravan, the Indians came upon them and shot them. They were buried according to the fashion on the plains, and just as they were returning to camp, another party of Indians came along on the opposite bank of the river. They evidently

desired a friendly conference, of course, not having even heard of the outrage upon the two whites. Some of the traders desired to vent their revenge upon these Indians, caring not to inquire if they were concerned in the murder of their friends or not, but simply because they were Indians, fired upon them, and killed all except one, who returned to his tribe to relate the sad fate of his comrades. Such acts as these served to make the Indians hostile. The Indians became more and more desperate against the pale face, and lost no opportunity to wreak their vengeance. The same caravan mentioned above was attacked several times before they reached the United States, and many of their horses taken away. The traders realizing their danger, petitioned the Government for an armed escort, and accordingly, Major Riley, with three companies of infantry, was sent out to accompany the expedition as far as Choteau's Island, in the Arkansas River. The next day the Indians attacked the caravan, and killed one man. A courier was dispatched for Major Riley, who soon came up, and continued several days, till no danger from the "children of the desert" seemed to threaten. Captain Wharton was also in aid of the traders, with two companies of dragoons.

In 1843, large escorts were under convoy of Captain Cook. The exact origin of these expeditions to Mexico, or the very first, is not definitely known.

James Pursley, while trading with some Indians near the sources of the Platte River, heard of settlements in New Mexico, and in the year 1805, made his way to Santa Fe, where he remained till his death. James Pursley is said by Captain Pike to have been the first American who crossed the plains to Santa Fe. Other writers say that a merchant of Kaskaskia, named Morrison, had, in 1804, sent a French creole, by the name of La Lande, to Santa Fe, who, also, on account of his kind treatment, never returned to the United States.

The first great impetus given to the traffic with New Mexico, and the Indians in the mountains southwest of here, was about the year 1812, after the glowing account of this new region by Captain Pike, on his return, had been published. Pike had been sent out by the Government, to explore the region.

The first expeditions, however, met with many disasters. One party was taken to Chihuahua, and thrown into prison, where they were kept for nine years. Another party suffered with almost starvation on the journey. A man by the name of Glenn, from Ohio, reached Santa Fe with his caravan in 1821, by way of the upper Arkansas. In the year 1821, Captain Becknell, of this State, went to Santa Fe by the far western route. Captain Becknell and his little party started from old Franklin with the purpose of trading with the Comanche Indians, but when they reached the Rocky Mountains, they fell in with a party of Mexican rangers, who had little difficulty in persuading them to accompany them to Santa Fe. Here they disposed of their few goods at a handsome profit.

Up to this time—1821—New Mexico had received nearly all her goods and supplies from the interior provinces, whither they had been transported from Vera Cruz; these goods were sold at exorbitant rates, common calicoes selling as high as two and three dollars a yard, and other articles in proportion. When Captain Becknell returned to the United States and gave a glowing description of the country many others at once embarked in the enterprise. Colonel Cooper with a few neighbors with pack animals, started in the month of May, 1822. They reached Taos in safety.

A month later, Captain Becknell started a second time, having thirty men and about \$5,000 worth of goods. He was desirous of avoiding the circuitous route which had been previously taken, accordingly, when he reached the place called "The Catches," he took a straight course toward Santa Fe, not anticipating the fearful trials he was destined to meet with on the arid and pathless desert. He hoped to be able within a reasonable length of time to reach Cimarron River.

They had provided sufficient water to last them two days, but this scanty

supply being exhausted, the suffering of man and beast was intense. On they pressed, expecting soon to obtain relief from the terrible thirst which parched their throats. The blood of slain dogs was drunken, they cut off the ears of some of their mules to obtain blood to quench their thirst, but it seemed to madden and exasperate them. They separated in squads and followed the "mirage" or "false ponds," as these alluring pictures are called, all to no purpose. They knew a horrible death was near at hand, and not knowing that they were upon the very banks of the Cimarron, resolved to retrace their steps and meet almost certain death before they should again reach the Arkansas. They were not equal to the journey, and would certainly have perished on those verdureless plains had not a stray buffalo come within range of one of their rifles, his stomach distended with water recently quaffed from the river just beyond. One of the party afterward relating the circumstance to a friend, said: "No cooling draught from a limpid mountain spring was ever half so sweet and refreshing to my lips as that obtained from the stomach of that slaughtered buffalo." Knowing from the condition of the buffalo that water in abundance must be close at hand, they pressed on, and immediately came to the Cimarron River, where man and beast partook of God's beverage to man. The party finally reached Santa Fe by way of Taos without further serious difficulty. Since that time many other traders have crossed the same country, but being better acquainted with the distances and topography of the country, have provided against the possibilities of the scarcity of water.

When an expedition was being fitted out many things were almost indispensable, such as provisions, proper clothing, training the animals, etc. The ordinary supplies for each man were about fifty pounds of flour, the same of bacon, ten pounds of coffee, twenty pounds of sugar and some salt, these are considered indispensable in the line of provisions, while sometimes, crackers, beans and other articles of food are found in the train. A supply of fresh meat can nearly always be obtained from the buffalo, and the traveler is excited with joy when he can for the first time see this king of the plains. The most common substantial clothing is provided for the men, some with linsey or leather hunting clothes, others with jeans, and still others with flannel suits.

Oxen were first used in 1829, by Major Riley, and after that about one-half the animals in a train were oxen, and it was found that they could make the trip in about the same time as mules. The tenderness of the feet of oxen, to some extent, render them less valuable than mules, though the hoof of the mule sometimes became dry, hard and slippery, so much so that he could not haul a heavy load without shoes of iron or steel. The horses, mules, oxen and provisions being provided for the journey, the next thing was to load the merchandise. So expert had some of the wagoners become in loading, that they could stow away a vast amount of goods in a small amount of space, and so pack the articles together that they could not jostle or move from the exact position in which they had been placed, through the whole journey of 800 miles, the goods would be found to have sustained less injury than in going a mile in a common farmer's wagon over an ordinary turn-pike road. When the loads are all arranged, the men and animals in their places, the grand caravan leaves Independence with as much joy and light-heartedness as a party going to a Fourth of July celebration; but how changed when they have experienced all the hardships of the plains. Generally, a thorough organization was not effected till out on the journey some distance from Independence. This point was sometimes at the place called Council Grove, which is about one hundred and fifty miles from Independence. Council Grove consists of a long strip of forest trees about half a mile in width, extending for many miles along the bank of a creek of the same name, and includes such trees as the oak, walnut, ash, elm, hickory, and other varieties. There is a legend or story told of this Council Grove worthy of mention, and

that is: "Here the Pawnee, Arapaho, Comanche, Leloup and Eutaw Indians all of whom were at war with each other, meet once a year and smoke the pipe of peace."

When the different parties reached this place they would camp till all arrived and then effect an organization and appoint their officers to aid in mutual defense against the hostile Indians. Sometimes the merchandise of the whole caravan was valued from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and consisted of over a hundred wagons and two hundred men effective for service. After the organization had been effected, the company was divided into eight watches, each watch standing one-fourth of every alternate night, though when the company is small the number of watches is reduced, and each man had more of this disagreeable duty to perform. No man able to bear arms in the caravan is exempt from night-watch duty, not even to procure a substitute. The captain seeing all preparations complete, sounded the familiar note of "catch up!" Then all was commotion and bustle till each teamster, one after another, responded "All's set." Again from the captain came the word, "Stretch out!" "Fall in!" and the long line of wagons was on their way across the plains. The command of "catch up," is joyously received by the caravansers after the weary delay of preparation. Let us follow a caravan across the plains. We are now far beyond Council Grove and entering the Arkansas valley at a point 270 miles out from Independence. Cries of "The Indians!" strike great terror into the minds of the novices, and every wolf yell, every bellowing of the ox, and every snort of the horse seems to indicate that the animals are snuffing the crouching savages approaching the camp.

The banks of the Arkansas are very low, bordered with a narrow strip of timber of stunted trees. In some places, however, we find no trees on the banks of the Arkansas, and one would come to the stream without suspecting from the usual indications that a river was at his feet. Most of the trees in this vicinity are cottonwood, though occasionally we see hackberry. After leaving Council Grove, or the Neosho River, vegetation grows less and less, till Missouri's verdant growth of trees and grasses is entirely lost in the almost barren plains. The route is now up the course of the Arkansas for twenty miles before reaching Walnut Creek. In the summer of 1826 a surgical operation was performed at this point which is worthy of note. A Mr. Broadus, in attempting to draw his rifle from a wagon, muzzle foremost, discharged its contents into his arm. The bone being dreadfully shattered, the unfortunate man was advised to submit to an amputation at once, otherwise, it being in the month of August and exceedingly warm, mortification would soon ensue. But Mr. Broadus obstinately refused to consent to this course till death began to stare him in the face. By this time, however, the whole arm had become gangrened, some spots having already appeared above the place where the operation should have been performed. The invalid's case was, therefore, considered perfectly hopeless, and he was given up by all comrades, who thought of little else than to consign him to the grave. But being unwilling to resign himself to the fate which appeared frowning over him without a last effort, he obtained the consent of two or three of the party, who undertook to amputate his arm merely to gratify the wishes of the dying man, for in such a light they viewed him. Their only "case of instruments" consisted of a hand-saw, a butcher's knife and a large iron bolt. The teeth of the saw being too coarse, they soon filed a finer set on the back. The knife having been whetted keen, and the iron bolt laid upon the fire, they commenced the operation, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the arm was opened round to the bone, which was in almost an instant sawed off, and with the sizzling hot iron the whole stump was so effectually seared as to close the arteries completely. Bandages were then applied, and the company proceeded on their journey. The arm commenced healing rapidly, and in a few weeks the patient was sound and well, and perhaps may be living to-day, though this happened fifty-five years ago, to bear witness

to the superiority of the "hot iron" over "ligatures" in "taking up" arteries.

After leaving Walnut Creek the caravan usually passed the Pawnee Rock, about fifteen miles distant from the customary camping ground on the Walnut.

It is called Pawnee Rock because early in the nineteenth century the Pawnees had bloody battles with some other tribes at this point. The plains in the vicinity of the Pawnee Rock teemed with buffalo in the early days of Santa Fe expeditions, and the land was peculiarly adapted to the pleasures of the chase. Rattle snakes were very numerous and there being no stick or stone with which to destroy the dangerous reptile, the pistols, rifles and whips of the wagoners were brought into effective use.

The route was up the course of the Arkansas River for more than a hundred miles before they attempted to cross the arid plains before reaching the Cimarron River.

The distance across this trackless and treeless ocean plain is over fifty miles, not a thing to mark the direction, and the compass was their only guide. Before crossing the casks were always ordered filled with water, about five gallons to each wagon. After reaching the Cimarron several days' travel is occupied along its course toward the higher plains, then to the Canadian River and along the region of rocks, the wagons by this time showing signs of wear; tires loosening and spokes falling out. Before reaching the principal mountains the trader journeys passed the Point of Rocks, a spur projecting from the north, and from beneath whose ledges issues a large cooling crystal spring. At this point there is always a halt. This is more than a hundred and fifty miles from Santa Fe and the course is for that distance in sight of the snow capped mountains. This region is frequented by terrible thunder and hail storms. Sometimes the lightning would kill horses, mules and oxen from the train, and the hail fall in immense size and thick showers.

San Miguel was the first settlement of any note on the whole route, it was fifty miles southeast of Santa Fe consisting of mud-wall huts in the fertile valley of the Rio Pecos. Here the route made a grand turn to find a passway through a broken extremity of the spur of mountains and took a course to the northwest till Santa Fe was reached. The houses of Santa Fe were built of unburnt brick and presented a novel appearance to the American who saw them for the first time.

The stores generally contained in those days an assortment of goods and notions usually kept by western merchants; a variety of dry goods, silks, hardware, domestic cottons, both bleached and brown, etc. The demand for these goods was so great that at least one-half of the merchandise of the caravan was of that kind of stock.

Santa Fe was a very old town when this trade across the plains commenced; it dates among the earliest settlements of America. It is related that soon after the conquest of Mexico by Hernon Cortez a small band of adventurers proceeded as far north as this point. Some fix the date of the first settlement in 1581-83.

In the year 1680 there occurred an uprising among the Indians in all northern Mexico, and the Spanish people who then lived in New Mexico and other provinces south, suffered the horrors of Indian warfare. The Indians had fixed upon the 13th of August, 1680, for the day in which to mercilessly butcher all the Spanish population except such females as they desired to save for wives. So secretly did they mature their plans that not even an Indian woman in all the country knew of the uprising, the men, only, being informed. But a few days before the war of extermination was to begin, two Indians informed the governor and he sent with all dispatch to collect all the Spanish population at Santa Fe, Taos, La Cañada and other fortified towns. The Indians seeing that their plot had been discovered, commenced at once their work of murder. The villages were sacked, and the Spanish inhabitants that could be found were put to the

sword, the priests were especially treated with barbarity. Some were compelled to go on all-fours through the streets of Pueblo while the savage monsters lashed them with whips and rods. The Indians finally either killed or drove out all the Mexicans from the vast territory extending from Santa Fe 300 or 400 miles south.

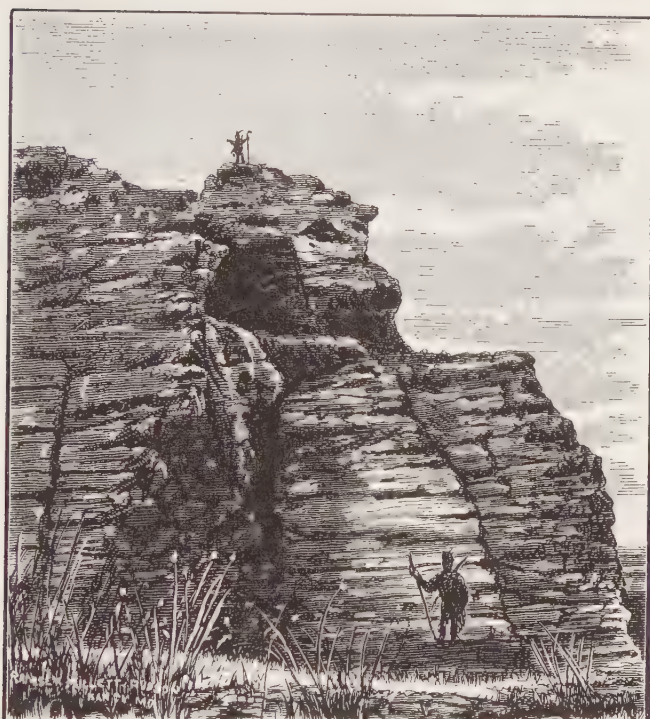
Santa Fe at that time as now was the capital of New Mexico and was the only town of importance in the whole region. It was sometimes called Santa Fe de San Francisco (Holy Faith of St. Francis). Like most of the towns at that time in Northern Mexico it occupied the site of an ancient pueblos or Indian village, whose race had been extinct for a great many years. It is situated fifteen miles east of the Rio del Norte, at the western base of a snow-clad mountain, upon a beautiful stream of rippling water which comes down from the icy cascades of the mountain peaks and joins the Rio del Norte some twenty miles southwest of the town. The population of the city itself at that time was then a little over 3,000; yet including several surrounding villages which were embraced in the corporate jurisdiction of Santa Fe, it amounted to about 6,000. Its height above the level of the sea is 7,000 feet; and the highest peaks which are northeast of the town are 5,000 feet higher.

Santa Fe was very irregularly laid out, and most of the streets were little better than common highways traversing scattered settlements which were interspersed with corn fields nearly sufficient to supply the inhabitants with grain. The only attempt at anything like architectural compactness and precision consisted in four tiers of buildings whose fronts were shaded with a fringe of portals or corridors of the rudest possible description. They stood around the public square and comprised the *Palacio* or Governor's house, the Custom House, the Barracks (with which was connected the fearful *Calabozo*), the *Casa Consistorial* of the *Alcaldes*, the *Capilla de los Soldados* or Military Chapel, besides several private residences, as well as most of the shops of the American traders. The population of New Mexico was then (1840-44) almost exclusively confined to towns and villages, the suburbs of which were generally farms. Even most of the individual ranchos and haciendas had grown into villages—a result almost indispensable for protection against the marauding savages of the surrounding wilderness. The principal of these settlements were located in the valley of the Rio del Norte, extending from nearly one hundred miles north to about one hundred and fifty south of Santa Fe. Wheat and corn could be raised in great crops in the valleys whose soil had been cultivated for two hundred years without any apparent diminution of the productiveness. The whole population of New Mexico in 1841, including mixed Creoles, Spaniards and Indians, was estimated to be about 70,000.

In New Mexico the arts and sciences had been so neglected, that it might be said that no progress had been made for a hundred years. Education was almost entirely neglected, no one pretended to study in the schools more than the simple accomplishment of learning to read and write. There were some who were educated abroad for the duties of priests, and some to manage the affairs of Government, but the common people, were ignorant of arithmetic, geography and all other branches usually taught in the public as well as private schools of the United States at that time.

Below will be found a table of distances from Independence to Santa Fe, together with the names of the principal camping places on the entire route.

	MILES.	TOTAL.
Independence	—	—
Round Grove	35	35
Narrows	30	65
110-Mile Creek	35	100
Bridge Creek	8	108
Big John Spring (crossing several creeks)	40	148



PAWNEE ROCK.

	MILES.	TOTAL.
Council Grove	2	150
Diamond Spring	15	165
Last Spring	15	180
Cottonwood Creek	12	192
Turkey Creek	25	217
Little Arkansas	17	234
Crow Creek	20	254
Arkansas River	16	270
Walnut Creek (up Arkansas River)	8	278
Ash Creek	19	297
Pawnee Fork	6	303
Coon Creek	33	336
Caches	36	372
Ford of Arkansas	20	392
Sand Creek (leaving Arkansas River)	50	442
Cimarron River (lower spring)	8	450
Middle Spring (up Cimarron River)	36	486
Willow Bar	26	512
Upper Spring	18	530
Cold Spring (leaving Cimarron River)	5	535
McNee's Creek	25	560
Rabbit Ear Creek	20	580
Round Mound	8	588

	MILES.	TOTAL.
Rock Creek	8	596
Point of Rocks	19	615
Rio Colorado	20	635
Ocate	6	641
Santa Clara Springs	21	662
Rio Mora	22	684
Rio Gallinas (Vegas)	20	704
Ojo de Bernal (spring)	17	721
San Miguel	6	727
Pecos Village	23	750
Santa Fe	25	775

The distance from Independence to Santa Fe, was variously estimated at 750 or 800 miles.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Court—County Clerks—Circuit Clerks—Recorders—Treasurers—Assessors—Sheriffs—School Commissioners—Surveyors—Marshals—Collectors—State Senators—State Representatives—Verbatim Record of Marriages—The First Warranty Deed—Registration Notice.

JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

1827—Richard Fristoe, Abraham McClellan, Henry Burris. August, 1829, Samuel Weston.
 1831—Richard Fristoe, Lewis Jones, Samuel D. Lucas. August 7, 1832, Richard B. Chiles; February 13, 1833, John Smith.
 1834—Moses G. Wilson, Lawrence Flournoy, Daniel P. Lewis.
 1838—John Davis, Lawrence Flournoy, John Smith.
 1842—James B. Yager, Alvin Brooking, Richard Stanley. 1844, Richard Fristoe. 1846, James Smart.
 1846—Alvin Brooking, Richard D. Stanley, James Gray. 1848, Walter Bales.
 1850—Richard D. Stanley, Walter Bales, Richard Stith.
 1854—Richard D. Stanley, James Porter, James B. Yager.
 1858—Richard D. Stanley, James McClellan, Thomas A. Smart.
 1862—Jacob Leader, Nathaniel H. Scruggs, Oscar H. Cogswell. 1864, Lucius Carey.
 1865—M. T. Graham, James D. Allen, A. G. Newgent.
 1866—Andrew G. Newgent, M. T. Graham, Jacob Leader.
 1867—G. W. Gates, Lucius Carey, Joshua Petty.
 1869—James B. Yager, Lucius Carey, Joshua Petty.
 1871—James B. Yager, L. Carey, J. Petty.
 Jan. 1, 1873—James B. Yager, Lucius Carey, Luther Mason, and May 6, 1873, the two following were added: A. L. Harris, W. R. Bernard.
 Jan. 1, 1875—A. G. Williams, J. B. Yager, A. M. Allen, T. H. Brougham, Thomas McNamara.

Jan. 1, 1877—Josiah Collins, J. B. Yager, A. M. Allen, T. H. Brougham, Thos. McNamara.

Aug. 1, 1877—W. E. Hall, Josiah Collins, J. B. Yager.

Jan. 1, 1879—J. B. Yager, D. A. Frink, Charles E. Strode.

Jan. 1, 1881—James B. Yager, W. O. Shouse, Charles E. Strode, present court.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1827—Lilburn W. Boggs, circuit and county clerk, and ex-officio recorder.

1828—Samuel C. Owens, circuit and county clerk, and ex-officio recorder.

1842—Samuel D. Lucas, circuit and county clerk, and ex-officio recorder.

1848—John R. Swearingen, county clerk.

1867—Ezra R. Hickman, county clerk.

1876—W. Z. Hickman, present county clerk.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

1848—Samuel D. Lucas, circuit clerk, and ex-officio recorder.

1865—W. C. Ransom, circuit clerk, and ex-officio recorder.

1867—Reuben Wallace, circuit clerk.

1871—Wallace Laws, present circuit clerk.

RECORDER.

1867—A. Comingo, recorder.

1871—Chas. D. Lucas, present recorder.

TREASURERS.

1827—Samuel C. Owens.

Russell Hicks.

1858—O. P. W. Bailey.

1860—Dr. John Montgomery.

1861—J. B. Glover.

1878—Benjamin Holmes, present treasurer.

1862—Reuben Wallace.

1866—John T. Pendleton.

1870—Joseph B. Glover.

1872—Joseph W. Mercer.

1874—John Murray.

ASSESSORS.

1848-52—George Hedges.

1854—George Anderson.

1852-54—Elliott Carriger.

1856—B. F. Thompson.

1861 or 2—Daniel O'Flaherty.

1865—James Lee (appointed).

1866—R. A. Ball (died after 1 mo.)

1866—James K. Sheley.

1868—W. Z. Hickman

1870—C. A. Moor.

1874—Leander Dehoney.

1878—Russell Noland.

SHERIFFS.

1827—Joseph Walker.

Joseph Brown.

Jacob Gregg.

John King.

1840—Joseph H. Reynolds.

1844—Thomas Pitcher.

1846—Benjamin F. Thompson.

1848—George W. Buchanan.

1852—Benjamin F. Thompson.

1880—John C. Hope, present Sheriff.

1854—William Botts.

1858—John W. Burrus.

1861—O. P. W. Bailey.

1862—John G. Hayden.

1864—H. H. Williams.

1866—Charles Dougherty.

1870—James Gray.

1872—C. B. L. Boothe.

1876—O. P. W. Bailey.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

1853—William Chrysmen.

1856—John O. Buchanan.

1857—W. L. Bone.

1860—William Taylor.

1872—David I. Caldwell, present commissioner.

1862—John R. Swearingen.

1866—George S. Bryant.

1868—David I. Caldwell.

1870—John E. Hale.

SURVEYORS.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1836—John C. McCoy. | Edmund O'Flaherty. |
| 1840—George W. Rhodes. | 1872—Martin O. Jones. |
| 1844-8—G. W. Buchanan. | 1876—Thos. C. Lee. |
| 1848—Lat. Coffman. | 1880—Daniel O'Flaherty. |

MARSHALS.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1872—George D. Page. | 1874—Patrick Conneis. |
| 1873—Jeremiah Dowd. | 1876—James W. Liggett. |
| 1880—Cornelius Murphy, present marshal. | |

COLLECTORS.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1872—M. W. Anderson. | 1876—Daniel Murphy. |
| 1880—Joseph M. Green, present collector. | |

List of Senators representing Jackson county in the State Legislature from the organization of the county till the present time.

Jackson county was organized by an act of the General Assembly, approved December 15th, 1826. It was attached to the 13th Senatorial District and in conjunction with Clay, Ray and Lafayette counties was authorized to elect one Senator in the year 1828.

1828—5th General Assembly, met November 17, 1828. Lilburn W. Boggs, 13th District.

By an act of General Assembly, approved December 23d, 1828, the senatorial districts were re-apportioned and Lafayette and Jackson counties were constituted the 14th Senatorial District.

1830—6th General Assembly, met November 15th, 1830. Lilburn W. Boggs, 14th District.

1832—7th General Assembly, met November 19th, 1832. Julius Emmons, 14th District.

1834—8th General Assembly, met November 17th, 1834. Abraham McClelland, 14th District.

1836—9th General Assembly, met November 21st, 1836. Abraham McClelland, 14th District.

During this session a new apportionment was made for the 10th and 11th General Assemblies, and the counties of Jackson and Van Buren, (now Cass,) were constituted the 26th Senatorial District.

1838—10th General Assembly, met November 19th, 1838. Smallwood V. Noland, 26th District.

1840—11th General Assembly, met November 6th, 1840. Lewis Franklin, 26th Senatorial District.

At this session there was another re-apportionment, and Jackson, Van Buren and Bates were made the 14th Senatorial District.

1842—12th General Assembly, met November 21st, 1842. Lilburn W. Boggs, 14th District.

1844—13th General Assembly, met November 18th, 1844. Lilburn W. Boggs, 14th District.

At this session there was an apportionment and the counties of Jackson, Johnson, Van Buren and Lafayette were constituted the 25th District, with two Senators.

1846—14th General Assembly, met November 16th, 1846. James Chiles, William Calhoun, 25th District.

1848—15th General Assembly, met December 25th, 1848. James Chiles, John J. Burtis, 25th District.

At this session there was an apportionment, and the counties of Jackson and Van Buren were constituted the 23d Senatorial District.

1850—16th General Assembly, met December 30th, 1850. Alvan Brooking, 23d, District.

1852—17th General Assembly, met August 30th, 1852. Alvan Brooking, 23d, District.

1854—18th General Assembly, met December 25, 1854. William J. Mayo, 23d District.

1856—19th General Assembly, met December 29, 1856. William J. Mayo, 23d District.

At the adjourned session of the 19th General Assembly which met October 19, 1857, there was a re-apportionment and Jackson, Cass and Bates counties were constituted the 14th District.

1858—20th General Assembly, met December 27, 1858. R. L. Y. Peyton, 14th District.

1860—21st General Assembly, met December 31, 1860. R. L. Y. Peyton, 14th District.

1862—22d General Assembly, met December 29, 1862. Robert T. Van Horn, 14th District.

1864—23d General Assembly, met December 26, 1864. R. T. Van Horn, 14th District.

R. T. Van Horn was also in the adjourned session which met November 1, 1865, at which there was an apportionment, but the 14th District remained unchanged.

1867—24th General Assembly, met January 2, 1867. Minor T. Graham, 14th District.

1869—25th General Assembly, met January 6, 1869. Minor T. Graham, 14th District.

1871—26th General Assembly, met January 4, 1871. Jno. B. Wornall, 14th District.

1873—27th General Assembly, met January 1, 1873. Jno. B. Wornall, 14th District.

1875—28th General Assembly, met January 6, 1875. J. B. Newbury.

By the constitution of 1875 the senatorial districts were re-apportioned and Jackson county was constituted the 15th Senatorial District.

1877—29th General Assembly, met January 3, 1877. Geo. F. Ballingal.

1879—30th General Assembly, met January 8, 1879. Geo. F. Ballingal.

1881—31st General Assembly, met January 1, 1881. T. V. Bryant.

The representatives who have served Jackson county in the General Assembly :

1828—Smallwood V. Nolan, 5th General Assembly.

1830—Robert Johnston, 6th General Assembly.

1832—Smallwood V. Noland, 7th General Assembly.

1834—Smallwood V. Noland, Richard Pristoe, 8th General Assembly.

1836—Smallwood V. Noland, Thomas Jeffries, 9th General Assembly.

1838—Thos. Jeffries, J. Chiles, 10th General Assembly.

1840—John King, Coleman C. Kavanaugh, 11th General Assembly.

1842—Geo. F. Tate, Robt. G. Smart, 12th General Assembly.

1844—Joseph H. Reynolds, William Patterson, 13th General Assembly.

1846—Frank Smith, 14th General Assembly.

By the apportionment of 1845 the representation of Jackson county was reduced to one member.

1848—Franklin Smith, 15th General Assembly.

By an apportionment made at this session Jackson county was again allowed two representatives.

1850—Benj. F. Thompson, Jacob Gregg, 16th General Assembly.

1852—Samuel H. Woodson, Joseph H. Reynolds, 17th General Assembly.

1854.—E. C. McCarty, John W. Reid, 18th General Assembly.

1856—John W. Reid, James Childs, 19th General Assembly.

At the adjourned session, which met October 19, 1875, Mr. Childs was elected Speaker.

1858—George W. Tate, James B. Yager, 20th General Assembly.

1860—N. C. Claiborne, James Porter, 21st General Assembly.

1862—M. J. Payne, E. M. McGee, 22d General Assembly.

1864—M. J. Payne, 23d General Assembly.

1867—Jesse P. Alexander, John C. Gage, 24th General Assembly.

1869—25th General Assembly. There was no one from Jackson county at the first session of the 25th General Assembly, and no election returns are on file in the office of Secretary of State from Jackson county. In October, 1869, Jacob G. Boarman and Sidney S. Neely were elected to fill a vacancy, and served in the adjourned session of 1870.

1871—G. W. Tate, Henry J. Latshaw, 26th General Assembly.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 1, 1872, Jackson county was given three representatives.

1873—Stephen P. Twiss, James McDaniels, James R. Sheley, 27th General Assembly.

1875—A. B. Spruill, Stephen P. Twiss, A. H. Powell, 28th General Assembly.

The constitution of 1875 gave Jackson county four representatives.

1877—Benjamin F. Wallace, George N. Nolan, Stephen P. Twiss, Henry H. Craig, 29th General Assembly.

1879—W. C. Adams, S. C. Ragan, N. M. Gwynne, P. H. Tiernan, 30th General Assembly.

1881—A. W. Randall, A. M. Allen, D. P. Bigger, Harmon Bell, 31st General Assembly.

FIRST RECORD OF MARRIAGES.

Cupid, who is everywhere busy, was at work here in the hearts of the youthful immigrants, and as no officiating priest could be had, the aid of the Justice was invoked. Records followed as a legal necessity, and the first marriage notice we have on the books, is that of David G. Butterfield and Nancy Grayham, February 26th, 1827. Herewith we insert a verbatim copy of a few of the earlier marriages.

“STATE OF MISSOURI, }
JACKSON COUNTY. }

“This is to certify, that on the fifteenth of February, I celebrated the *writes* of matrimony between Francis Prine and Eliza Daily, and joined them together as husband and wife, according to law. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1827.

JOEL P. WALKER,

J. Peace.”

“The above certificate was received and recorded on the 27th of July, 1827.

SAM'L C. OWENS, Clerk

Circuit Court, Ex-Officio Recorder.

“STATE OF MISSOURI, }
JACKSON COUNTY. }

“This is to certify, that on the 15th day of February last, I celebrated the rites of matrimony between Silas Hitchcock and Margaret Patterson, and joined them together as husband and wife, according to law. Given under my hand and seal this 18th day of May, 1827.

JOEL P. WALKER, J. P.”

“The above certificate was received in my office on the 27th day of July, 1827, and recorded on the same day.

SAM. C. OWENS,

C. C. and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson county, Mo.”

FIRST MARRIAGE.

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON. }

"This is to certify, that on the 26th day of February I celebrated the *writes* of matrimony between David G. Butterfield and Nancy Grayham, and joined them together as husband and wife, according to law. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1827.

JOEL P. WALKER."

"The above certificate was recorded in my office on the 27th day of July, 1827, and recorded on same day.

SAM. C. OWENS, C. C. and

Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson county."

"I do hereby certify, that I married David Reed and Timmy Brock in the holy matrimony on the ninth day of April. Given under my hand this twenty-first day of April, 1827.

WM. SILVERS."

"Recorded 7th of July, 1827, recorded on same day.

SAM'L C. OWENS, Cl'k,

and Ex-Officio Recorder of Jackson county, Mo."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, } Township of Blue, to wit :
COUNTY OF JACKSON. }

"I do hereby certify, that I joined together William Butler and Margaret Warden, in the holy estate of Matrimony, on the first day of April last, this the 28th day of June, 1827.

LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"Recorded on the 7th day of July, 1827; received on same day.

SAM. C. OWENS, Clerk,

and Ex-Officio Recorder of Jackson county."

"JACKSON COUNTY, }
STATE OF MISSOURI. }

"This is to certify, that I, Caleb Weeden, a regularly authorized preacher of the Gospel, did on the 17th day of April, 1827, legally solemnized the rite of matrimony between Mr. James Chambers and Miss Margaret Johnson, of the county and State above mentioned. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1827.

CALEB WEEDEN."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 27th day of July, 1827, and recorded on the same day.

SAM. C. OWENS, C. C.

and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson county."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
JACKSON COUNTY. }

"This is to certify, that on the 27th day of May, 1827, I Celebrated the *writes* of matrimony between Hiram Shears and Eliza Creek, and joined them together as husband and wife, according to law. Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1827.

ABR'M McCLELLAN."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 24th day of August, 1827, and recorded on the same day.

SAM'L C. OWENS,

Ex-Officio Recorder."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } to-wit :
TOWNSHIP OF BLUE. }

"I do hereby certify that I joined together in the holy state of matrimony Mr. William Warden and Mahulda Butler on the 27th of this instant, this the 28th day of June, 1827.

LEWIS JONES, J. P.

Recorded on the 7th of July, 1827; received on the same day.

SAMUEL C. OWENS, Clerk,

and Ex-Officio Recorder of Jackson county, Mo."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON. }

"I, William I. Baugh, a justice of the peace within and for said county, do certify that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1827, I joined together as husband and wife, Moses Belcher and Eliza Richy.

Given under my hand this 3d day of November 1827.

WM. I. BAUGH, J. P."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 3d day of November, 1827, and recorded same day.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,

Clerk and Ex-Officio Recorder."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
JACKSON COUNTY. }

"I, Lewis Jones, a justice of the peace within and for said county, do certify that I joined together Mr. James Lewis and Miss Margaret Gregg, both of this county, on the 6th day of this instant, this 20th day of November, 1827.

LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 20th day of November, 1827, and recorded on same day.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,

C. C. and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson county."

"JACKSON COUNTY, }
STATE OF MISSOURI. }

"I do certify that I joined together in bonds of matrimony Jonathan Cameron and Phoebe Connor, September 27th, 1827.

JOEL P. WALKER, J. P."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 27th of March, 1828 and recorded same day.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,

C. C. C. and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson county, Mo."

"December the 29th day, 1827.

"To the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jackson County:

This is to certify that I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Charles Johnston and Kisiah Trapp according to Law, on the 18th of October 1827.

ZACHARIAH LINVILLE,

Elder of the Christian Church."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 31st day of December, 1827, and recorded on the same day.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,

C. C. C. and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson county."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
JACKSON COUNTY. }

"I, William I. Baugh, a justice of the peace for Fort Osage township in said county, do certify that on the 18 of October, 1827, I joined together as man and wife Levi Russell and Nancy Bledsoe in the holy bands of matrimony.

Given under my hand this 18 January, 1828.

W. I. BAUGH, J. P."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 18th of January, 1828 and recorded same day.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,

C. C. C. and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson County."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
JACKSON COUNTY. }

"I, Lewis Jones, a Justice of the Peace within and for said county do certify that I joined together Mr. James Lewis and Miss Mary Gregg both of this county, on the 6th day of this instant, this 20th day of November, 1827.

LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 20th day of November, 1827, and recorded on the same day. SAMUEL C. OWENS,
C. C. and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson county."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
JACKSON COUNTY. }

"I, Lewis Jones, a justice of the peace within and for said county, do hereby certify that I joined together in the holy state of matrimony on the 18th day of this instant, Mr. John Smith and Miss Sarah Fristo, both of this county, this 20th day of November, 1827. LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 20th day of November, 1827 and recorded on the same day. SAMUEL C. OWENS,
C. C. and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson county."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON, }
FORT OSAGE TOWNSHIP. }

"I, Jesse Lewis, a justice of the peace within and for the county aforesaid, do certify that on the 22d day of December, 1827, I united Jonathan Smith and Elizaan Dier in the holy estate of matrimony according to law.

Given under my hand this 15th day of February 1828.

JESSE LEWIS, J. P.

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 17th of March, 1828, and recorded same day. S. C. OWENS,
C. C. C. and Ex-Officio Recorder, Jackson county."

"JACKSON COUNTY, }
STATE OF MISSOURI. }

"This is to certify that I joined together in the bands of matrimony Daniel Prine and Catharine Bryant, December 11th, 1827.

JOEL P. WALKER, J. P."

"The above certificate was filed in my office on the 27th of March, A. D. 1828, and recorded same day. SAMUEL C. OWENS,
C. C. C., and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson Co."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
JACKSON COUNTY. } BLUE TOWNSHIP, TO-WIT:

"I, Lewis Jones, a Justice of the Peace, within and for the county aforesaid, do certify that on the 27th day of December, 1827, I united Joseph Keeny and Winny Chesney in the holy state of matrimony.

"Given under my hand this, the 1st day of March, 1828.

LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 17th of March, 1828, and recorded same day. SAMUEL C. OWENS,
C. C. C., and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson Co."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON. } BLUE TOWNSHIP, TO-WIT:

"I, Lewis Jones, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county aforesaid, do certify that on the third day of January, 1828, I united Thomas Pitcher and Nancy Parish in the holy estate of matrimony. Given under my hand this first day of March, 1828. LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 17th of March, 1828, and recorded the same day. SAMUEL C. OWENS,
C. C. C., and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson Co."

"I do hereby asertify that I, William Silvers, a justes of the peace, did, on

the 14th day January, 1828, marry Thomas Milsaps and Matilda Chesney in the holy matrimony. Given under my hand this tenth day of April.

WILLIAM SILVERS, 1828.

"The above certificate was filed in my office on the 12th of April, 1828, and recorded same day.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,

C. C. C., and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson County."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON. } To-wit: BLUE TOWNSHIP.

"I, Lewis Jones, a justice of the peace, within and for the county aforesaid, do certify that on the 30th of January, 1828, I united Joseph Brown and Nancy King in the holy estate of matrimony. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1828.

LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"The above certificate was received in my office on the 17th of March, 1828, and recorded same day.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,

C. C. C., and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson County."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON, }
FORT OSAGE TOWNSHIP. }

"I, Jesse Lewis, a Justice of the Peace, within and for the county aforesaid, do certify that on the 8th day of February, I united in the holy estate of matrimony James Linch and Mary Smith, according to law. Given under my hand this, the first day of May, 1828.

JESSE LEWIS, J. P.

"The above certificate was filed in my office on the first day of May, 1828, and recorded same day.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,

Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson County, Mo."

"I do hereby certify that I, William Silvers, a justice of the peace, for the County of Jackson, did, on the 14th day of February, 1828, marry Mirich Davis and Sary Anderson, in the holy mattremony Given under my hand this, the 10th day of April.

WILLIAM SILVERS, 1828.

"The above certificate was filed in my office on the 12th of April, 1828, and recorded same day.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,

C. C. C., and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson County."

"JACKSON COUNTY, }
MISSOURI. }

"This is to certify that I joined in the bands of matrimony the persons under named, Jacob Gregg and Nany Lewis, on March 4, 1828.

JOE P. WALKER, J. P."

"The above certificate was filed in my office this 27th day of March, A. D. 1828, and recorded same day.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,

C. C. C. and Ex-Officio Recorder for Jackson county."

"This is to certify that I joined together in the bands of matrimony Reuben Collins and Hannah Crisp, March 11, 1828.

JOEL WALKER, J. P."

"I, Lewis Jones, a Justice of the peace within and for the county of Jackson, do certify that on the 20th day of March, 1828, I united John Gibson and Sarah Noland in the holy estate of matrimony.

LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"I, william Silvers, a justice of the peace, within the county aforesaid, do certify that on the 25th day of May, 1828, I joined together as man and wife Hugh Parsons and Nancy Smith in the holy estate of matrimony.

Given under my hand this day and date aforesaid

WILLIAM SILVERS, J. P."

"I, Lewis Jones, a Justice of the Peace within and for the county aforesaid, do certify that on the 23d day of March, 1828, I united James Townson and Hannah Smith in the holy bands of matrimony.

LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"I, William Silvers, Justice of the peace within and for the county aforesaid, certify that on the 11th day of June, 1828, I joined together as man and wife Edly Carnet and Elizabeth Davis in the holy estate of matrimony.

WILLIAM SILVERS, J. P."

"This is to certify that I joined together in the bands of Matrimony Bryant Baxter and Sarah Ross, on the 8th day of July, 1828.

JOEL WALKER, J. P."

"This is to certify that I joined together in the bands of matrimony Jeremiah Burnes and Sarah Baxter, on the 3d day of July, 1828.

JOEL P. WALKER, J. P."

"I, Lewis Jones, a Justice of the peace within and for said county, do certify that on the 10th day of July last, I united Mr. Bretton Savage and Mrs. Rachel Linch in the holy estate of matrimony. LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"I, Lewis Jones, a justice of the peace within and for said county, do certify that on the 19th day of August last, I united Absolom Smith and Hilly Kinzly in the holy estate of matrimony. LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"I William Silvers, a justice of the peace for Jackson county, did on the 24th of August, 1828, join together as man and wife Benjamin Tucker and Clarissa Noland. WILLIAM SILVERS, J. P."

"I do hereby certify that Pierre Reualette was married to Mrs. L. Roi, both of the one said county, and that they were married in the presence of several witnesses by the undersigned Justice of the peace on the tenth day of September last.

given under my hand and seal the 8th of October, 1828.

SAMUL JOHNSTON, J. P."

"I, Lewis Jones, a Justice of the peace within and for said county, do certify that on the 25th day of December, 1828, I united in the holy estate of matrimony Mr. Heseekiah Warden and Miss Sarah Butler, by the consent of each of their parents. LEWIS JONES, J. P."

"Married by the undersigned justice of the peace on the 25th day of December, 1828, Andrew Patterson to Elizabeth Hitchcock, both of this county, and were married in the presence of several witnesses.

SAM'L JOHNSTON, J. P."

In the year 1827 there were recorded seventeen marriages, in 1828 nineteen marriages. We have thus fully chronicled these first marriages because of the peculiarity of their style of expression, and because the names are now nearly forgotten and lost. Many, however, yet living in Jackson county and elsewhere will recognize in these their ancestral names. Marriages have rapidly increased, and, whereas, formerly nearly all the ceremonies were performed by justices of the peace, now it is the prevailing custom to call in a minister of the gospel to solemnize the matrimonial rite. In the year 1880 there were 557 marriages in Jackson county, and it is very probable that there will be a much larger list during the year 1881.

THE FIRST WARRANTY DEED.

To All to Whom these Presents shall Come :

GREETING : Know ye, that I, John Baptiste James Ionka, of Jackson county and State of Missouri, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid by Joseph Roi, of the county and State aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Joseph Roi all my right, title and claim unto a certain tract or parcel of land containing six hundred and forty acres,

which land I hold as a half-beed of the Kansas Nation or tribe of Indians, by virtue of a reserve made said nation from the United States in the late treaty between the Kansas Nation and the United States, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto him, the said Joseph Roi, his heirs and assigns forever; and I do covenant unto the said Joseph Roi that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises, and that they are free from all encumbrances.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

his
JOHN BAPTISTE X JAMES IONKA.
mark [SEAL]

Signed, sealed and delivered before us,

ROBERT JOHNSON,
WILLIAM LEWIS.

“STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON. }

“On the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, John Baptiste James Ionka, personally known to me, appeared before me and executed and acknowledged the above and foregoing instrument of writing, as his hand and seal, for the purpose therein contained, this 25th June 1828.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
Justice of Peace.”

“STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF JACKSON, }

“I Samuel C. Owens, Clerk of the Circuit Court and *ex-officio* Recorder for the county aforesaid, do certify that the preceding instrument of writing from John Baptiste James Ionka to Joseph Roi was filed in my office on the 5th day instant, and by me duly recorded same day, September 3, 1828.

SAMUEL C. OWENS,
C. C. C. & *Ex-Officio* Recorder.”

ANOTHER WARRANTY DEED.

This indenture, made and entered into this twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, between Abner J. Adair and Mary Adair, his wife, of the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, of the first part, and Joseph Adair, of the county of Fleming and State of Kentucky, of the second part; witnesseth, that the party of the first part, through natural love and affection, do give unto our brother, Joseph Adair, of the second part, all that lot or parcel of ground, situate lying and being in the town of Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, numbered twenty and twenty-one, with all the rights, titles, claim or interest of us or either of us in law or equity, of, in and to the above premises; to have and hold unto his own proper use, benefit and behoof; for which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, to the said Joseph Adair, his heirs or assigns, that the before recited tract of land and premises aforesaid, they will warrant and forever defend against the right, title, claim, interest or estate of all and every person or persons whatever. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

ABNER J. ADAIR, [SEAL].
MARY ADAIR. [SEAL].

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF JACKSON, }

Be it remembered, that on this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, before me, a justice of the peace with-

in and for the county aforesaid, personally came Abner J. Adair and Mary, his wife, both personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing, as having executed the same, and severally acknowledged the same to be their act and deed, for purposes therein mentioned; she, the said Mary Adair, being by me first made acquainted with the contents thereof, and examined separate and apart from her husband, whither she executed the said, and relinquishes her dower to land and tenements therein mentioned voluntarily, freely, and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband, acknowledged and declared that she executed the said deed, and relinquishes her dower in the said lands and tenements therein mentioned, voluntarily, freely and without compulsion or undue influence of her husband.

Taken and certified the day and year aforesaid.

WILLIAM SILVERS, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss.

I, Samuel Weston, deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, and ex-officio recorder for the aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing instrument of writing, being a deed from Abner J. Adair and his wife, was filed in the office on the tenth instant, and by me duly recorded same day, December 10, 1828.

SAMUEL WESTON,
Deputy, ex-officio Recorder.

This indenture made and concluded this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-nine, by and between Samuel Owens, commissioner of the seat of justice for the county of Jackson (the same being the town of Independence), in the State of Missouri, on the one part, and Abner J. Adair of the other part, witnesseth that the said Samuel C. Owens, commissioner aforesaid, for, and on behalf of the county of Jackson aforesaid, has this day for, and in consideration of twenty-two dollars, lawful money, to him paid by the said Abner J. Adair, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, bargained and granted, sold and conveyed, and do by these presents bargain, grant, sell and convey unto the said Abner J. Adair, his heirs and assigns forever, certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the town of Independence, the same being the seat of justice for the county of Jackson, containing each forty-five square rods and known as the plat of said town by the numbers of twenty and twenty-one, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances to the said land, lots, parcels or pieces of ground of aforesaid thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the above granted premises to said Abner J. Adair, his heirs and assigns to his and their use and behoof forever. And I, the said Samuel C. Owens, commissioner aforesaid, for and on behalf of the county aforesaid, do covenant with the said Abner J. Adair, his heirs and assigns, that I the said Samuel C. Owens commissioner aforesaid for and on behalf of the county aforesaid, am lawfully seized in fee of the afore granted premises that they are free from all encumbrances. That I, Samuel C. Owens, commissioner aforesaid for and on behalf of the county aforesaid have as such good right to sell and convey the same to the said Abner J. Adair as aforesaid. That I Samuel C. Owens commissioner aforesaid for and on behalf of the county aforesaid will, and that my successor or successors in office shall warrant and forever defend the same to the said Abner J. Adair, his heirs and assigns, against the lawful demands of all persons whatsoever.

In testimony whereof I, Samuel C. Owens, commissioner aforesaid, for and in behalf of the county aforesaid, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal at the county of Jackson, this day and date aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in the presence of John D. McRay.

SAMUEL C. OWENS. [SEAL.]

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON. } ss

Be it remembered that I, Samuel C. Owens, the within named commissioner, and who was personally known to the undersigned, personally came and appeared before me, John Smith, a justice of the peace within and for the county aforesaid, and acknowledged the within deed of conveyance for and on behalf of the county aforesaid, and that the premises herein described to be the property of Abner J. Adair.

Given under my hand and seal this 18th day of August, 1829.

JOHN SMITH, J. P."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON. } ss.

"I, Samuel C. Owens, of the Circuit Court, and Ex-Officio Recorder for the county aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing deed from Samuel C. Owens, commissioner on the part of said county to A. J. Adair, was filed and recorded in my office on the 18th of August, A. D. 1829. SAMUEL C. OWENS,
C. C. C. J. C."

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

The several registering officers appointed to make registers of the qualified voters in the several election districts of this county, will be in session for the purpose of registering all persons entitled to registration as voters, in their respective districts, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., on each and every Saturday, between the twentieth day of September, 1866, and the fifteenth day prior to the sixth day of November, 1866, said Saturdays being the twenty-second and twenty-ninth days of September, 1866, and the sixth, thirteenth and twentieth days of October, 1866, at the usual place of voting in each election district of said county as follows:

At Independence, Blue Township, 1st Election District.

At Sibley, Fort Osage Township, 2nd Election District.

At the Baptist Church, Sni-a-bar Township, 3d Election District.

At Lone Jack, Van Buren Township, 4th Election District.

At the school house, near James Wilson's, Prairie Township, 5th Election District.

At Hickman's mill, Washington Township, 6th Election District.

At Westport, in part of Kaw Township, 7th Election District.

At the court house, Kansas City, 8th Election District.

At Metropolitan Hall, McGee's Addition, 9th Election District.



CHAPTER IX.

RAILROADS.

Names of the Different Roads—Missouri Pacific—Chicago & Alton—Wabash—Hannibal & St. Joseph—Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs—Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison—Union Pacific—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe—Kansas City & Fort Scott—Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and others—Non-completed Roads—Misappropriation of Funds by the County—One Million Dollars Paid by the County and no Benefit Derived.

Railroads have done more toward building up and developing the resources of Jackson county than any other one enterprise. There are at least a dozen great railroad lines centering at Kansas City, several of which run entirely athwart the county, furnishing direct connection with all points north, south, east and west. Among these great railroad corporations are the Chicago & Alton, Missouri Pacific, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fe Railway companies.

Of these we mention first the Missouri Pacific Railroad, running to St. Louis on the south side of the Missouri River.

Second—The Chicago & Alton Railroad, running on the south side of the Missouri River to Glasgow, where it crosses to the north side and runs to both St. Louis and Chicago.

Third—The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, running on the north side of the Missouri River to St. Louis, and branching at Moberly to the Iowa line, where it connects with the Iowa Central for central Iowa and St. Paul, Minnesota, also at Brunswick for Omaha, and at R. and L. Junction for St. Joseph.

Fourth—The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, running to Hannibal, Missouri, and Quincy, Illinois, where it connects with the Wabash road for Toledo and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for Chicago.

Fifth—The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, running to the northward along the eastern bank of the Missouri River to St. Joseph, Council Bluffs and Omaha, connecting at Council Bluffs with the Sioux City & Pacific for Sioux City and St. Paul, and at Omaha with the Union Pacific for California. It also branches at St. Joseph to Creston, Iowa, where it connects with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad for Burlington and Chicago.

Sixth—The Missouri River Railroad, operated under lease by the Missouri Pacific, running along the west bank of the Missouri River to Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph, connecting at Leavenworth with the Kansas Central for Holton, Kansas, and at Atchison with the Central Branch Pacific for Beloit, Kansas, and the Atchison & Nebraska for Lincoln, Nebraska.

Seventh—The Union Pacific Railway, running along the north bank of the Kansas River to Lawrence and Topeka, Kansas, and crossing the State to Denver, Colorado, and Cheyenne and Hazard, Wyoming, and with the Colorado system of railroads for all points in the mines of that State. This road has a branch from Junction City to Clifton, one from Solomon City to Beloit, and one from Salina to McPherson, Kansas.

Eighth—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, running along the south bank of the Kansas River to Lawrence and Topeka, and thence to the southwest, through the famous Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo and Canon City, Col-

orado, and Cliftona, New Mexico. This road connects with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, for Denver, and with the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, at Deming, which makes it a great transcontinental line. It has branches to Wichita, Wellington and Arkansas City, to McPherson, to Manhattan, and to El Dorado, in Kansas, and to Santa Fe, in New Mexico.

Ninth—The Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad, running to the southwest to the southern line of Kansas at Coffeyville. At Ottawa it has a branch to Lawrence, and connects with the Kansas City, Burlington & Southwestern Railroad for Burlington, Kansas. It has a branch also from Cherryvale to Wellington, Kansas.

Tenth—The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, running southward from Kansas City, through Fort Scott to Baxter Springs, Kansas. At Girard, Kansas, it connects with the Joplin Railroad for Joplin, Missouri. It has a branch from Prescott, Kansas, to Rich Hill, Missouri, one from Fort Scott to Springfield, Missouri, and one from Baxter Springs to Carthage, Missouri.

Eleventh—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, connecting at Nevada, Missouri, with the Lexington & Southern Branch of the Missouri Pacific, which leaves the main line of that road at Pleasant Hill, in Cass county, and over which its trains run to Kansas City. It runs to the southward through Kansas and the Indian Territory to Dennison, Texas, where it connects with the Texas Central for Houston, Austin and Galveston.

Twelfth—The Kansas City & Eastern (Narrow Gauge) Railroad, running eastward along the south side of the Missouri River to Independence and Lexington, Missouri.

Thirteenth—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad (which uses the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad track to Cameron, Mo.), running to Chicago, Illinois, Leavenworth and Atchison, Kansas.

Thus Jackson county is so provided with railroads that her trade reaches directly over her own or tributary lines into every nook and corner of the country for hundreds of miles in all directions.

The lines all terminate at her depots, and are so arranged that she is the gateway through which all trade between the country east of her and that to the west must pass. So long as there were no railroad pools west of the Mississippi River, Kansas City enjoyed exceptional advantages in through freight rates to the East, often getting lower rates than were given St. Louis, and sometimes equally as low as were given Chicago. Still, under the present pool, she usually gets advantages when large consignments are offered.

The tendency of the railroads is to make Kansas City the western out-post of trade and the western point of competition, as they have heretofore made St. Louis and Chicago, and the effect will be to put Kansas City on an equal footing with those places, and eventually to consign St. Louis to the position of a way station, as has already been done with Cincinnati.

In the construction of several of these roads the county has liberally aided, bonds to the amount of \$275,000 were issued for stock in the Missouri Pacific Railroad; \$300,000 in the Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad; \$50,000 in the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad; \$100,000 in the Kansas City, Lawrence & Topeka Railroad; \$250,000 in the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad; \$25,000 in the Westport Horse Railroad Company.

The Missouri Pacific bonds were all paid off as early as 1867, while a greater part of the balance of the railroad bonds are still outstanding. Of these bonds \$100,000 in favor of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Topeka Railroad are against Kaw Township, it having voted a separate tax, and in favor of the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad a like sum against Blue Township, it also having voted the amount. Kaw township issued bonds to the amount of \$150,000—to the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad Company.

Of these corporations for whose benefit such immense amounts of money have been expended, the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, and the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad have not been constructed, and not a dollar of direct benefit has accrued to the county, save perhaps a piece of experience with gigantic fraud and wholesale stealing. Some grading and masonry work was the only perceptible outlay of the people's money. Two of the bonds, \$1,000 each, issued to the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad Company have already been paid, and the remaining forty-eight together with all interest thereon, the county's credit is holden for. In the case of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, the tax-payers of Jackson, Cass and Henry counties were fearfully defrauded, and since such a vast sum of money has been fraudulently charged to the credit of the county, the people have taken a deep interest in the project, and it becomes one of the most important historical facts in connection with Jackson county. The bonds are now bearing eight per cent interest and before they can be paid the scheme will have cost Jackson county over one million dollars; every dollar must be paid; the bonds were declared valid by the Supreme Court of the United States. Who those parties were that concocted the frauds, wasted and stole the public funds of the county your historian is entirely ignorant, but he has sufficiently investigated to know that there was great wrong committed, and it becomes his duty to give some of the facts in this work, most of which are in the form of public records, thus no one person can be censured for relating what is public property. The records alone will show that the county for the last ten years has been deeply humiliated and incensed on account of the burden of taxes which the Tebo & Neosho Railroad scheme has imposed, and will continue to impose for the next ten years to come.

The following record of the County Court proceedings contains the several orders that were made for the subscription of three hundred thousand dollars to the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, and the revocation of that order, and subsequent subscription of a like sum to the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo Neosho Railroad Company, together with a full history of all subsequent proceedings in court, touching said subscription, and issuing and delivering the bonds to pay such subscription.

The following is an exact copy of one of the thousand dollar bonds, issued by the court:

“ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 JACKSON COUNTY BOND. }

\$1,000.00.

No. 149.

“ Interest eight per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of August and February, in New York.

“ Know all men by these presents, that the County of Jackson, in the State of Missouri, acknowledges itself in debt and firmly bound to the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, to the use and benefit and in the name of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, in the sum of one thousand dollars, which sum the said county for value received hereby promises to pay to the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, or bearer, to aid in building the said Branch Railroad, at the National Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York, on the first day of May, A. D. 1891, redeemable, however, at the option of the County Court of said county at any time after the lapse of eight years after the date hereof, together with interest thereon, from the first day of May, 1871, until paid, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually, on the first days of August and February of each year, including the interest due at the maturity of this bond, on the presentation and

delivery at said bank of the coupons of interest, hereto severally attached.

"This bond is issued under and in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the County of Jackson, in the State of Missouri, and in pursuance of and by authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled, an act to incorporate the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, approved January 16, 1860, and of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled, an act to aid in building of branch railroads in the State of Missouri, approved March 11, A. D. 1868.

"In testimony whereof the said County of Jackson has executed this bond by the presiding justice of the County Court of Jackson county under the order of said court signing his name hereto and by the clerk of said court under the order thereof, attesting the same and affixing the seal of said court at the city of Independence, County of Jackson of aforesaid, this tenth day of July, A. D. 1871.

{ Jackson
County,
Missouri. }

Attest, JOSHUA PETTY,
Presiding Justice of County Court of Jackson county, Missouri.
E. K. HICKMAN,
Clerk of County Court of Jackson county, Missouri."

A copy of one of the coupons:

"\$40.

INDEPENDENCE, Jackson Co., Mo., }
May 1, 1871. }

"The County of Jackson acknowledges itself to owe and promises to pay to the bearer forty dollars on the first day of February, 1891, at the National Bank of Commerce in the city and State of New York, being six months' interest on bond No. 149.

E. K. HICKMAN,
Clerk of Jackson County Court, Missouri."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss. In the Jackson County Court, September
COUNTY OF JACKSON. } term, 1871.

"Be it remembered that at the term aforesaid and on the 15th day of said month amongst others the following proceedings were had and made, viz :

"It is ordered by the court that an election by the tax-payers of Jackson county shall be held at the respective voting precincts in the County of Jackson on the 8th day of October next, A. D. 1870, to ascertain the sense of the voters at such election upon the following proposition :

"That the County of Jackson shall subscribe to the capital stock of the Kansas and Memphis Railroad, it being a branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, as organized under the charter of the original Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad the sum of three hundred thousand dollars upon such terms and conditions as the County Court may affix. One of which conditions shall be that said road shall start at a point near the southern tier of Kansas City, and near Grand avenue, and shall be located so as to run through the corporated limits of Westport, thence to the southern line of the county in the general direction of Hickman's Mill and Harrisonville. Another of which conditions shall be that the bonds of Jackson county to be issued in payment for said subscription shall not be issued until the County Court shall be satisfied that a sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed to grade, bridge and tie the road to the south line of the State or to its intersection with some other road in like manner to be graded, bridged and tied leading to the state line in the same direction the money to be expended in Jackson county. And further that the County of Jackson subscribe such an additional amount to the capital stock of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company as may be necessary with the subscription already made to complete the grading, bridging and tying said railroad through the County of Jackson, including the purchase of the right of way, depot grounds, water stations,

side tracks, etc., etc., and on such terms and conditions as the County Court may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of the former subscriptions of said county to the capital stock of said last mentioned company. Such subscriptions however not to exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. The bonds of Jackson county in payment thereof shall not be issued until the County Court of Jackson county is satisfied of the ability of said company and of their intention to complete said railroad its entire length from Louisiana to Kansas City to run through the counties of Saline, Lafayette and Jackson, the money to be expended in Jackson county. Said stock to both of said companies to be payable in the coupon bonds of Jackson county of the denomination of one hundred dollars each at their par value, payable not exceeding twenty years after their issue and bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York upon the coupons to be attached to said bonds.

The clerk of this court shall prepare the Poll Books, and distribute the same to the different voting precincts; said clerk shall also give notice of such especial election by publishing this order, together with a statement of the time said election shall be held, twenty days previous to the day of election, in each of the daily papers of Kansas City, and each of the papers published in Independence.

The form of the ballot shall be as follows: For the subscription to the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad and to the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company—"Yes." For the subscription to the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad and to the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company—"No."

And afterward, to wit: At the October term 1870, and on the 21st day of said month, amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz.: Whereas, at the September term of this court, and on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1870, an order was made by said county for an election to be held by the tax-payers of Jackson county at the several voting precincts in said county on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of ascertaining the will of said taxpayers upon the proposition for the County of Jackson to subscribe to the capital stock of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad Company, a branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and to the capital stock of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company, a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, upon the terms and subject to the restrictions in said order specified.

And, whereas, at said election on said day the vote cast in the several precincts in said county in favor of said subscription being made was as follows: For the subscription, 4,403; against said subscription, 940; majority in favor of said subscription, 3,463; and at said election the majority of votes cast in favor of said subscription being made being 3,463, it is therefore ordered by said court, that said subscription be made to the capital stock of said railroad companies respectively in accordance with and upon the terms and subject to the restrictions contained in said order.

And afterward, to wit: At the November adjourned term, 1870, and on the 17th day of said month, amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz.:

Ordered by the court, that the county of Jackson, in the State of Missouri, take and subscribe to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company for three thousand shares of the stock of said company of the denomination of one hundred dollars to the share, amounting to three hundred thousand dollars, to aid in the building of a branch road, the name of which branch is, "The Kansas City & Memphis Railroad," and which branch is to commence at a point in Kansas City, and near the southern line thereof and near Grand avenue, and from the last point to be located so as to run through the corporate limits of Westport, thence to the southern line of the county in the general direction of Hickman's

Mill and Harrisonville. The subscription shall be made under and by virtue of "an act to incorporate the Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad Company," approved February 9th, 1857, and of "an act to amend an act to incorporate the Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad Company," approved February 9th, 1857, and for other purposes, approved February 16th, 1864, and of "an act to aid in the building of a Branch Railroad in the State of Missouri," approved March 21st, 1868. The subscription shall be made to said company as required by "an act to aid in the building of a Branch road in the State of Missouri," in the name of, for the use of, and aid in the construction of said branch, the name of which branch is, "The Kansas City & Memphis Railroad."

This subscription shall be paid for, in coupon bonds of Jackson county, Missouri, at their par value, of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars, payable not exceeding twenty years after date, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York City. Said bonds shall bear eight per cent. interest, which interest shall be paid semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, at the bank aforesaid, on the coupons to be detached from said bonds.

The subscriptions shall be made subject to the following stipulations and conditions:

First.—No bonds in payment of said stock shall be issued, until the County Court of Jackson county shall be satisfied, that a sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed to grade and bridge the road, from the south line of this county to the southern line of the State.

Second.—The money received on the bonds, here and before provided for, shall be expended in Jackson county.

Third.—That Jackson county as a subscriber to the stock of said company, shall be protected in all her rights under the law, and particularly those rights secured her under "an Act to aid the building of a Branch Railroad in the State of Missouri.

Fourth.—When the County Court is satisfied there has been sufficient subscribed to grade and bridge the road from the southern line of the county to the southern line of the State, there shall be issued the bonds heretofore provided for, which bonds shall be signed by the Presiding Justice of this Court, countersigned by the Clerk and attested by the seal of the Court. The coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of the county. Said bonds shall be delivered as follows:

Fifth.—The work shall be commenced at the designated point in Kansas City, and for every mile graded and bridged from said point on, the line as heretofore designated, there shall be delivered fifteen of said bonds, but the Court may use its discretion, for heavy work increase the number of bonds per mile, for any number of miles it may seem proper. The contracts for grading and bridging on said road for its entire length, through said County of Jackson, shall be let at the City of Kansas, in said county, and the letting thereof shall be approved by the agent or agents appointed by the County Court of said county.

It is further ordered, that Samuel H. Woodson be appointed a Commissioner to subscribe for said stock in the name of Jackson county, and that he be instructed to make the subscription in strict compliance with this order.

The County of Jackson stipulates to comply with all the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and to pay her subscriptions faithfully as herein made.

And afterward, to-wit, at the March term 1871, and on the 13th day of said month, amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz.:

Whereas, this court, at their November term 1870, made an order that the County of Jackson take and subscribe to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company for three thousand shares of the stock of said company to aid in the building of a Branch Road the name of which branch is the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, upon certain conditions of said order named. And whereas the

agent of court thereafter made such subscription upon conditions in said order named. And whereas this court is advised and fully satisfied that the conditions in said order named have not been complied with, and will not be, and that said subscription has never been accepted by said Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, or by any one for them, it is ordered, adjudged and ordained that said order of subscription so made as aforesaid be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the subscription so made as aforesaid be, and the same is hereby reckoned withdrawn, canceled and annulled.

It is further ordered by the county that the board of construction of said Kansas City & Memphis Railroad be served with a certified copy of the foregoing order.

And afterward, to-wit, on the 16th day of March, 1871, the following proceedings were had and made, viz.:

Whereas, at an election heretofore held in the County of Jackson, a large majority of the tax payers of said county voted in favor of a subscription to be made by the county to aid in the construction of a railroad from Kansas City to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, and whereas, this court is desirous to carry out the will of the people in securing the early construction of said railroad through the County of Jackson, in the general direction of Memphis, and being authorized so to do by law, it is ordered, adjudged and ordained that the County of Jackson, in the State of Missouri, do subscribe for and agree to take three thousand shares of the capital stock of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, now in part the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, Company, in the name and for the benefit of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, and to aid the construction thereof, each share being of the denomination of one hundred dollars and amounting in the aggregate to three hundred thousand dollars, under and by virtue of the authority in the charter of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company contained, and under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, "entitled an act to aid the building of branch railroads in the State of Missouri," approved March 21st, 1868, and in accordance with the order and resolutions of the Board of Directors of the said Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, establishing said Branch Railroad, and authorizing subscriptions to said capital stock to aid in the building thereof, adopted on the 6th day of June, 1870, the said stock to be paid for by the issue and delivery to the committee appointed to construct said Branch Railroad of the coupon bonds of said County of Jackson of the denomination of one thousand dollars, each bearing date the first day of May, 1871, with interest from date at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of August and February in each year thereafter, excepting the last three months' interest, which shall be payable at the date of the maturity of said bonds at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York, at which place the principal of said notes shall also be payable twenty years after the date thereof, redeemable, however, at the option of this court at any time after the lapse of eight years from their date, the said notes to be signed by the presiding justice of this court and attested by the chief clerk thereof with the seal of the court attached and the coupons to said bonds be signed by the clerk of this court or by the *fac simile* of his signature lithographed or engraved thereon; and when so signed the said bond shall be delivered to and deposited in the City of New York, subject to sale either of the whole amount or by installments of one hundred thousand dollars or less, and upon any sale being made by the committee of construction of said Clinton & Kansas City Branch Railroad, the bonds so sold shall be delivered to the purchasers and the proceeds of such sale shall be deposited in the said bank to the credit of Jackson county, or paid over to the said committee as hereafter provided, the said subscription, however, being made upon the following express terms and conditions—that is to say:

First—That said Branch Railroad shall be located through the County of

Jackson as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the City of Kansas, near the southern limits thereof and near Grand avenue, near which point there shall be established and maintained passenger and freight depots; thence by the most practicable route through the corporate limits of Westport to the southern limits of Jackson county by way or near to Hickman's Mill, and thence to Harrisonville and Clinton, at which last named place unbroken connection shall be made with the Clinton & Memphis Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad so as to form a through line of said road from Kansas City through Clinton to the southern line of the State in the direction of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee.

Second—That said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, shall be applied and expended in the construction of said Branch Railroad within the limits of said County of Jackson.

Third—That said bonds or proceeds thereof shall be issued, delivered and paid to the committee of construction of said Branch Railroad, or its duly authorized agent, as follows, to-wit: When ten miles of the work of gradation and masonry on said line of road within the limits of Jackson county, has been let to contract to responsible parties, of whose responsibility the court shall be reasonably satisfied, one hundred thousand dollars of said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, shall be delivered and paid as aforesaid; and when the remainder of said road within the limits of Jackson county, shall be let to contract as aforesaid, and the gradation and masonry on said Branch road within the county shall be commenced in good faith, then the additional sum and amount of one hundred thousand dollars of said bonds or the proceeds thereof, shall be delivered and paid as aforesaid; and when the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been expended in and upon said work, according to the estimates of the engineers of said Branch Railroad, within the county, then the remainder of said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, shall be delivered and paid as aforesaid—provided, however, that before any of said bonds are issued and delivered as aforesaid, the court shall be satisfied that a sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed in good faith by responsible parties or by municipal bodies, to the capital stock of said company, in aid of said Branch Railroad and in aid of the Clinton & Memphis Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, to grade, bridge and furnish the ties thereof from the southern line of Jackson county to the southern line of St. Clair county; and that said subscriptions are available and sufficient to accomplish said work, and that said company have the ability and intention to build said Clinton & Memphis Branch Railroad to the southern boundary line of the State, in the direction of Memphis.

Fourth—That the work of gradation and masonry shall be commenced within the County of Jackson, on the line of said Branch road, within three months after the making of this subscription, and shall be thereafter diligently and continuously prosecuted until the said railroad is built through the county of Jackson. And the court further order that Samuel H. Woodson be and is hereby appointed the agent of this court and of the County of Jackson, in the State of Missouri, to subscribe for the capital stock aforesaid, in accordance with the terms of the foregoing order, and that he cause the said bonds to be prepared and lithographed, and that they may be signed and disposed of as aforesaid. And afterward, to-wit, on the day and year aforesaid comes Samuel H. Woodson, the agent of the county, to make the subscription ordered by the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, in the name of and for the use and benefit of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, and reports to the court that he has in obedience to the order of the court, made the said subscription to said capital stock, in the words and figures following, to-wit:

The County of Jackson, in the State of Missouri, by Samuel H. Woodson, is duly appointed agent for that purpose, hereby subscribed for, and agrees to take three thousand shares of the capital stock of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad

Company (now in part the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company) in the name of and for the use and benefit of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, each share being of the denomination of one hundred dollars, and amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and to pay for the same in the manner and form provided in the order of the County Court of said county, made and entered of record on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1871, the said subscription being made in accordance in said order contained.

Done at Independence in said Jackson county, this 15th day of March, 1871.

JACKSON COUNTY,
By S. H. WOODSON, Agent.

And the Court having heard the said subscription read, and being fully advised thereof, approve the same and ordered the said subscription to be spread upon the records of this Court.

And afterward, to-wit: at the May Term, 1871, and on the second day of said month, amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz :

It is by the Court ordered, adjudged and ordained that the condition of the subscriptions by Jackson county to the capital stock of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company for the use and benefit and in the name of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, be and the same are modified as follows, the committee of construction of said Branch Railroad assenting thereto :

First :—The bonds in said order provided to be issued and delivered, shall be deposited with Northrup & Chick, bankers, in the city and State of New York, to be disposed of as hereafter provided.

Second :—A financial agent for the county shall be appointed by the Court, who shall in conjunction with the financial agent of the committee of construction of said railroad company negotiate and sell such bonds, the proceeds of which sale shall be deposited in the city of New York with said firm of Northrup & Chick to the credit of the County of Jackson for the use and benefit of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, subject to the draft, from time to time, of the said financial agent of Jackson county who is hereby required to draw the same as fast as shall be required to pay the current expenses and monthly estimates of work actually performed on said Branch Railroad within the limits of said County of Jackson, and proceeds of said bonds when so drawn to be paid to the treasurer of the construction committee of said Branch road by the financial agent of said county, the amount from time to time so agreed to be paid to be determined by the certificates of the chief engineer and superintendent of said Branch Railroad.

Third :—A passenger and freight depot shall be established and maintained at the town of Westport, provided the right of way for said railroad through said town and suitable grounds for said depots are furnished to said company free of charge.

Ordered further—That William Chrisman be and he is hereby appointed the financial agent of the County of Jackson to negotiate and sell said bonds as herein above provided. It is also

Further ordered—That should the subscription heretofore made to the capital stock of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company in the name and for the use of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, prove insufficient to complete the gradation, masonry and the furnishing the ties for said Branch Railroad within the limits of the County of Jackson, the additional amount required to complete the same shall be raised by means other than subscription by the County of Jackson at large."

At a meeting of the committee of construction of the Clinton & Kansas

City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, held at Kansas City on the 2d day of May 1871 the following among other proceedings were had, to-wit :

Resolved, That the modifications of the order of subscription heretofore made by Jackson county to the capital stock of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company in the name of and for the use and benefit of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, this day made by the County Court of Jackson county, be and the same are hereby assented to and accepted.

We certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution this day adopted by said committee as fully as the same is found upon the records of said committee.

P. A. SADIEE,

Secretary *pro tem*.

DEWITT C. STONE,

Chairman.

And at the May term, 1871, and on the 29th day of said month, amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz. :

Whereas, There exists in the community a feeling of uneasiness that the subscription of Jackson county to the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company is illegal, and that said organization has not a legal existence, and that there is danger that the county subscription may be wasted and lost if issued to and superintended by said company, and to avoid all uncertainty in this matter, and to ascertain the validity of said organization and of the county subscription thereto, and to ascertain whether said company proposing to build the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, has a valid and legal existence, the court hereby appoints a committee, consisting of Wm. Chrisman, P. M. Black, John C. Gage, James R. Sheley and C. O. Tichenor, with the request that they will make a thorough examination with the above questions, and report to this county as soon as they determine the legal status of said railroad organization, and whether it is safe for the court to issue the bonds to such company; in the meantime this court will take no further steps in issuing such bonds until such report is made. And afterward to wit: at the July term, 1871, and on the 10th day of said month, amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz. :

In the matter of the subscription by the County of Jackson to the capital stock of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, in the name of, for the use and benefit of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad.

The court being satisfied, by sufficient evidence, that the terms and conditions in the order of this court, and the subscription made thereunder by the County of Jackson to the capital stock of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, in the name and for the use and benefit of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad contained, upon which the bonds therein provided for were to be issued and delivered, have been fully complied with, it is ordered by the court that three hundred bonds of the County of Jackson of the denomination of one thousand dollars each in form and terms as are in said order and subscription provided (except they be dated this day instead of 1st day of May as in said order specified), be prepared and signed as the said order and subscription, provided, and when so prepared and signed, be delivered to William Chrisman, the financial agent of the County of Jackson, to be disposed of by him as is provided in the order of this court in relation thereto, made on the 2d day of May, 1871. Ordered by the court, that the order of this court, made on the 2d day of the May term, 1871, of said court, directing the deposit of the bonds and proceeds thereof issued to the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company for the use and benefit of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch thereof be modified so as to allow the financial agent therein named to deposit said bonds or proceeds either with the banking house of Northrup & Chick, in the city of New York, or with the Third National Bank, in the city of St. Louis, at option of said agent. And afterward, to wit: at the November

term, 1871, of said court, and on the 15th day of said month, amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz.:

Whereas, The agent of Jackson county heretofore appointed by the order of this court to sell the bonds of the county and pay over the proceeds to the proper officers of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company as the works on said railroad in Jackson county, Missouri, progressed, has sold a portion of said bonds and paid over the proceeds as directed by said order. And

Whereas, Estimates have now been furnished said agent, amounting to \$266,-233 $\frac{79}{100}$, upon which the officers of said road are now claiming from him the remainder of said bonds or their proceeds. And

Whereas, Some of the taxpayers of said county have expressed to this court their belief that either some error exists in said estimates, or that there has been some mismanagement on the part of the officers in charge. Wherefore, the court considers it due to the taxpayers of the county, as well as to the officers of the company, to have said matters examined into at once. It is therefore ordered by the court here, that a committee be appointed to cause a fair and impartial examination and measurements to be made to ascertain the actual amount and value of the work done and legitimate expenses incurred on said road in Jackson county. Said committee is hereby authorized, on behalf of said county, to employ some practical, reliable civil engineer, and such assistants as may be needed, to aid them in making the required estimates, as the representatives of the county of Jackson (said county being a stockholder in said company). Said committee is authorized to make such examination of the books and papers of the company as they may deem necessary. They are also requested to ascertain and report, not only the contract prices, but also the usual ordinary prices of any of the works done. The object of this investigation being to ascertain the real value of the work done. They are also requested to make said investigation and report the result to this court as speedy as practicable. George W. Bryant, W. R. Bernard and Sol. Young are hereby appointed said committee. Until the report of said committee shall be made, and the further order of this court in the premises, the financial agent of said court is requested to make no further payment to the officers of said company out of the proceeds of said bonds. And afterward, to wit: on the 15th day of November, 1871, among others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz.:

Ordered by the court that the appointment of Sol. Young and W. R. Barnard, as commissioners to examine into the affairs of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company be, and the same is hereby revoked, and that A. S. Packard and M. O. Jones be appointed on said committee in their stead.

And on the 16th day of November, 1871, among other proceedings, the following were had and made, viz.:

Ordered by the court that the order made on yesterday rescinding the appointment of Sol. Young and W. R. Barnard, and appointing A. S. Packard and M. O. Jones be, and the same is hereby rescinded. Judge Yager protesting and asking that all of said five men be appointed on said committee. And on the 20th day of November, 1871, among others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz.:

The court orders that the names of A. S. Packard and M. O. Jones be added to the committee appointed by this court to investigate the action of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, and that they act in conjunction with the other members of said committee. And afterward, to-wit: at the January term, 1872, and on the 18th day of said month, amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz.:

Whereas, The affairs concerning the construction of the Kansas City &

Clinton Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad within the limits of Jackson county have become complicated so that it is difficult to obtain a clear and satisfactory statement of the condition of the work and expenditures within the limits of this county; and

Whereas, The subscription of this county court was made on the express condition that the whole amount thereof should be expended in construction in this county, and

Whereas, A full and complete statement and understanding of amount of work done in this county, and of the amount paid and expended therefor, and for rights of way, and a fair proportion of the engineering expenses is necessary, before the county agent can be justified in paying over any additional amount to said board, or on their order. Therefore, it is ordered by the county, that Wm. Chrisman is instructed not to pay over either in cash or in bonds, any further sum upon any estimates or order of said committee of construction of said Branch Railroad, until first there shall be a full and complete statement made of the dispositions that have been made of the amount of \$107,000, which has heretofore been paid over to said committee of construction, and in case any part of said money has been applied to other purposes than the construction in this county, and to the fair proportion of engineering expenses and of a reasonable salary to a superintendent of construction, then such money so misappropriated shall be refunded to the Jackson county agent and applied to the payment of debt, still due for construction in this county. That this settlement must be full and complete and accompanied by proper vouchers to the satisfaction of the county court. That when such statement shall be made, showing that said amount of funds have been applied strictly within the terms of the order of this court making said subscription in good faith, the county agent will be authorized on the order of said construction committee, or the proper officers thereof, to pay over either in money or bonds to the contractors any amount that may still be due to them on construction in the county, provided said contractors shall consent to accept the measurements and estimates made by the commission of citizens and engineers appointed by this court, and the prices made in the original contract made by these with said committee of construction and if any difference in measurements the county agent may make arrangements with said contractors for a new measurement to be settled thereafter, and as to the contract of second class masonry, the said county agent is authorized to pay off at the rate of \$8.50 per cubic yard, and no more, and upon such payments to all of said contractors, they shall each execute a release to said Branch Railroad in full, for all demands against the same. It is further requested that upon a full settlement of all accounts upon this basis the said committee of construction shall pass an order agreeing to re-offer, and shall resign and turn over the said Branch Railroad and its control and all of its assets still on hand and consenting, shall pass an order agreeing to resign, and shall resign and turn over the said Branch Railroad and its control and all of its assets still on hand, and consenting for the Board of Directors of Tebo & Neosho Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company as the successor of Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company to appoint a new board of committee of construction to take and complete said Branch Railroad which shall be satisfactory to the counties that are stockholders. It being understood responsible parties are ready to take and complete the road upon fair and reasonable terms, if such change shall be made. And afterward, to-wit: at the January term, 1873, and on the 20th day of said month amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz. :

Whereas, inquiries are continually made of this court by tax-payers of Jackson county as to the condition of the assets and accounts of the Kansas City & Clinton branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company and of its illegal successor the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company (which last

named company seems to have charge of the whole matter), and as to the manner in which the one hundred and seven thousand dollars of the Jackson county subscription, received by said Branch road, has been disbursed. And, whereas, the court is not informed in reference to these matters and it is due to the taxpayers that this information should be given, and when given should be reliable.

It is therefore ordered by the court here that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the aforesaid matter fully, and ascertain, if possible, whether the funds of said company have been properly expended, and if not, in what respect; and that said committee consist of Howard M. Holden, Henry W. Ess, John Q. Watkins, Preston and William Chrisman, and these five are appointed and requested to make said investigation as soon as convenient and report to the court with such recommendations as said committee may see fit to make."

And afterward, to-wit, at the July term 1873, and on the 23d day of said month, among others, the following proceedings were had and made:

SUBSCRIPTION CHANGED.

"In the matter of the subscription of Jackson county to the capital stock of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company.

Whereas, heretofore, to wit, on the 16th day of March, 1871, this court by an order of record did subscribe for and in the name of the county of Jackson, \$300,000 to the capital stock of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, upon terms in said order named and afterward, to-wit, on the 2d day of May, 1871, by an order of record duly accepted by said company, did modify and change said original order of subscription so as to provide that the bonds of said county provided to be issued in payment of said subscription should be deposited with the banking house of Northrup & Chick in the city and State of New York, that a financial agent should be appointed by this court for said county who, in connection with the financial agent of said company, should be authorized to sell said bonds and deposit the proceeds thereof with said Northrup & Chick. That said financial agent should be authorized, empowered and required to draw such proceeds and pay the same over to said company, upon monthly estimates of work actually done upon said road, and the current expenses of said company, and did appoint William Chrisman such financial agent for said county who took charge of said bonds and deposited the same with said Northrup & Chick. And, whereas, said Chrisman as financial agent as aforesaid, did sell a number of said bonds and did pay over in money and bonds to said company upon estimates of work done on said road the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and has remaining in his hands about the sum of twenty-five thousand, six hundred and eleven dollars and sixty cents, proceeds of the sale of bonds and accrued interest collected, and there remains on deposit with said Northrup & Chick one hundred and forty-seven of said bonds, being the balance of said bonds now in his hands and being the proceeds of the sale of a portion of said bonds heretofore sold, less any charges he may have for expenses incurred or commissions on sale of said bonds. And, whereas, a large amount of work consisting of gradation and masonry has been done upon said road by said company which has been greatly damaged by rain and other causes, and is liable to entire destruction if not repaired. And, whereas, as by reason of difficulties arising in regard to estimates of work done upon said road and other causes, suits have been commenced in reference thereto causing the entire suspension of work thereon. And, finally, said road and company have been thrown into bankruptcy, and a suit instituted and now pending in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, by the assignees in bankruptcy of said road and company against said county of Jackson and William Chrisman, agent as aforesaid, to recover said bonds and the proceeds of such thereof as has been sold now in the hands of said agent, involving the

whole subject in such complications as to render the carrying out of said modifying order impracticable, if not impossible. And, whereas, this court is informed and is satisfied from the installments of writing now before them that said Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company with all its rights, privileges, franchises and property, including the rights of said Branch Railroad to said unsold bonds and the proceeds of such as were sold and remained in the hands of said agent, has been sold, conveyed and transferred according to law to the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, and is the property of the last named company. And, whereas, said Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company propose to complete said road over the route heretofore adopted and partially constructed, and to establish depots at Kansas City, Westport and Hickman's Mill, as in said original order provided, and to adjudge and have dismissed the proceedings in bankruptcy and the suit against said county and Chrisman, as aforesaid. Now, therefore, in order to release said road and the County of Jackson and the said financial agent from all complications and embarrassments, and to facilitate the speedy completion of said road and carry out and fulfill the original object and purpose of said subscription, it is ordered by the court that as soon as a certified copy of the order of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri describing said proceeding in bankruptcy and said suit, is filed in the office of the clerk of this court, said William Chrisman, financial agent as aforesaid, be and is hereby ordered and directed to deposit with Donnell, Lawson & Co., bankers of New York City, the whole of the bonds aforesaid remaining unsold, and the balance of the proceeds of such of said bonds as may have been sold, together with the interest that may have been collected on any of such bonds remaining in his hands, such deposit to be made in the name of Jackson county, Missouri, as the property of said county and subject only to the order of this court, and said agent is required to take the receipt of said Donnell, Lawson & Co. to that effect, and return the same to this court at its next session after such deposit.

"And it is further ordered by the court that when said company shall have completed the gradation and masonry of said road in a style and quality provided for in said original order of subscription, and of a width and quality adapted to and suitable for a standard gauge railroad, and in a condition to receive the ties, and superstructure beginning at Kansas City, at the point named in said original order, and running over the same route heretofore adopted, and upon which work has been done from Kansas City to Harrisonville, in Cass county (stipulating hereby that said work shall include not only the unfinished gradation and masonry thereon, but the complete repair and adjustment to the standard gauge of such work as may have been done, and inferred as aforesaid); and shall also have secured the rights of way over said route, then upon the report of commissioners to be appointed by this court, who shall have made a thorough examination of the same, that said gradation and masonry has been completed, and the right of way secured as aforesaid, the whole of the proceeds of the sale of said bonds and the money deposited by said financial agent, as in this order provided, remaining in the hands of said Donnell, Lawson & Co., after the payment of such orders of this court, securing the right of way for said road for adjusting claims in bankruptcy, and the cost of said proceedings in bankruptcy, as hereinafter named, shall be paid over to said Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company in full payment of the balance due upon said subscriptions. And said Donnell, Lawson & Co. are hereby authorized and directed to sell the said bonds at the highest prices that can be obtained, not less than eighty cents on the dollar, over and above commission, and exclusively of accrued interest, and to retain the whole of the proceeds of such sale, together with the money to be deposited as aforesaid by said financial agent, until the completion of the

work upon said road as in this order provided, except so much thereof as this court may from time to time direct to be paid out for securing the right of way for said road within the County of Jackson, and eighteen thousand dollars or any less amount, to cover advances in adjusting claims in bankruptcy, and the cost of said proceedings in bankruptcy. And it is further ordered that when the provisions of this order are complied with by William Chrisman, agent, as aforesaid, and said bonds are removed from the banking house of said Northrup & Chick, said Chrisman as said financial agent, and said banking house of Northrup & Chick, shall be and they are hereby in that ~~suit~~ held harmless, and released from all further responsibilities in the premises. And it is further ordered that this order shall be in force and take effect when and not until the Board of Directors of said Kansas City, Memphis and Mobile Railroad Company, by an order duly entered of record in the books of said company, shall accept the same, in all its terms and provisions, and file with the clerk of this court a certified copy of such order of acceptance, Judges Yager and Mason dissenting. And afterward, to-wit, at the August adjourned term, 1873, and on the 20th day of said month, amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz :

RESOLUTION.

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, }
 KANSAS CITY, MO., July 26th, 1873. }

At a meeting of Board of Directors of the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company, held at the office of the company in Kansas City, July 26th, 1873, among other proceedings the following resolution was passed and recorded on the records of the company :

Resolved, That the order passed by the County Court of Jackson County, at Independence, on the 24th day of July, 1873, at adjourned term, requiring this Company to complete the gradation and masonry on the line of the road from Kansas City to Harrisonville before said company shall be entitled to receive the balance of the bonds and money now in the hands of William Chrisman, financial agent of said county, which said agent holds in trust for this Company, and requiring said Chrisman, among other things, to deposit said bonds and money in the Banking House of Donnell, Lawson & Co., New York, is hereby accepted in all of its terms and provisions, and the Secretary pro tem. is hereby directed to cause to be filed with the Clerk of said county, at Independence, a copy of this resolution.

A true copy of the records of the Company.

HENRY REIHL,
 Secretary Pro Tem.

ORDER DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Mo. :

In the matter of The Clinton and Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad—Bankruptcy.

At Court, City of Jefferson, in said district, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1873, Western District of Missouri, ss. It now appearing to the Court that the publication ordered notifying all parties interested that an application for dismissal of proceedings herein had been filed, has been duly made, and also all costs and charges in this cause and in the several issues arising out of the same have been fully paid, as also all officers' fees, no objection having been filed to such dismissal nor any person interested having appeared and objected to an order dismissing proceedings herein.

It is now ordered by the Court that said proceedings in bankruptcy pending

in this Court against the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad be and the same are dismissed.

[Seal.] Witness the Honorable Arnold Krekel, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof at the City of Jefferson, in said District, on the 19th day of August, A. D., 1873.

ALFRED S. KREKEL,

Clerk of District Court for said District.

Be it remembered that on the Tuesday August 19th, 1873, in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, the following, among other proceedings, were had to-wit :

In the matter of the Clinton & Kansas }
City Branch of Tebo & Neosho } Insolventary Bankruptcy Case 812-3.
Railroad Company. }

Morrison Mumford and James }
C. Babbitt, Assigners. }
Plaintiffs. }
vs. } Bill in Chancery.
William Christman and Jack- }
son County, }
Defendants. }

Now, on this day of the costs being paid by the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad, it is ordered by the Court that this cause be and the same hereby is dismissed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI. }

I, Alfred S. Krekel, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, hereby certify that the writing hereunto annexed is a true copy of the record of the dismissal in the cause, wherein Morrison Mumford and James C. Babbitt, assigners of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, Bankrupt, are plaintiff, and William Chrisman and Jackson County are defendants, as the same remains of record in said case in this office.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said county at office in the city of Jefferson, in said District, this 2d day of August, A. D. 1873.

{ SEAL }

ALFRED S. KREKEL,
Clerk.

"And afterward, to-wit : at the June term 1874, and on the 6th day of said month, amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz :

"Whereas, This Court at its July term, 1873, made an order in relation to the completion of the gradation and masonry of the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad from Kansas City in this county to Harrisonville in the county of Cass ; and in pursuance of the terms of said order the bonds therein mentioned were placed in the hands of said Donnell, Lawson & Co., of New York, therein specified, who now hold the same or proceeds thereof ; and,

"Whereas, Peter Soden and Patrick Soden, contractors, with said Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company, have done a large amount of work in said order provided to be done, which they claim to be due them from said company the sum of fifty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars, and for which they have a judgment against said company. And,

"Whereas, Divers and sundry persons and corporations who claim to be creditors of said company have instituted suits in the State and county of New

York against said company in said State and county of New York, and are seeking to subject the said bonds or proceeds thereof to the payment of their said claims, and in order to prevent the same from being done, the county has also instituted certain suits in said county and State of New York, and which last suits are now pending. And,

“*Whereas*, Said company has also been adjudicated a bankrupt by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri.

Now Therefore, With a view to avoid further suits, litigation, delay, and to the end that said road may and shall be completed, it is ordered as follows: It is agreed by the County of Jackson, the said railroad company and said Sodens, that when and so soon as the said company or any one for it shall cause all of the said suits and proceedings so brought or pending against it in the State and county of New York to be dismissed, and said bonds and proceeds thereof to be relieved from any and all of the said claims, and the said proceedings in bankruptcy to be dismissed, and the proper evidence of such dismissal of all of said proceedings to be filed in this Court, then the Court will cause the said suits so brought by the county to be dismissed and will also cause to be turned over Soden Brothers' bonds at eighty cents on the dollar or the proceeds thereof to the amount of their said debt, interest and cost as aforesaid, and will also cause to be turned over to the Continental Bank Note Company at eighty cents on the dollar or proceeds thereof to the amount of its judgment, in payment of the claims against said railroad company and will also cause to be paid to W. F. Chittenden in payment of his claim against railroad company bonds at eighty cents on the dollar or proceeds thereof to the amount of his judgment and warrants, being the claims on the Lillie & Co. and Morther warrants amounting not to exceed \$5,600, with interest and costs to be added. And will also cause to be turned over to said railroad company an amount of bonds or proceeds thereof not to exceed \$3,000 to be used solely in payment for services rendered by the engineers of said railroad company since the date of the aforesaid order and for no other purpose, and \$1,000 of said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar or proceeds thereof to the amount of \$1,000 shall also be turned over to the treasurer of Jackson county to be by him used in defraying the costs received by this county in the said suits by it brought as aforesaid; the remainder of said bonds or proceeds thereof to be used and applied as hereinafter provided for and are hypothecated for said purposes alone, and to be held in trust therefor.

And in consideration of all which, and for such other consideration as may be agreed upon by said railroad company and the said Sodens' covenant, and agree to and with the County of Jackson, to proceed at once and do and complete the entire gradation, and repairing the old road bed of said road from Kansas City to Harrisonville, over the line and in such manner as is specified in their proposition heretofore, filed and proposed; and so soon as said gradation and repairing shall be fully completed from Kansas City to Belton, then an estimate of the work done in all by the said Sodens since the last estimate shall be made by such engineer as shall be selected and agreed upon by this court, the said company and said Sodens, at prices specified in the present contract of said Sodens with said company, except earth-work in repairing old road bed, for which forty (40) cents per cubic yard shall be allowed, and a sufficient amount of said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, or proceeds thereof, if enough, there shall be paid over to said Sodens to pay said estimate; and another like estimate shall be made when said Sodens shall have fully completed all work to a point equidistant between said Belton and Harrisonville, and another like payment made if enough there be of said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, remaining.

And when said Sodens shall have fully completed said work to Harrisonville, another like estimate shall be made, and paid for as before mentioned, if enough there be of said bonds or the proceeds thereof remaining; but in no

event shall this county be liable or bound to pay any other amount of money or bonds than is left in the hands of said Donnell, Lawson & Co. after the payments hereinafore first provided for.

And if the said bonds or the proceeds thereof shall be exhausted at or before the completion of said road to any one of the aforesaid points, the said Sodens bind themselves to do and complete such work, as in their proposition embodied in preliminary order throughout, and rely wholly and solely on said company for the payment of any and all deficiencies. Said work shall be prosecuted with all reasonable diligence, and completed to said Harrisonville by the 1st of December next, as provided, and conditions in the proposition of Soden Brothers embodied in preliminary order of court.

Before this order or any part thereof shall take effect or be in force, the said Sodens, with securities to be approved by the court, shall file herein their bond to the County of Jackson, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful fulfillment and performance of each and every and all the provisions and conditions of this order, on their work provided to be done and performed, and the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company shall likewise file therein its written acceptance of all the terms, conditions and provisions of this order. The necessary engraving expenses to be paid at times of making estimates and paying same; said road to be repaired and completed as now located, and at present width of old road bed, to wit—nine feet on surface. The said Soden Brothers also agree, on the terms aforesaid, to repair the third-class masonry of culverts to Bolton, in Cass county. It is further agreed that in completing the gradation of the road bed from Belton to Harrisonville, that where culverts are out of repair a gap may be left, as may be required by the engineer in charge of the right of way in Jackson county, to be provided for as in the order of July, 1873, Judges Yager and Mason dissenting.

In pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon us by the Board of Directors of the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company, by a resolution dated and adopted May 26th, 1874, we hereby accept the terms of settlement and contract with Soden Brothers, and all the provisions and conditions of the trial order of the Jackson County Court, made and ordered to be recorded on the 6th day of June, 1874, in regard to the payment of the balance of the subscription of Jackson county and the completion of the road bed of said Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad on the terms and in the manner in said trial and preliminary orders of said county court, as modified and adopted, is provided, and on the part of said Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company, and in pursuance of the authority vested in us by the aforesaid resolution of the Board of Directors, we hereby accept, consent to ratify and confirm said agreement and settlement as provided in said trial order and preliminary order of said County Court of Jackson county, and hereby consent and agree, on behalf of said railroad company, to carry out and perform all the requirements and conditions of said preliminary and final order of June the 6th, 1874.

ROBT. T. VAN HORN,
A. D. SADIEE,
JOHN W. POLK,
Committee.

Appointed by the Board of Directors of the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company to complete and ratify the settlement with Jackson county.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20th, 1871.

To the Committee of Construction of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad:

GENTLEMEN:—We propose to do the work of gradation and masonry on the first ten (10) miles of your road at the following rates, namely:

Earth excavation per cubic yard	\$00 24¾
Solid rock excavation per cubic yard	1 15
Loose rock excavation per cubic yard	0 75
Tunnel work per cubic yard	3 25
Third class masonry per cubic yard	4 00
Chopping and clearing per acre	35 00

Extra haul (this is after first 100 feet) at the rate of one cent per cubic yard for each additional 100 feet.

Respectfully, &c.,

P. SODEN & BRO.

The foregoing bid was accepted by the Construction Committee of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of Tebo & Neosho Railroad, and afterward adopted and sanctioned by the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company, and reduced to contract June 5, 1874.

A. D. LADUE,
General Superintendent.

Now at this day comes P. Soden & Bro. and file herein their bond as mentioned in the foregoing order, which said bond is in words and figures following, to wit :

Know all men by these Presents, That we, Peter Soden and Patrick Soden, under the firm name of Peter Soden & Brother, as principal, and Bernard Donnelly, Michael Diveley, Francis Foster, C. J. White, J. W. Cook, Amos Green, as securities, are held and firmly bound unto the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company and the County of Jackson, in the sum of \$100,000, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents, signed and sealed, this 2d day of June, A. D. 1874. Now the conditions of the above obligation are such that, whereas, the above named Peter Soden & Bro. have entered into a contract with said Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company for the completion of the gradation and repairing of the road bed of the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad from its starting point on the Santa Fe switch in or near Kansas City in the County of Jackson, to the town of Harrisonville in the County of Cass. Now, if the said Peter Soden & Bro. shall complete the gradation and repairing of said road bed according to the terms and stipulations of their said contract, and in the manner and within the time therein specified, and fully perform and keep said contract on their part, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and effect.

PETER SODEN,	[SEAL]
PATRICK SODEN,	[SEAL]
BERNARD DONNELLY,	[SEAL]
MICHAEL DIVELEY,	[SEAL]
FRANCIS FOSTER,	[SEAL]
C. J. WHITE,	[SEAL]
J. W. COOK,	[SEAL]
AMOS GREEN.	[SEAL]

Which said bond bears the following indorsements.

Approved by the court June term, A. D. 1874.

E. R. HICKMAN, Clerk.

The court nominates Charles H. Knickerbocker as the engineer of the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company.

And afterward, to-wit: at the June adjourned term and on the 23d day of said month amongst others the following were had and made, viz. :

It is ordered by the county court that Donnell, Lawson & Company out of

the bonds of Jackson county on deposit with their pay to Peter Soden & Brother the sum of fifty-nine thousand, six hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-five cents in bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, or if said bonds are sold pay said sum of (\$59,680.25) in money out of the proceeds of sale, also that they pay to the Continental Bank Note Company, of New York, the sum of \$2,000 and interest, and costs in bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, or if sold pay said sum in money; also that they pay to John J. Mastin & Company so much of the judgment in favor of W. F. Chittenden as is owned by said John J. Mastin & Company; and also pay to James Campbell the sum of three thousand dollars in bonds at eighty cents, or if sold in money, to be applied by said Campbell to paying pro rata the amount due the engineer corps, said amount to be paid by said Donnell, Lawson & Company so soon as the attachment suits now pending against said bonds are dismissed and discharged as to said bonds, and the leases, if any created thereby discharged, so as to release said bonds from all lease by reason thereof, said amount to bear interest until paid, except the three thousand dollars to James Campbell from the date of this order, and a certified copy of this order indorsed by the parties to whom said amounts are respectively payable, shall be sufficient authority to said Donnell, Lawson & Co. for paying, and a receipt to them or voucher against Jackson county. The one thousand dollars also to be paid the treasurer of Jackson county, to be applied as fees of said county and expenses and costs, same as the foregoing amounts.

The Mastin's judgments amount to \$4,300. The county to dismiss its suit as soon as Judge Barbour, the attorney of Jackson county, is satisfied that the attachment leases on the bonds are all discharged. The dismissal of the bankrupt case also to be complete before any payment is made, and a certified copy of such dismissal to be presented to Donnell, Lawson & Co. before paying any of the aforesaid amounts. The right of way through Jackson county to be provided for out of funds with Donnell, Lawson & Co. if the amount now in the Mastin bond is insufficient to pay the same as per order of July, 1873.

And afterward at the July term, 1874, and on the 9th day of said month amongst others the following proceedings were had and made, viz :

Ordered by the court that Honorable John M. Barbour, of the City of New York, attorney, employed by this court to institute and prosecute certain suits in the name of Jackson county against the Continental Bank Note Company, W. F. Strickland, ——— Strickland, the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company and Donnell, Lawson & Company, bankers, of the City of New York. Which said suits are now pending in the Supreme Court, of said City of New York, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to dismiss said suits so soon as he is satisfied that all the suits now or hereafter pending in the courts of the county and State of New York against said Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company have been dismissed and the bonds of the County of Jackson and the proceeds thereof now in the hands of said Donnell, Lawson & Co. are fully and entirely released from any and all claims sued upon in said last named suits, and that the proceedings in bankruptcy in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of the State of Missouri against said Railroad Company be discharged therefrom.

Ordered by the court that Donnell, Lawson & Co., bankers, of the City of New York, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed out of the proceeds of the bonds of Jackson county now in their hands, which by an order of this court, made on the 23d day of June, 1874, was directed to be paid into the county treasury to pay fees, expenses and costs in certain suits brought by said county in the Superior Court, of New York, they pay all such costs as may be required to be paid before the dismissal of said suits, and report the amount so paid to this court, and this order shall be then sufficient authority for paying the same.

And afterward, to-wit: at the October term, 1874, and on the 26th day of said month amongst others, the following proceedings were had and made, viz:

In the matter of the Kansas City, Memphis and Mobile Railroad Company.

This day comes the said Kansas City, Memphis and Mobile Railroad Company, also Peter Soden & Brother, and file the estimate for work done in completing the gradation of the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad to Belton, in the County of Cass, under the contract heretofore made and entered into between the County of Jackson, said railroad company and said Peter Soden & Brother, which estimate amounts to the sum of \$52,151 24; and also the account for engineering expenses under said contract, which said account amounts to the aggregate sum of \$4,730 90. And the Court having duly signed, and attested by the engineers, and the Court being satisfied by their correctness; and it is also further appearing to the Court that the estimate of said Soden & Brother and said engineers' accounts exceed the residue of the subscription of Jackson county now receiving the hands of Messrs. Donnell, Lawson & Company, of No. 92 Broadway, New York, in the bonds of Jackson county or their proceeds if sold.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that said Donnell, Lawson & Co., on the presentation, by said Peter A. Soden & Brother, of a duly certified copy of this order, pay to said Soden & Brother all the remaining bonds of Jackson county now in their hands; or, if sold, the proceeds thereof, and the said certified copy of this order so presented by said Soden & Brother with their receipt thereon shall be a full and complete voucher and discharge to said Donnell, Lawson & Co. from all liability under their said trust for said bonds and their proceeds; and it is also ordered that said Soden & Brothers pay over to said engineers the amount of said engineers' account in bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, or if sold, in money. Also that the said Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company file with the Clerk of this Court a receipt in full for the subscription of said County of Jackson, and that said county be and is hereby released from all further liability under its said subscription, and all contracts made in reference thereto, both to said railroad company and to said Soden & Brother, this being a full and final settlement of said subscription of Jackson county, so far as the county is concerned, of all liability on her part under the aforesaid contract with Peter Soden & Brother."

And on the 27th day of October, 1874, the following proceedings were had and made, viz:

Received of the County of Jackson for and in behalf of the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company, three hundred thousand dollars in bonds, at their face, being in full of the subscription of said county to the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company to aid in the construction of the Clinton & Kansas City Branch, and which last named Branch road was afterward sold and with all its assets transferred to the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company. This receipt to cover all former receipts.

Witness our hands officially and the seal of the company this 27th day of Oct., 1874.

W. O. MEAD, Secretary.

R. T. VAN HORN, President.

By HENRY S. LA DUE, Secretary Pro Tem.

I, William J. Hickman, Clerk of the County Court, within and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete transcript of all the proceedings in the matter of the subscriptions of Jackson county to the Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company as fully as the same appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county at my office, in the City of Independence, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1878.

WILLIAM J. HICKMAN, Clerk.

CHAPTER X.

FINANCES.

Introductory—Current Expenses for the Years 1869, 1870 and 1871—Annual Report, January 1, 1872, showing all the Receipts and Expenditures for the Year—Jackson County Finances from November 1, 1875, to February 15, 1876—The Last Official Report of Jackson County Finances to the County Court—Indebtedness of the County—County Treasurer's Report—Township Railroad Funds—County Poor Farm—A Report for Ten Years Ago.

During the early history of the county, revenues were light, although the rate of taxation was very little, if any, less than at present. During the first four or five years the county expenses ranged from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars. The books were not kept in a very systematic manner, and it is difficult now, even as it must have been then, to so far understand the system of book-keeping as to be able to determine accurately the exact condition of the county finances. This much we know, that with the very limited resources at their command, the persons whose duty it was to manage county affairs kept the machinery in operation, and no large debts were contracted.

A complete account of the finances of the county would, of itself, make a large book, and the facts necessary for such an authentic history are not at hand, even though we might desire to record them. There are to be found at various places throughout the county records certain facts at our command, whereby we are enabled to form some idea of financial affairs from the first. It is our purpose, at this place, to give a brief insight at some of the more salient features of money affairs.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY FOR 1869, 1870 AND 1871.

1869	\$ 76,530 04
1870	90,325 23
1871	109,592 00

The first is the clerk's official statement for that year. The second is the footing up of warrants issued in 1870. The third is amount of warrants issued in 1871.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF JACKSON COUNTY.

In presenting the annual financial report of Jackson county for the year ending December 31, 1871, and in order that it may be clear and comprehensive, I propose in this preface to submit a report, the grand total of which will show, without a labyrinth of figures, the indebtedness of the county, including the bonds issued to the Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, and the funding bonds of two hundred thousand dollars, and all other indebtedness of every kind:

Total indebtedness of Jackson county, December 31, 1871 \$646,669 61

May be deducted from above—

There is in the hands of the treasurer, in cash, to meet

the above indebtedness \$ 47,352 67

Uncollected taxes for 1871 98,840 27

“ “ 1870 43,568 50

“ “ 1869 43,682 03

“ “ 1868 22,079 20

Uncollected taxes for 1871 to 1867, inclusive 76,642 54

Bonds subject to the control of Wm. Chrisman, financial

agent 170,000 00 \$502,195 21

The above credits may be deducted or not, at the pleasure of the Court or the public generally, as they may choose. I deem it but right to set these facts forth in this preface and in this comprehensive form, in order that it may be understood by the most superficial reader. It is but fair to say that the county has had to assume the delinquent school tax of 1868 and 1869, which amounted to about fifty-six thousand dollars, which they were compelled to do by an act of the legislature, passed in 1867, and compelled to bear the burden of running the criminal courts of the county, which perhaps amounts to eight or ten thousand dollars a year, the fines of which are absorbed by the public school funds of the county, and which already amounts to twenty thousand dollars. Hence it will be seen the revenue proper of the county is made to subserve the public school system in more ways than by direct taxation. In the foregoing statement is included the appropriation for repairing and building both our court houses. And another important item is about sixty thousand dollars which has been appropriated in building bridges over the different streams in the county.

RECAPITULATION.

To the honorable County Court of Jackson county:

I have the honor to report to you the financial condition of Jackson county on the first day of January, A. D. 1872, as follows:

Amount of outstanding revenue warrants:

1851	\$ 22 20
1852	4 40
1853	58 30
1854	4 50
1855	5 00
1856	11 00
1857	12 15
1858	00 50
1859	61 55
1860	66 15
1861	244 00
1862	7 50
1863	31 25
1864	22 75
1865	32 80
1866	534 00
1867	1,185 00
1868	342 10
1869	505 45
1870	56,082 07
1871	18,826 45
Poor House warrants	783 49
Bridge	9,502 00
Road	290 00

Total amount of warrants \$88,657 61

The bonded debt is as follows:

To the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company	\$300,000 00
Funding bonds of Jackson county	200,000 00
Missouri Pacific Railroad	14 000 00
Bond No. 16	12,000 00
Bridge bonds held by John Lewis	5,000 00
Borrowed school money	27,012 00

Total warrants and bonds \$646,669 61

Of the above item of \$300,000.00, issued to the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, the sum of \$170,000 is in the hands of the financial agent of Jackson county and subject to the order of this court.

The receipts for the year 1871, from all sources, is as follows :

County revenue	\$72,275 91
Railroad	37,909 32
Special interest	47,329 93
Poor House	8,626 18
Bridge	21,705 37
Road	16,903 44
Total	<u>\$204,760 18</u>

The amount of expenditures for same time is as follows :

County revenue	\$66,745 13
Special interest	6,138 27
Poor House	10,848 92
Bridge	12,402 32
Road	1,944 68
Total	<u>\$98,079 32</u>

The amount in the hands of the treasurer to pay protested warrants is as follows :

County revenue	\$3,000 00
Bridge	9,874 60
Road	3,924 85
Poor House	1,667 91
Railroad	8,920 85
Special interest	19,964 46
Total	<u>\$47,352 67</u>

All special interest and road warrants have been paid on presentation, and there is money enough on hand to pay all Poor House warrants protested to January, 1872.

All interest on borrowed money has been paid up promptly, and leaves a balance, as before stated, of \$19,964.46 to be applied on interest falling due in July next.

The difference between receipts and expenditures on the road fund has been worked out by the overseers.

Our resources are as follows :

Delinquent list of 1871—

County revenue	\$27,872 07
Railroad	20,916 95
Special interest	27,875 07
Poor House	4,357 76
Bridge	11,656 71
Road	6,158 71

Total	<u>\$ 98,740 27</u>
Delinquent list, 1861 to 1879 inclusive	186,002 27
Total	<u>\$284,842 55</u>

The following is a financial statement of our indebtedness for and in behalf of Van Buren township:

For bonds issued to the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad	\$50,000 00
Delinquent tax on the same for 1871	1,735 00
For and on behalf of Kansas City and Westport Horse Railroad	25,000 00
Delinquent tax on same for 1871	533 25

The indebtedness created by the two last named townships is not a part of the county indebtedness at large, but is set forth for the satisfaction of the court and the residents of said townships:

The assessed value of real estate property of Jackson county for 1872, is \$12,930,585	
Personal	3,552,035
Merchants' goods	1,100,000
Total	\$17,581,620

In the foregoing report it will be borne in mind that I have in all instances deducted the State tax, and reference is only made to county indebtedness.

It will be observed that the outstanding warrants for the year 1870 is much larger than for any other year given, which may be accounted for in the fact that warrants were in March of said year for the delinquent school tax already referred to. All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. R. HICKMAN, Clerk.

JACKSON COUNTY FINANCES FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1875, TO FEBRUARY 15TH, 1876.

State tax	\$44,997 62
County tax	48,925 45
Special interest tax	28,175 07
Poor House tax	11,740 50
Bridge tax	9,291 05
Van Buren Township Railroad tax	1,968 86
Blue Township Railroad tax	2,504 97
Kaw Township Railroad tax	13,558 87
Westport Horse Railroad tax	917 60
Penalty	176 30
Kansas City School	51,456 06
Independence School	4,154 77
Westport School	1,966 88
Lee's Summit School	1,826 85
Total	\$221,760 85

RAILROADS.

State tax	\$1,051 48
County tax	1,161 19
Special interest	290 29
Bridge	232 24
Road	339 43
School	1,285 19
Kaw Township Railroad	219 97
Blue Township Railroad	144 17
Total	\$34,723 96

AMOUNT COLLECTED ON BACK TAXES.

State tax	\$10,514 39
County revenue	8,500 89
Special interest	5,178 90
Poor House	897 38
Bridge	2,378 81
Van Buren Township Railroad	244 41
Blue Township Railroad	132 25
Kaw Township Railroad	451 96
Westport Horse Railroad	137 48
Penalty	5,724 62
Advertising	446 56
Independence School tax	230 97
Lee's Summit School tax	61 14
Westport School tax	633 22
Kansas City School tax	9,651 08
Total	\$45,154 07

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount collected on merchants' tax and regular tax books for 1875	\$221,760 85
Total amount collected on railroads for 1874	4,723 96
Total amount collected on back taxes	45,154 08
	<hr/>
	\$271,638 89

We give the foregoing figures in full, in order that all who are interested specially in any of the funds, may have a better knowledge of their status, and that the people at large may see what their servants are doing.

For the first time in twenty years we are told county warrants are at par. This, too, has been accomplished through the management of those having the finances of the county in their hands, without funding. The collector turned over \$26,000 cash, the other day, to the treasurer, on county revenue, a fact worth remembering, in connection with the never-to-be-forgotten grasshopper year. The total collections on the tax books are about 70 per cent. of the whole, and collections on the delinquent or back taxes, as will be seen above, run up to the handsome sum of \$45,154.07. This is a splendid showing, and is worthy of the good old county of Jackson.

An official report of the financial affairs of Jackson county for the year 1879 :
To the Honorable County Court of Jackson County, Mo.:

I hereby submit my annual report of the receipts and expenditures of Jackson county for the year 1879, and also giving the amount of the indebtedness of said county. The outstanding indebtedness of said county is as follows: \$300,000 bonds issued to the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company; \$200,000 funding bonds of Jackson county; \$150,000 Kaw township bonds, issued to the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad Company; \$100,000 Kaw township bonds issued to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Topeka Railroad Company; \$100,000 Blue township bonds issued to the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad Company; \$48,000 Van Buren township bonds issued to the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad Company; \$1,300 Westport bonds issued to the Westport Horse Railroad Company. Of the above bonds, those issued on the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, to the amount of \$300,000, are bearing 8 per cent. interest. No interest has been paid on the same since February, 1876, and as your Honors are well aware suit has been entered and judgment rendered

against Jackson county for the sum of \$48,549.54, in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri, on the part due coupons of said bonds, and mandamus has been issued to enforce the collection of the same. There have also been judgments rendered against Jackson county on behalf of Kaw township to the amount of \$7,398.22 and Blue township to the amount of \$6,586.87, in favor of the bondholders on past due coupons, both of which townships are behind on interest since August, A. D. 1876. No suit has been begun by the bondholders of the Van Buren township bonds, but it is understood that the decision of Kaw and Blue township cases also decides theirs. In the Westport & Kansas City Horse Railroad bonds, suit has been brought in the United States Court and decided against the bondholders. Whether they have been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, I am not informed.

There are no outstanding warrants against the county, all having been paid on presentation to the county treasurer, and there is in the hands of the treasurer the following amounts to the credit of the following funds, to-wit :

County revenue fund	\$47,839.95
Special interest fund	20,166.98
Poor House fund	8,084.78
Bridge fund	6,345.64
Road fund	3,450.08
Indebtedness fund	1,597.92
Van Buren township railroad	2,671.04
Westport Horse Railroad	462.75
Blue township railroad	839.77
Kaw township railroad	2,779.61

Making a total of \$94,288.52

In addition to the amounts on hand to the credit of the township funds, there are the following amounts loaned out on real estate security, which can be called in when wanted, to-wit :

Kaw township railroad fund	\$10,969.95
Blue township railroad fund	2,731.68
Van Buren township railroad fund	619.81

Total \$14,321.44

For a detailed statement I refer your Honors to the following accounts of each fund made out separately :

REVENUE FUND.

To balance on hand last year	\$ 39,236 81
To amount received as per schedule "A"	69,761 20
	<hr/>
	\$108,998 01

Credits.

By amount county warrants paid off	\$ 51,728 58
By criminal scrip paid off	5,768 53
By law and Equity Court scrip paid off	2,219 50
By Circuit Court scrip paid off	1,082 75
By commission on railroad taxes	16 39
By coroner's accounts allowed	196 61
By W. T. Wright, wolf scalp	1 50
By J. Pendleton, damages on road	64 60
By G. W. Adams, " "	64 60
By W. A. Cunningham, damages on road	15 00
By balance on hand	47,839 95

\$108,998 01

SPECIAL INTEREST FUND.

To balance on hand last year	\$13,686 55
To amount received as per schedule "A"	24,924 14
	<hr/>
	\$38,610 69

Credits.

By 399 coupon funding bonds	\$15,960 00
By warrants paid off	2,458 05
By exchange and express charges	20 25
By commission on railroad taxes	5 41
By balance on hand	20,168 98
	<hr/>
	\$38,610 69

POOR HOUSE FUND.

To balance on hand last year	\$ 7,660 37
To amount collected as per schedule "A"	9,286 08
	<hr/>
	\$16,946 45

Credits.

By amount warrants paid off	\$ 8,859 04
By commission on railroad tax	2 63
By balance on hand	8,084 78
	<hr/>
	\$16,946 45

BRIDGE FUND.

To balance on hand last year	\$1,002 40
To amount collected as per schedule "A"	7,917 33
	<hr/>
	\$8,919 79

Credits.

By warrants paid off	\$2,574 15
By balance on hand	6,345 64
	<hr/>
	\$8,919 79

ROAD FUND.

To balance on hand last settlement	\$ 2,833 43
To amount collected as per schedule "A"	7,897 06
	<hr/>
	\$10,730 52

Credits.

By warrants and road receipts paid off	\$ 7,273 95
By commission	6 49
By balance on hand	3,450 08
	<hr/>
	\$10,730 52

INDEBTEDNESS FUND.

To balance on hand last year	\$ 877 44
To amount received per schedule "A"	720 48
	<hr/>
	\$1,597 92

Credit.

By balance on hand	\$1,597 92
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VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP FUND.

To balance on hand last year	\$2,739 25
To amount received as per schedule "A"	181 79

\$2,921 04

Credits.

By amount loaned	\$ 250 00
By balance on hand	2,671 04

\$2,921 04

Dr.

WESTPORT HORSE RAILROAD FUND.

To balance on hand last year	\$387 33
To amount received, schedule "A"	75 42

\$462 75

Credit.

By balance on hand	\$462 75
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BLUE TOWNSHIP RAILROAD FUND.

To balance on hand last year	\$ 832 03
To amount received as per schedule "A"	557 74

\$1,389 77

Credits.

By amount loaned	\$500 00
By balance on hand	889 77

KAW TOWNSHIP RAILROAD FUND.

To balance on hand last year	\$6,139 11
To amount as per schedule "A"	2,040 50

\$8,179 61

Credits.

By amount loaned out	\$5,400 00
By balance on hand	2,779 61

\$8,179 61

Below is given the financial statement of Collector Murphy's final settlement with the County Court. For current year 1880, collections on real estate and personal property were :

State	\$ 54,038 76
County	40,700 78
Tebo and Neosho special interest	27,138 51
Special interest	13,566 79
Poor House	6,782 45
Bridge	6,781 01
Road	5,085 11
County schools	20,124 12
Independence schools	3,347 98
Lee's Summit schools	598 10
Kansas City schools	68 702 99
Westport schools	1,962 29
Interest	212 38

Collections \$248,032 20

State	\$ 65,254 26
County	49,184 79
Tebo and Neosho special interest	32,789 82
Special interest	163,955 59
Poor House	8,203 80
Bridge	8,205 20
Road	6,145 10
County school	23,754 52
Independence school	3,759 54
Lee's Summit school	701 30
Kansas City school	83,571 90
Westport school	2,729 47
Total assessments for current year	\$300,908 13

DELINQUENT TAXES OF 1880.

State	\$ 11,215 50
County	8,484 01
Tebo and Neosho special interest	5,651 31
Special interest	2,828 80
Poor house	1,420 35
Bridge	1,424 19
Road	1,059 99
County school	3,630 43
Independence school	411 96
Lee's Summit school	103 20
Kansas City school	14,868 97
Westport school	767 22

Total delinquent \$ 51,865 93

OTHER COLLECTIONS.

Merchants' and manufacturers' license	\$ 28,369 39
Dramshop, billiard and auctioneers' license	21,311 19

Total \$ 49,680 58

Total collections \$267,712 78

CREDITS.

Delinquent list	\$ 51,865 93
Abatements by County Court	6,759 37
Commission on current tax	4,240 01
Commission on dramshop tax, etc	372 92
Commission on merchants tax	496 43

Total credits \$ 63,734 66

Cash paid county treasurer \$286,854 05

	County Revenue.	Special Interest.	Poor House.	Bridge.	Road.	Indebtedness.	Van Buren Tp. R. R.	Westport H. R. R.	Blue Tp. R. R. Bonds.	Kaw Tp. Narrow G. R. R. Bonds.	K. T. R. Mid.	M. Pacific R. R.	Interest.
Balance on hand March 1, 1879.....	\$ 39,236 81	\$13,686 55	\$7,666 37	\$1,002 46	\$ 2,833 43	\$ 877 44	\$2,739 25	\$387 33	\$832 03	\$6,139 11	\$297 04	\$638 00	\$6,168 65
Amt. rec'd from D. Murphy on taxes..	12,410 67	5,837 69	2,153 69	1,322 01	1,892 84	681 04	153 46	48 77	97 70	655 53			14 00
Amt. collected on del. personal list....	961 84	327 46	160 08	3 55	135 10	2 44			1 96				
Amt. collected on taxes for 1879.....	35,592 61	11,865 32	5,934 88	5,932 37	4,776 55								
Amt. collected on merchants' tax 1879	3,945 69	1,315 62	656 37	637 23	15 40								
Amt. coll. on del. merchants' tax 1879.	6 00	2 00	1 00										
Amt. collected on dramshop license...	7,223 71	6 03	3 69	2 17									
Amt. collected on billiard license.....	323 41												
Amt. collected on auctioneer license...	123 35												
Amt. collected on peddlers license.....	6 50												
Amt. collected on del. road tax.....					406 47								
Amt. rec'd Wallace Laws, jury fees....	380 40												
Amt. from railroad tax.....	1,638 84	545 97	373 00		656 73								
Amt. from J. O. Day.....	15 20												
Amt. from O. P. W. Bailey, sheriff.....	120 00												
Amt. from City of Independence.....	133 00												
Amt. from John Murray.....		5,000 00											
Amt. from Gates & Wallace.....	49 33	24 60	9 87			37 00							
Amt. from D. Gregg.....			94 00										
Amt. from Jno. R. Oldham.....					14 00		28 33	26 65	458 08	1,384 97	45 00		
Amt. from interest on bonded money													
Total	\$102,177 36	\$38,610 69	\$16,946 45	\$8,919 79	\$17,730 52	\$1,597 92	\$2,921 04	\$462 75	\$1,389 77	\$8,179 61	\$342 04	\$638 00	\$6,182 65

Below will be found a report submitted to the County Court ten years ago :
I have the honor to report the indebtedness of Jackson county on the first
Monday, A. D. 1870, as follows:

WARRANTS OUTSTANDING.

For the year 1851	\$ 25 20
For the year 1852	4 40
For the year 1853	58 30
For the year 1854	6 00
For the year 1855	15 30
For the year 1856	11 00
For the year 1857	12 14
For the year 1858	12 55
For the year 1859	61 70
For the year 1860	96 93
For the year 1861	765 25
For the year 1862	7 50
For the year 1863	42 25
For the year 1864	55 54
For the year 1865	156 47
For the year 1866	869 58
For the year 1867	3,814 81
For the year 1868	4,891 45
For the year 1869	3,265 54

Making a total of	\$ 17,212 21
Borrowed school money	20,174 11
Bond No. 16 held by Sawyer & Chrisman	12,000 00
Bond No. 7, held by Fletcher	1,000 00
63 bonds of Pacific Railroad	63,000 00
Interest on the same	8,600 00
11 bonds to Louisiana and Missouri R. R.	5,506 00
Bridge bonds due February 1, 1871	19,600 00

Grand total \$147,086 32

The amount of receipts from all sources, for the year 1869, amounted as follows :

County revenue	\$ 56,362 89
Poor House	6,868 94
Special interest	13,070 06
Bridge	14,096 99
Road	15,145 65
Railroad	29,430 14

Total \$135,904 47

The amount of expenditures for the year 1869, for all purposes, amounted as follows :

County revenue	\$ 44,423 73
Poor House	9,002 32
Special interest	5,406 64
Bridge	7,813 61
Road	3,419 24
Railroad	6,404 50

Total \$ 76,530 04

Leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of \$59,374.43, which has been applied to the payment of old debts.

It will be seen that the receipts of the county revenue have exceeded the expenditures by \$11,939.10, leaving a balance of that much to be applied to the payment of the outstanding warrants that have been protested.

The expenditures of the Poor House fund have exceeded the receipts by \$2,133.38, which has been expended in erecting a new and additional building on the county farm.

The receipts on the road fund have been \$15,143.65, while the expenditures on road warrants have been only \$3,419.24, the balance has been expended by the road overseers in the various districts, and as they have not, as yet, made settlement, it is impossible for me to lay before your honor the result of their labors.

The special interest fund shows receipts of \$13,976.06 and expenditures of \$5,406.04. As this is a new fund created out of the old county bounty fund, the expenditures have not been so great, but will mostly be consumed in paying off the interest due on borrowed school money and railroad bonds due February 1st, 1870.

The receipts on the railroad fund have been \$29,460.14, and expenditures have been \$6,404.50, of which amount \$5,500.00 was issued to Samuel L. Sawyer, as one of the directors of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company for the purpose of making the survey through the County of Jackson, and for which the said Jackson county is to have credit on the subscription of \$250,000 to the capital stock of said road.

The interest on bonds No. 7 and 16 have been paid by Jackson county up to January 1st, 1870.

The interest on the bridge bonds has been paid (or money set aside to pay) up to April 1st, A. D. 1870:

Of the amount of interest due on old warrants I am unable to state, as I have no knowledge of the date of presentation of the same to the treasurer for payment, and can, therefore, form no idea of the amount necessary to pay the same.

I find after careful examination there is due on the delinquent list of 1869, and the same lists of 1861 to 1868 inclusive the following amounts:

County revenue	\$35,754 80
Special interest	10,980 08
Poor House	5,277 27
Bridge	9,941 21
Railroad	30,555 00
Road	6,214 73

Total \$98,722 73

So that it will be seen if all delinquent taxes were paid it would leave our gross indebtedness only \$48,345.58.

There would also be in the treasury money as follows:

County revenue	\$18,541 79
Special interest	10,980 50
Poor House	3,143 67
Road	6,214 73

Making a general total of \$37,960 73

And the balance due on the railroad debt to be only \$46,545.00. All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. R. HICKMAN, Clerk.
By W. Z. HICKMAN, D. C.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

There were few applications in early days for county aid by persons who were poor and unfortunate. In those days few persons were very rich, and it is likewise true that there were few very poor. The history of Jackson county in this respect was not different from that of other counties. As the county settled up, farms were improved, elegant farm-houses erected, and the natural resources of the county developed; the more industrious and economical and fortunate became richer, and those who were less energetic or fortunate became poorer. After the lapse of some time the number of paupers was so great, and the expense of maintaining them so large, that the taxpayers began to clamor for some more economical method of relieving the deserving poor. Not only had the number of paupers increased rapidly, but exorbitant prices were frequently demanded for maintaining such, and, when accommodations could not be procured elsewhere, the authorities were compelled to pay the prices demanded. Under these circumstances the people began to inquire after some plan whereby the poor could be more economically cared for. In 1852 there seemed to be a general feeling in favor of purchasing a farm and erecting buildings suitable for an inîrmary. The County Court had been, previous to that time, frequently petitioned by various individuals, and the feasibility of the undertaking, doubtless, had frequently suggested itself to that honorable body.

Jackson County Poor Farm is situated ten miles south of Independence, and contains 160 acres. It was bought in the year 1852. A summary of the annual reports of Superintendent D. Gregg for 1879 and 1880 will be sufficient to show the practical workings of the institution :

REPORT FOR 1879.

Number of paupers on hand January 1, 1880	52
Number received in 1879	46
Number discharged in 1879	42
Number of deaths in 1879	11
<hr/>	
Total January 1, 1880	45
Number insane and idiotic January 1, 1879	28
Number received in 1879	4
Number of deaths in 1879	3
<hr/>	
Total January 1, 1880	29

SEX OF PAUPERS.

White males	11
White females	1
Black males	3
Black females	1

SEX OF INSANE AND IDIOTIC

White males	16
White females	6
Black males	2
Black females	5

EXPENDITURES.

Goods	\$350 17
Groceries	625 22
Flour	37 75
Hardware	48 30

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Amount brought forward	\$1,061 44
Coffins	48 00
Blacksmithing	34 25
Beef cows, etc	334 45
Lounges	48 00
Harness	9 85
Rails	22 50
Salaries	720 70
Ice	21 59
Superintendent	500 00
Physician	325 00
Paid County Treasurer on sale of mule	94 00
Total	\$3,093 19
Amount on hand January 1, 1879	1,373 00
	<hr/>
	4,466 19

BY PRODUCE OF FARM—CREDIT.

Milch cows	\$245 00
One bull	25 00
One calf	5 00
Beef cattle	280 00
Stock hogs	120 00
Pork on hand	150 00
Two stacks of hay	20 00
One rick of oats	50 00
Clover seed and two ricks hay	100 00
100 bushels of potatoes	40 00
560 lbs. lard	56 00
16 acres growing wheat	80 00
360 bbls. corn	450 00
4 bbls. molasses	48 00
40 bushels wheat	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,709 00
	\$4,466 10
	1,709 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,757 19
Deduct bill for rails	70 50
	<hr/>
	\$2,686 69

The average number of paupers for the year is $40\frac{3}{4}$, at a cost \$59.47 per annum per capita; \$1.10½ per week, or $15\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day.

REPORT FOR 1880.

Number of paupers on hand January 1, 1880	45
“ received during 1880	57
“ discharged 1880	34
“ died 1880	9
	<hr/>
Total number on hand January 1, 1881	59

REPORT FOR 1880—CONTINUED.

Number of insane in 1880	28
“ “ received in 1880	10
“ “ discharged	7
“ “ deaths	3

Total insane	28
Number of children	4

SEX OF PAUPERS:

White males	23
“ females	3
Black males	3
“ females	2
Total	31

SEX OF INSANE:

White males	14
“ females	7
Black males	2
“ females	5
Total	28

PAUPERS RECEIVED IN 1880.

White males	36
“ females	8
Black males	2
“ females	1
Total	47
Deaths	10

EXPENSES.

Goods	\$ 471 04
Groceries	420 06
Bacon	366 08
Hogs	405 18
Beef	303 73
Wood and coal	232 13
Coffins	49 51
Hardware	75 10
Wagon	70 00
Saddlery	15 25
Lounges	24 00
Oats	7 50
Blacksmithing	36 95
Tobacco	10 00
Repairing wagon	6 95
Threshing and cutting grain	53 75
Transportation of paupers	35 60
Labor on farm	183 15
Steward	277 00
Cook	192 00
Medicine	138 45

EXPENSES—CONTINUED.

Amount brought forward	\$3,379 43
Moneys on hand	1,709 00
Superintendent	500 00
Physician	318 61
Matron's services	150 00

Total expenditures \$6,051 03

CREDITS BY

2,250 bushels corn	\$675 00
3 stacks hay	90 00
1 " oats	60 00
100 bushels potatoes	40 00
24 fat hogs	240 00
67 stock hogs	240 00
5 beef cattle	175 00
5 cows	175 00
1 calf	15 00
Pork	150 00
Clover seed	57 50
Clover seed sold	77 50
" " sown	15 00
Wheat sown	100 00
2 steers sold	96 25
5 calves sold	50 00
Hides	27 50
Wagon	70 00
Lounges	24 00

Expenditures	\$2,377 75
Credits	\$6,051 03
	2,377 75

Net expenditures \$3,673 28

The average number of inmates for the year was fifty-one, at a cost of \$72.02½ per annum, \$1.38½ per week, 19½ cents per day.

Respectfully,

J. P. HENRY, M. D.
D. GREGG, Supt.



PRAIRIE HOMES.

INVENTORY.

To the Honorable Court of Jackson County :

"I have this day, February 28, 1881, complied with your order directing me to go upon the Poor Farm and make an inventory of the personal property upon said farm.

5 Mules in good order.
 5 Milch cows in common order.
 1 Beef steer.
 78 Stock hogs in good condition.
 1,842 Bushels of corn.
 3 Ricks of clover hay.
 1 Rick of oats.
 2 Wagons.
 1 Spring wagon.
 2 Sets wagon harnesses.
 2 Single plow harnesses.
 1 Molasses mill and evaporator.
 1 Cutting box.
 1 Harrow.
 3 Carpets.
 2 Bedsteads.
 2 White blankets.
 2 Mattresses.
 1 Medicine desk.
 1 Domestic sewing machine.
 1 Hay knife.
 1 Wash stand.
 28 Chairs.
 36 or 40 Bushels of potatoes.
 140 Pieces of bacon.

2 Large kettles.
 3 Axes.
 1 Bathing tub.
 4 Double shovel plows.
 2 Large plows.
 2 Single shovel plows.
 1½ Bushels salt.
 1 Twenty gallon barrel of lard.
 ½ Barrel Lard.
 3 Large tin cans of lard.
 1 Brace and bit.
 1 Hand saw.
 3 Planes.
 2 Cythes and cradles.
 60 Lounges with blankets, apparently sufficient for them.
 16 Stoves.
 1 Scalding box.
 2 Pairs handcuffs (one key lost).
 5 Pitch forks.
 1 Sausage mill.
 1 Churn.
 1 Pick.
 1 Shovel.
 1 Spade.

"In making out the above list, some things I gave but a passing notice, as, for instance, the vessels for the cooking stove. I did not count the dishes, plates, knives, forks, and many other things belonging to the pauper table.

"Please accept this report.

P. N. GRINTER."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the farm is well managed, and that the management is carefully and systematically looked after.

With such facilities for receiving inmates, it is certainly proper that parties subject to public maintenance be removed to the infirmary as speedy as possible. There are cases when it is advisable to pay a weekly sum for the support of an individual or family, but these are exceptionable. It is neither to the interest of the needy nor in the interests of public morals to furnish indiscriminate aid to out-door paupers.

Asylums for the poor and disabled are peculiarly Christian institutions, and they become more common with the growth of civilization. None of the heathen nations of antiquity in the times of their greatest prosperity established benevolent institutions for the unfortunate; but in this age, a State, or even a county of any considerable size, would be considered far behind the times in all the elements of progress, unless some provisions were made for the care of the unfortunate. "Over the hills to the poor house" is a sad story, but there are many sadder ones to be found in the history of those people who have no such institutions.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE.

Its Establishment and the Men Active in the Enterprise—The First Fair in Jackson County—In 1854 New Grounds Purchased—No Fairs During the War—Names of the Officers of the Association Each Year—Complete Account of the Fair for 1870—Fair of 1871—The Last Fair of the Association.

JACKSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

It was established at Independence in the fall of 1853. Those prominent in the organization of the association : Wm. Chrisman, Samuel H. Woodson, Alvin Brooking, A. Comingo, Isaac Hockaday, Ezra R. Hickman, W. B. Howard, N. B. Stone, William Stone, John Wilson, John Parker, J. B. Hovey, B. F. Thompson, Samuel Ralston, B. S. Grant, Jacob Stonestreet, John B. Wornall and Robert Hill.

The first fair was held in Wood Noland's pasture, which was between where Alex. Proctor lives and the Chicago and Alton Depot. It was held in September, 1853, and continued three days.

The first fair was well patronized by the people, and as many as 1,500 or 2,000 were in attendance on the last day. Twenty-five cents was charged for each ticket. There was a small ring in which to parade the stock and try the speed of horses, a few seats for the ladies, and a rope inclosed the grounds. The show of stock was large, but fruit, grain and implements were not numerous. Mr. Robert Weston and Mr. John G. McCurdy exhibited a few farm implements. In 1854 the association bought 15 acres, at \$75 per acre, of John R. Oldham, one and one-half miles south of Independence, and afterward held their exhibits here. The land and improvements were paid for by the issue of stock, which was in sums of \$20 each. The stock was always at par value until the Civil War.

An eight-foot picket fence was built all around, and an ampitheater, which would seat about 6,000. Fairs were held on these grounds till the war broke out, and then again in 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871.

Those influential in the Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association afterward gave their influence to the Kansas City Exposition.

The first officers were: Alvin Brooking, President, William Chrisman Secretary. Directors: James K. Sheley, A. Comingo, Isaac Hockaday, Robert G. Smart, Jacob F. Stonestreet.

Officers in 1854: Alvin Brooking, President, E. R. Hickman, Secretary.

Officers in 1855: S. H. Woodson, President, E. R. Hickman, Secretary.

Officers in 1856: John B. Wornall, President, E. R. Hickman, Secretary.

Officers in 1857: James K. Sheley, President, E. R. Hickman, Secretary.

Officers in 1858: Benj. Thompson, President, Schuyler Lowe, Secretary.

Officers in 1859: Benj. Thompson, President, Robert Hill, 1st Vice President, J. B. Hovey, 2d Vice President, Schuyler Lowe, Secretary.

Officers in 1860: Thomas M. Fields, President, Schuyler Lowe, Secretary.

In 1861 the war came and no Fair was held until 1866.

Officers in 1866 were: Preston Roberts, President, Schuyler Lowe, Secretary, A. T. Slack, Treasurer.

In 1866 many of the prominent agriculturists of the country again united their efforts and held a fair during the second week of September of that year.

The officers for 1867 were S. K. Knox, President, William L. Bryant, Secretary.

In 1868 Feiling Lane was President and William L. Bryant was Secretary.

In 1869 Feiling Lane was again President, and William L. Bryant was also again Secretary.

In the fall of 1869 the association issued new stock in shares of twenty dollars each, which sold readily.

The Fair for 1870 was held Sept. 12, 13, 14 and 15.

At a meeting of the stockholders November 20, 1870, Henry C. Parker was chairman and O. P. W. Bailey was secretary. The stockholders then proceeded to the election of officers for the year 1871, with the following result: O. P. W. Bailey, President; Henry C. Parker, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS—M. W. Anderson, W. E. Croysdale, W. H. Franklin, Schuyler Lowe, A. S. Packard, Jacob Powell, C. R. Barnes, Sam'l Jewett, John T. Smith, John B. Wornall, Wm. B. Howard, S. K. Knox, Z. S. Ragan.

O. P. W. BAILEY, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the directors of the Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, held at the office of Messrs. Woodson & Sheley in the city of Independence, Mo., on Monday, 21st November, 1870. V. M. Hobbs, Esq., was elected secretary for the ensuing year, and John T. Pendleton, treasurer.

It seems that the society had a successful exhibition in September, 1871.

The last fair under the auspices of the Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was held September 5-7, 1872. The attendance was not large, although a very respectable number were present. It seems that the district fairs had attracted nearly all interest from county exhibitions. We understand that the association was out of pocket some one or two hundred dollars.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Introductory—Private Enterprise—Six Mile Academy—The Woodworth School, of Independence—Mrs. Buchanan's School—D. I. Caldwell's School—Independence Female Academy—Mrs. Bettie T. Tillery's Academy—Woodland College—Highland College—Independence High School—Independence Female College—St. Mary's Seminary—Public Schools of the County—Supts. Report in 1866—Jackson County Teacher's Institute—Report of the School Commissioner, D. I. Caldwell, in 1870.

Missouri having been admitted as a member of the Union in 1821, as early as 1825, the Legislature, impressed with the importance of a general system of education, as a factor in the success and permanence of Republican institutions, as well as of personal and social happiness, passed a bill establishing a system of public schools for the State. Born, as Missouri was, amid the alarming conflict of sectional prejudices; together with many hardships and calls for self-denial ever incident upon the settlement and organization of a new State, it was not wonderful that the people were slow in the practical adoption of such a system, and would pause to consider its advantages; more especially, as the older States, from which many of the early settlers had come, had not given the public school system such importance in their legislation in this direction as it really deserved.

The hardy yeomanry, who are generally the pioneers in new States, are not, generally, as a rule, of that class, who comprehend in all its relations, the benefits of a thorough and general education; and not realizing these, they are generally disposed to subordinate them to the acquisition and accumulations of the more material comforts of life. Yet, at an early day, individual counties, as they increased in population, and had gathered around them the means of comfort, availed themselves of the munificence of the general government, supplemented by the intelligent legislation of the State.

The western border counties, contiguous to the Indian Territory, were subjected to many hindrances to the advancement of their educational interests. Like all border territory, the people found many exciting topics, and many absorbing subjects in the different departments of trade and business, to occupy their thoughts; Jackson county, from her peculiar location, had more of this than any other border county. Yet, settled as she was, by a hardy and industrious people; they were, from the very first, an enterprising, intelligent class of men and women, many of them men of fine ability, if not of liberal education, such as the Greggs, Owens, Simpson, Stith and others; and as early as 1838, having a number of scholarly citizens, such as Waldo, McCoy, Lee, Palmer, Woodson and Chiles. We are authorized in believing that attention was early directed to establishment and encouragement of good private schools, some of them affording advantages equal to those of older States.

As early as 1841 a charter was secured from the Legislature for the establishment of a Seminary, to be called the Six Mile Academy, and to be located in the Six Mile country, in the northeast part of the county, near the line between ranges thirty-one and thirty-two, east of Little Blue River. The trustees of this Seminary, as named in the articles of incorporation, were Thomas Douglas, Samuel Kimsey, Ebenezer Dixon, Jonathan Cameron, Thomas Hudspeth and Joseph Handson. For some cause, unexplained, this Seminary was never organized under the charter; but the enterprising citizens, with other intelligent neighbors, determined to avail themselves of the spirit of improvement thus aroused, and, near the original location, erected a commodious log house and made arrangements to open a school during the year 1814. The school was accordingly opened, with Mr. Walker Buckner, a native of Kentucky, as its principal. This house was continuously occupied from that time until the summer of 1880, when the citizens of district number one, township fifty, range thirty, substituted a good substantial frame building. The old log house was left standing as a memorial of the early enterprise of the pioneers and a sample of the original school houses all over the State. This house, however, was more pretentious, having glass windows, fire-places and chimneys of brick. The "old log school house" is not only traditionary, but, in many places, is still the only temple in which "the young idea is taught to shoot." Nor is this description of school house peculiar to Missouri. Well does the writer remember, long years ago, in his native State, Kentucky, sitting through the long summer, or shorter winter, days, in just such a school house, on benches hewn from the trees of the neighboring forest, in the construction of which the only tools used were the axe, saw and auger. In these houses the children were generally free from any liability to contract diseases incident to the want of sufficient ventilation, however crowded they might be. Ventilation was admirably secured by the removal of a log the whole length of the room, and the aperture closed when necessary by a plank suspended by leathern straps. The most efficient means of ventilation, however, was the ceiling (loft), consisting, as it often did, of loose boards laid upon round poles, which served the place of rafters. The ill-fitting door, mutilated *chinking*, and floor made of slabs hewed from the larger trees and loosely laid, contributed essentially to the furnishing of fresh air to the future conservators of republican institutions. The means of warming were just as efficient. The

fire-place occupied the greater part of one end of the house. The chimney, from coping up, consisted of split sticks, the interstices daubed with mud. Many were the narrow escapes from conflagration incident to the near approach of the combustible to the abundant flame in such a furnace. Many more costly edifices have failed to furnish professional and business men superior to those receiving the ground-work of their usefulness in these old log school houses. Presidents, senators, judges and theologists have here received their first impulses to eminence. The love of learning, which has urged men on to deeper and higher attainments of sciences that have resulted in so much benefit to the world, was here first excited. Around the old log school house cluster brightest and dearest recollections, and for them the sensitive heart entertains a respectful reverence.

About this time—1841 or 1842—the enterprising citizens of Independence, many of whom in the states of their nativity had enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, and having young families growing up around them, were moved to provide means of education superior to those furnished by the primary schools. Fortunately, a man well educated and devoted to the cause, endowed with a happy faculty and aptness for teaching and conducting a school of high order, presented himself in the person of Prof. H. D. Woodsworth.

A stock company was organized, composed of the intelligent citizens of the town; a site was selected, and a building of limited accommodations was erected in the southern part of the city, near the present site of the Narrow Gauge round-house, and Independence Female Academy opened. (This title has been attached to several other institutions at later dates.) Its opening prospects promised much more for the educational interests of Western Missouri than any former enterprise. This institution became the pride of the embryo city, and deserved all that was claimed for it. The patrons looked to it with hope for the education of their daughters, and not without circumstances of encouragement. For two years its success was wholly satisfactory. Unfortunately, however, circumstances wholly unconnected with the school occurred which resulted in disaffection and alienation on the part of the people toward Prof. Woodsworth. Patronage was withdrawn; and, after a successful career of nearly three years, the institution declined and finally closed. Discouraged by this failure, no effort was made to continue the school under the same arrangement, successive teachers continued, however, to supply the demand for the next four years.

In 1846, Mrs. Gertrude Buchanan, a lady of superior accomplishments, good scholarship, fine administrative ability, withall endowed with decided practical talent, opened a school for young ladies in the Presbyterian church on Rock street, on the site of the present First Baptist church. The citizens were in a condition to embrace so favorable an opportunity, and, consequently, the school was a success from the first. Mrs. Buchanan, in addition to her accomplishments, possessed superior qualifications as a teacher of music; and through the urgent solicitation of her patrons to enlarge her sphere of usefulness, was persuaded to take a music class, which she continued to teach, in addition to her other duties, until the summer of 1847, at which time she was only too glad to relinquish her school to Mr. D. I. Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell, a graduate of Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, brought to the school ripe scholarship connected with large experience and energy and decision of purpose. This enterprise was necessarily limited for want of suitable buildings. In the winter following, Mr. Caldwell purchased the property known as the Old Irish Tavern, well located on South Main street, but not as suitable for the purpose of a seminary as could have been desired. The school increased in patronage until every foot of space was filled. Thus it continued until the spring of 1849, when, worn and enfeebled by over-work, he was constrained to retire to the country to recuperate his health. At this time the community was much excited with regard to the Santa Fe trade,

which excitement arose to fever heat upon the news of the discovery of gold in California.

Had the people been free to give to the cause of education that attention which its importance demanded, this was the time to have inaugurated a female school on a high basis. But the circumstances above mentioned so absorbed all attention, that schools and all pertaining to schools were measurably lost sight of.

In 1850, Rev. R. S. Symington opened a school for young ladies in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Caldwell. This school met with a success fully commensurate with the accommodations until 1852, when Mr. S. was called to Pleasant Hill to take charge of the Presbyterian church and the Female Seminary of that thriving village.

Dr. Bruner succeeded as the principal of the school at Independence. How long he continued to conduct the school is not known to the writer.

Independence thus continued to be supplied with good schools until 1853. About this time Rev. W. H. Lewis, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who had been President of Monticello Academy, in Howard county, and afterward Principal of a Female Seminary at Jefferson City, opened a school in the Methodist church on Rock street.

The next year a stock company was organized, and the large, commodious building on North Liberty street, now occupied by the city Public Schools, was erected, and a large and flourishing school opened with Mr. Lewis as President, aided by a full corps of competent assistants.

This school was well patronized by the citizens of this and adjoining counties and soon became a beacon of encouragement to Western Missouri. All the departments of literature generally taught in the best schools of the country were filled by competent teachers and success was secured. A career of prosperity adorned its history until 1861, when the scourge of nations and the destroyer of our highest hopes—the unfortunate civil war—dashed these hopes and closed the doors of the seminary which promised so much usefulness to an anxious people. The school was suspended and the building occupied as a barracks and hospital for Federal soldiers.

This institution having continued longer, was, perhaps, the most successful in its results of all the enterprises undertaken up to this period.

Mr. Lewis, having during the war made other arrangements, did not propose to open the school after the close of the unfortunate interruption.

In 1847, Mrs. M. M. Langhorne, a lady of fine culture, opened a school on West Lexington street, for young ladies, and was well patronized for about two years, when her husband, Dr. J. W. Langhorne, partaking of the great California epidemic, determined to embark for that Eldorado of the West.

One of the most successful enterprises in the interest of education, and one that told with marked results upon the community and especially upon the young ladies enjoying its advantages, was that of Miss Bettie T. Tillery. Mrs. T. was endowed with more than ordinary mental ability, cultivated and strengthened by education in all the branches usually taught in our best seminaries; possessed also of firmness of purpose, connected with kindness and amiability of temper; all these adorned with womanly modesty. She commanded not only the respect, but the love and devotion of the young ladies under her tuition and control. Her fine administrative ability contributed very much to her eminent success. Mrs. Tillery opened her school in the basement of the First Presbyterian church, on West Lexington street. Soon after, she purchased the property nearly opposite the church on South Osage street, and added largely to its accommodations, and in 1855 moved her school to that place and connected with it a boarding department. Mrs. T. aimed at no more extensive arrangements than such as she could personally supervise and control; hence, school was always as full as she desired it to be. It must not, however, be concluded that it was very much lim-

ited in its range of influence. On the contrary the boarding department was usually filled to its utmost capacity with pupils from a distance. Rarely has Western Missouri enjoyed such educational advantages as were afforded by this institution.

Like most of the private institutions of learning, especially those under the control of principals and teachers not in sympathy with the invasion of southern rights, this school was suspended during the war and Mrs. Tillery was banished from her home. When the war closed Mrs. T. returned, but so reduced in her resources that she was unable to afford the accommodations usually enjoyed in the institution. Having conducted the school for a few years longer, the position of first assistant in the public schools of the city was offered and accepted; which situation she continued to fill until 1876, when she resigned and went to Kentucky, where she still resides.

In 1869 Profs. W. A. and W. Buckner, former principals of Bourbon Female College, Paris, Kentucky, purchased at a cost of \$11,000 the property known as the McCauley property, in the western suburbs of the city, an eligible and commanding site on the Kansas City road, and on the line of the contemplated boulevard. The building was suitably enlarged, by the addition of wings, at a cost of \$4,500, making the whole cost of property and furniture nearly \$17,000.

With encouraging prospects, these enterprising young gentlemen opened their school in the fall of the same year. This school was from the first designed for a female school, and Messrs. Buckner, bringing to the institution ripe scholarship and large experience, could but command the patronage of an intelligent community. The faculty was composed of Profs. W. A. and W. Buckner, associate principals Mrs. H. S. Twyman, first assistant, and Miss Hattie Hutton, preparatory department.

The music department was under the instruction of Miss M. Gossine.

The session of 1870-71 opened with the same gentlemen as principals. Prof. Frank Smith, mathematics; Mrs. Smith, preparatory, and Miss M. Gossine, music.

The graduates this year were Misses Eva Mariner, Jessie Farrar and Nannie Ragan.

For the years 1871-2-3, the working principal, Prof. W. A. Buckner, having been called to the presidency of Lexington Christian Female College, Woodland College came under the control of Prof. A. E. Higgason. During this time young gentlemen were admitted to the classes.

At the opening of the session of 1873-4 Prof. W. A. Buckner again took charge of the school, as president, assisted by Mr. F. W. Smith, Mrs. C. B. Buckner and Miss Jessie Tipton.

The graduates were Misses Lizzie Mariner, Emma Ragan and Kate Ross.

1874-5. Faculty—Prof. W. A. Buckner, President; Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs. C. B. Buckner, assistants; Mrs. Sallie Price, music department.

1875-6. Faculty—Prof. W. A. Buckner, President; Mrs. C. B. Buckner, assistant; music, Prof. H. Schultz.

1876-7. Prof. W. A. Buckner, President; assistants, F. W. Allen and Miss Ida Gray; music, Miss Louise Hoffman.

Graduates: Misses Ida Gray, Kate Gibson, Linda Thomson, Louise L. Noland, Lula Waldo, Laura Moss, Emma Weitzel and Lula Stone.

1877-8. Faculty same as preceding.

Graduates: Misses Carrie Robinson, Alice M. Moore, Maud McVay, Lou. Hardin, Kate Buckner, Annie Oldham, Betta Frazier and Annie Wize.

1878-9. Faculty—Prof. W. A. Buckner, Mrs. C. B. Buckner, Miss Kate Buckner; music, Miss M. E. McGary.

In 1879 the institution was purchased by a stock company and organized as a mixed school for young ladies and gentlemen, with the following gentleman as

a board of trustees: Messrs. E. A. Hickman, J. S. Mott, J. P. Jones, Chas. E. Wilson, L. M. Sea, H. C. St. Clair, John Bryant, Jr., H. H. Noland, Alexander Procter and J. P. Alexander.

The officers of the board were Maj. E. A. Hickman, President; J. S. Mott, Vice-President; H. H. Noland, Secretary, and H. C. St. Clair, Treasurer.

The faculty consisted of the following: Alex. Procter, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Evidences of Christianity; J. W. Ellis, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Latin, Ancient and English Literature, and Dean of Faculty; H. Christopher, A. M., M. D., Professor of Natural Science, Natural History and Greek; W. A. Buckner, A. M., Professor of English branches and Astronomy; Maj. E. A. Hickman, Professor of Field Practice and Applied Mathematics; Miss Nellie Loar, instrumental and vocal music; Mrs. C. Buckner, primary department.

Graduates for 1880: Misses Nannie D. Cox, salutatory. Gertrude L. Beard, Martha Crenshaw, Lucy E. Crump, Louisa Farnish, Myra Gilkey, Lena G. Hardin, Lizzie H. Masters, Virginia White, salutatory. Mr. Alfred N. Gosset, valedictory.

At the close of the first session, Prof. Ellis retired and took possession and control of the flourishing Academy at Plattsburgh, Mo. The vacancy thus occurring, was filled by the appointment of Prof. C. R. Thomson, of Midway, Kentucky.

Miss Nellie Loar having resigned her position as teacher of music, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss Rosa Lee Wilhoite, of Louisville, Kentucky.

There has been inaugurated a school, which, with intelligent and liberal management, may prove a rich blessing to this broad, God favored western country.

In 1845, McDonald District No. 2, in the southwestern part of the county, in township forty-eight, range thirty-three, was organized into a High School, by Mr. Jefferson H. Johnson, of Hinds county, Mississippi, a gentleman of liberal education and endowed with a spirit of enterprise and progress. Devoted to the cause of education, and realizing the necessity of suitable accommodations for such an enterprise, he, on his own land, and at his own expense, the next year, erected suitable buildings, about one and a half miles from the original site, and a short distance north of the south line, of what is now Brooking township. In the fall of 1846, Mr. Johnson, as proprietor and head of the boarding department, opened the school under the title of Highland Academy. The first Principal was Mr. S. S. Woods, of New York, a man of superior scholarship and accomplishments, but soon developed a lack of administrative ability, and was discharged after a few months' service. The number of pupils was about forty. In this school were taught the higher branches of English, together with Latin and Greek. Prof. Woods was succeeded by Mr. Young, who, proving wholly incompetent to conduct the school, at his own suggestion, was relieved, and succeeded by Mr. Joseph Bledsoe, a gentleman of fine endowments, who had devoted himself to the profession of law; and having with great ability and success, conducted the Academy for five months, resigned, to enter upon the practice of the profession of his choice. The resignation of Mr. Bledsoe was much regretted by all the friends of this young and growing enterprise. Through all these discouragements the school was continued, and in 1846, Prof. J. H. Youley was induced to accept the position of Principal, than whom, perhaps, no better selection could have been made. Thoroughly conversant with all the departments of English and classical education; and endowed with eminent decision of character, and withal devoted to the profession of teaching, he was especially fitted to take charge of such an institution. His eminent qualifications being recognized, the school opened with fifty or sixty pupils, which number was soon augmented to

seventy or eighty of all grades, but chiefly of the higher. They came from several different States, north, as well as south. Prof. Youley continued to preside over the institution until 1849, when, having been called to a position at Camden Point, in Platte county, he resigned the trust, carrying with him the regret of the whole community.

In this school, were educated young men, who, in after life, became the most useful and influential citizens of the States, from which they came; among whom may be mentioned, of this county: J. T. Belt, J. L. Winchester, Hon. S. C. Ragan, N. L. Simpson, H. Clay, James Cogswell and Charles Cowherd; Reed and McGee, of Platte, James Payne, of Clay, Quincy and Thomas Mercer, of Hinds county, Miss., and R. and W. Forbes, of Nelson Co., Ky.

The failing health of Mr. Johnson, shortly after resulting in his death, lead to the suspension of the school. After his death, the property fell in other hands, and the school was not re-opened.

After the suspension of Highland Academy, the intelligent citizens of the same neighborhood, having enjoyed the blessing of a good school, and not altogether disposed to give up the good work, built a commodious school house, about one and a half miles southwest of Highland, which is now known as Union Point. A school was here opened under the direction and tuition of Mr. S. C. Ragan, a pupil of Highland. At this place, a good school has ever since been sustained. The school, however, about 1850 or 1851, was organized under the public school law, and has thus been conducted ever since.

An important enterprise connected with the educational interests of Jackson county, known as Independence High School, chiefly under the supervision and instruction of Prof. George S. Bryant, deserves especial notice. Some time in 1857 Prof. M. W. Miller opened a school for instruction in the higher branches in the southwestern part of the city. The accommodations being limited and wholly unsuited to the purpose, the friends of Prof. M. associated themselves in a stock company and erected the building still standing on the property adjoining that of Dr. John Bryant, Sr., where the school was conducted by Prof. M. until 1860. At this time George S. Bryant, having graduated with honors at Bethany College, Va., and the success of the school demanding assistance, went in as associate principal. The war ensuing a few months later, Prof. Miller, on account of his strong Southern proclivities, was forced to leave the county. He went to St. Louis, and is now one of the ward principals in that city. Mr. Bryant continued the conduct of the school after the war and until 1875. At this date he was chosen Principal of the Christian Female College at Columbia, Mo., and severed his connection with the school at Independence, and is still the popular and honored President of the above named college.

Independence High School has, perhaps with justice, been regarded as the school of the county. The writer of this sketch has had much to do with the schools of the county, and, as a general thing, has found the students of Independence High School better drilled and more thoroughly instructed than those of any other school in the county, and perhaps not excelled by any institution in the State.

In the summer of 1871 the corner stone of Independence Female College, on North Liberty street, was laid with masonic ceremonies, Grandmaster W. E. Whiting officiating, and Rev. M. M. Fisher, D.D., delivering the address.

This institution was founded by enterprising citizens in connection with the First Presbyterian Church of Independence. The following gentlemen constituted the first board of trustees: William Chrisman, A. Comingo, George P. Gates, Charles D. Lucas, G. W. Buchanan, John H. Taylor, William McCoy, John T. Smith, John McCoy.

The school opened with flattering prospects in the fall of 1871, and had in attendance during its first session eighty-three pupils. The faculty consisted of

Rev. M. M. Fisher, D.D., President; Miss M. Henderson, First Assistant; Miss Sadie Allen, Intermediate, and Miss Kate Buchanan, Preparatory. At the close of the first session, June, 1872, there were three graduates, Misses Velona Henderson, Annie Ralston and Mattie A. Wyatt. The music department was under the direction of Prof. H. Shultz, Mrs. M. Moulton and Mrs. M. Lucas Watson.

The session of 1873-4 was under the same faculty, and graduated six young ladies, Misses Hattie Colbern, Emma Farrar, Bettie Parberry, Laura Ragan, Susie Mariner and Maggie Chrisman.

In 1874 Prof. Strother, formerly President of St. Charles Female College, a gentleman of fine scholarship and much experience in teaching, succeeded Dr. Fisher in the presidency of the college, and brought to his assistance his accomplished lady, Mrs. S. Strother, and his daughter Miss Minnie Strother and Miss Ruffner in the preparatory department.

Mrs. Strother, Miss Neeb and Miss Bertha Strother had charge of the music department.

The graduates this year were Misses Ella Dent, Luella Mitchell, Marietta Garvin, Jennie McCoy, Lizzie Chiles, Minnie Waldo and Scottie Buchanan.

The session of 1875 opened with the same faculty.

The only graduate this year was Miss Mary Collins.

In the fall of 1875 Rev. J. E. Wheeler, formerly of Vicksburg, Miss., and latterly of Sedalia, Mo., a gentleman of accomplished scholarship and ability, having accepted the charge of the First Presbyterian Church, was chosen president, and in September opened the school, with Miss M. Clark, First Assistant, and Miss Lillie Treadway in the primary department.

Prof. Sherwood has charge of the music department.

Mrs. Harriet Groesbeck controlling the boarding department.

Owing to a change in the curriculum and management of the school, there were no graduates in 1876.

The session of 1876-7, under the control of the same faculty, with the exception of the primary department, which was efficiently conducted by Miss Annie Groesbeck.

Graduates in 1877: Misses Lora Cannon, Anna Pagsley, Maggie White, and Mamie Langhorne.

In 1877 the board secured the services of Prof. P. F. Witherspoon, of Pautotote, Mississippi, a gentleman of much experience in conducting Female Colleges in the South. Mr. Witherspoon entered the college in June, but not until September did he take full charge of the institution, at which time he opened with an encouraging roll of pupils and the following faculty:

Prof. P. F. Witherspoon, President.

Rev. J. E. Wheeler, mental and moral science.

Mrs. Witherspoon, elocution and history.

Miss Sue Myers, intermediate department.

Miss Anna Gordon, primary department.

Miss Caroline Stoll, German department.

Prof. B. F. Curtis, music department.

The graduates this session were: Misses Maggie Hollis, Ida H. Hope, Lizzie Lowe and Florence Perry.

The faculty for the session 1878-9 were Prof. P. F. Witherspoon, Rev. J. C. Wheeler, Mrs. W. Wheeler, Miss Jessie Farrar, Miss Ida Hope, and Miss Maggie Hollis.

Miss S. A. Smith, music. The graduates were Misses Mary Baird and Caroline Stoll.

The session of 1879-80 opened with the following faculty:

Prof. P. F. Witherspoon, President.

Rev. J. E. Wheeler.

Miss Nellie Epler.

Miss Mary Gentry.

Miss Caroline Stoll, German.

Miss S. A. Smith, music.

The graduates this year were Misses Lizzie Collins, Neddie Cowherd, Vena Henderson, Lillie Sampson, and Pauline Witherspoon.

During the vacation of 1880, the board re-organized the faculty, with the following appointments:

Prof. P. F. Witherspoon, president and professor of mental and moral science; Rev. A. Carroll, superintendent literary department and professor of ancient languages, science and mathematics; Mrs. Witherspoon, history, physiology and botany; Mrs. Helen M. Nash, modern languages and English literature; Miss Mary Fulton, preparatory department; Miss Evelyn Westlake, vocal and instrumental music; Mrs. H. C. Crysler, oil and portrait painting; Mrs. Witherspoon, wax and hair flowers, photochrome and Grecian painting; Miss Lila Carr, matron.

Rev. A. Carroll, having for several years conducted the Independence public schools, as superintendent, and more lately the schools of Olathe, Kansas, brought to the institute that literary culture and experience that give to the friends of the college assurance of large success. This institution has been founded with an outlay of about \$19,000. A liberality and devotion to the cause of education, and consequently to the best interests of the city and vicinity, on the part of the founders, so commendable, calls for coöperation and encouragement, on the part of a community so enlightened.

With Independence Female College, Woodland College, St. Mary's Seminary (afterward to be mentioned), and Independence public schools, Independence offers educational advantages unsurpassed by any city in the west.

St. Mary's Seminary, under the control of the Catholic Church, was built in 1878. The building is substantial and commodious, and well suited for the purposes for which it was built. It is located on North Liberty street.

This institution opened in the fall of 1878, with the following corps of instruction in the female department: Mother Vincent, Sister Mary Francis, Sister Bernadette, Sister Mary Gregory; Sister Mary Gougago, music; Sister Rose, male department. The above conducted the school for two years.

In 1880 the institution was placed under the control and instruction of the following corps of teachers in the female department: Mother Xavier, Sister Joseph, Sister Mary Austin, Sister Placide, Sister Cunagunda; Sister Seraphine, music; Sister Mida has control of the boys' department.

This institution opened with a full attendance in both departments, which patronage has continued to the present time, thus insuring success to the institution.

In addition to the above mentioned schools there have been several private schools, the history of which, at this present writing, could not be fully ascertained. Notable among these is that of a school for boys, conducted by Mr. John O. Buchanan. It is much to be regretted that so few facts regarding this school are accessible to the writer. Perhaps, for the time it continued in operation, there was no school more worthy to be remembered than this. Mr. Buchanan came from New York to this county at an early date and taught several schools in different parts of the county, and in 1846 or 1847 located in Independence and occupied the building originally built for the Independence Female Seminary, in the southern part of the city. This was a school for boys. But where facts are so meager it must suffice to mention them, with such remarks as we are fully persuaded are reliable. The writer was well acquainted with Mr. Buchanan and has ever esteemed him as an able instructor of youth in the common branches.

We regret very much that, owing to the want of proper records, so little can

be learned at this date concerning the first organization of schools under the common school laws. All that can be learned rests upon the recollection of the old citizens interested in this cause, paramount to all others save that of the church of Christ.

From the best information derived from this source, it is certain that there were organized districts, with schools and teachers, as early as 1842. In 1841, the citizens of township 48, range 32, with a spirit of progress worthy each man, conceived the idea of availing themselves of the privileges and advantages vouchsafed by the Government, and took the preliminary steps to organize a district school, which is believed to be the first common school district in the county. This organization was completed in 1842. The Hon. Alvin Brooking, John Minir and Ben. Thomson composed the first board and Jas. H. Thomas was the first teacher. The school house was built on the southwest quarter of section 27, township 49, range 32.

In the same year another district was organized in township 47, range 29, of which David Harris was the first teacher. This was in what is now called Van Buren township, and was numbered 6, from which we reasonably conclude that there were five previously organized. It is probable, however, that these were all organized during the same year. In 1838 the Legislature revised the school laws, and, from the superior provisions offered, doubtless a spirit of progress in this direction was aroused in the minds of the people which awoke them to a sense of their best interests and the advantages of a system that looked to the education of the masses. The school house in the last mentioned district was built on the southeast quarter of section 29, township 47, range 29. It was a log structure and remained until 1861; at this date having the same stove that warmed the fingers and toes of the little sovereigns who there secured the foundation of their future usefulness. We are assured by the rural bard, who was a citizen of this district at the time of its organization, that the said stove is good for at least twenty years longer.

From this time onward districts continued to multiply, adding more or less every year to the number. These schools, however, having no supervision, it is not remarkable that the advance was slow. It must not be inferred that the unorganized territory was destitute of all means of education. On the contrary, in many districts where the population was sufficiently dense, might be found good schools—some taught in the "old log school house," and others in buildings more pretentious. The people, having no one whose business it was to visit their schools, explain the law to the people, and to set the system before them with all its advantages, were prone to hold on to the old system of "pay schools." Under the system in operation at this time, the teachers were examined by a commission—usually the township directors who gave the certificates.

The first County Commissioner of whose acts we have any record, was Mr. Wm. Chrisman, at present one of the banking firm of the banking house of Chrisman, Sawyer & Co. From the record we infer that he was appointed to the office in 1853. For that year twenty-six districts reported. The enumeration of children, thus reported, amounted to 1,981. The apportionment of public funds amounted to bank dividend, \$1,278.99; county revenue, \$1,755.56; total, \$3,034.35. In addition to this there was apportioned to districts not reporting \$734.90, making the whole amount of public funds for that year \$3,767.25. Installment not given.

In 1854 Mr. Chrisman reports 4,853 children enumerated, with an enrollment of 1,229. This year fifty-three districts reported, giving an average enrollment of twenty-three to the district.

In 1855 examinations of thirty-seven teachers are recorded, but no grade given. Enumeration 4,339. No enrollment given.

In 1856 Mr. John O. Buchanan succeeded to the office of County Commis-

sioner. The only word recorded, other than the examination of teachers, during his continuance in office, is the enumeration of children, which amounted to 4,931. The number of districts reporting, fifty nine.

In November, 1857, W. L. Bone, Esq., was appointed County Commissioner. The record, of this administration, is much more full and satisfactory than that of any previous commissioner. In 1858, together with the last two months of 1857, certificates were granted to seventy-four teachers. The enumeration of children of school age amounted in 1857 to 5,110. Enrollment not recorded. The amount of public funds disbursed was as follows: Township fund, \$2,598.97; county fund, \$743.00; State fund, \$3,577.00; total, \$6,918.97. The enumeration of children for 1858 was 5,539. The distribution of public funds, not given.

For 1859 the number of certificates recorded was only forty-nine. The report to State Superintendent shows the following facts: Number of districts, seventy; enumeration, 5,677; money disbursed, —; township fund, \$2,150.00; State fund, \$3,860.00; county fund, \$2,085.00.

At this date the records fail, and we have no certain knowledge of facts connected with the history of public schools, until 1862. At this date it appears that one worthy County Clerk, John R. Swearingen, was appointed County Commissioner. How long he held the office, or what was done, during his administration, appears not on the record, save a few items with regard to district government, of no public interest.

From a single item, we find that after this time, Prof. Wm. Taylor served as County Commissioner; but as to date of appointment or length of term of service, or what was done, we have no record. 1866 Mr. W. J. Shav. seems to have acted as County Commissioner, as there is a record of the examination of a few teachers, but nothing more.

In November, 1867, Prof. Geo. S. Bryant was elected commissioner; and this seems to have been the first election of County Commissioner, by the people. The only record left by Prof. Bryant, is that of the examination of 125 teachers, between November 1, 1867, and the close of 1868.

In November, 1868, at the general election, Prof. D. I. Caldwell, without solicitation on his part, was elected County Commissioner, and continued to perform the duties of the office until January 1st, 1871.

According to his report to the State Superintendent, there were at that time eighty-two districts, in addition to the city schools of Kansas City, Independence and Westport. Total number of teachers in the county, 103; total enumeration of children, 12,379; total enrollment, 5,293; number of months taught, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$; average salary of teachers per month: males, \$50.50, females \$36.00; estimated value of property, \$100,000. Previous to the administration of Prof. Caldwell, the schools of the county had not been visited, whilst required by the law, to visit all the districts in the county; yet the time allowed for this work, together with his office work, examination of teachers, etc., was only sixty days. The consequence was that he failed to visit half the districts in the county. He visited enough, however, to find out that there was a number of schools where good work was being done. An additional fact was also fixed firmly in his mind, viz: that intelligent, faithful supervision was the life of the system. The limited visitation which the commissioner was able to do, in the time adopted, infused new life and vigor into the work, and public schools, all over the county, were greatly improved. The work was better done; the children became more interested; and the people estimated their schools at an increased value.

During the year 1869-70 the number of districts had increased to eighty-six—the number of teachers the same as the preceding year. Total enumeration, as far as reported, 12,400; total enrollment 7,461. The above enumeration and enrollment embraced the cities. Average salaries of teachers: males, \$46.80;

females, \$41.58. Total valuation of school property, including cities, \$150,000.

In the letter of County Superintendent to State Superintendent, the following facts and suggestions were stated: "The cause of common schools has steadily increased in interest and in favor with the people. The handsome, commodious school-houses—most of which are fitted up with patent desks and good blackboards, and some with globes, maps, charts, blocks, etc.—all are evidence of great interest on the part of the people. Another, and perhaps a better evidence, is the demand for a higher grade of teachers.

"In as large and populous a county as Jackson, and where the school officers—township and local—are so little acquainted with the law and the duties of their offices, and where the law itself is so vague and unsatisfactory, there is a great deal of work of which the County Superintendent can make no note or record, which, however, requires many little 'scraps' of time, and which, in the aggregate, make quite an item.

"In a few weeks I shall leave the office. Permit me, respectfully, to suggest to you, as State Superintendent, and through you to the Legislature, that the office of County Superintendent, at least in Jackson county, should be a salaried office, the salary at least fifteen hundred dollars.

"The enlightened judgment and skill of the city superintendents and boards in the organization and management of the public schools under their direction, have done much toward rendering the cause popular. The qualifications of teachers is about what it has been, not up to the demand, nor what it ought to be.

"The great obstacles to the success of the public school system are prejudice and a want of interest on the part of many good citizens, but especially of the school officers. I am happy to say, however, that these are slowly but surely passing away.

D. I. CALDWELL,

County Superintendent, Jackson County, Mo."

TO HON. T. A. PARKER,
State Superintendent.

At the general election in 1870 Prof. Caldwell having declined a re-nomination, Mr. John E. Hale was elected County Superintendent, and administered the office for two years. From his first annual report for 1870-71 we gain the following facts: Number of districts 93, besides Kansas City, Independence, Westport, Lee's Summit and Lone Jack, organized under the special act. There were employed during the year, winter and summer terms, 156 teachers; total enumeration 14,310; total enrollment 10,062; average salary of teachers per month, males \$61.00; females \$41.00; estimated value of school property \$223,357.

The report, embracing the work of 1871-72, shows as follows: enumeration, whites 13,627; colored 776; total 14,703; enrollment 9,656; number of teachers 137.

In the fall of 1872 Prof. Caldwell, at the general election, was again called up to take charge of the office of County Superintendent.

The annual report for 1872-73 shows the following facts: The enumeration and enrollment, as reported, were very imperfect, the former amounting to 14,343—the latter 9,861; number of districts 100; number of teachers 151; average salary per month, males \$47.68; females \$39.04; total valuation of school property \$208,538.

The report for 1873-74 embraces the following statistics: enumeration 15,381; teachers 158; average salary per month, males \$61.55; females \$40.96; total valuation of school property \$253,378.

In the annual letter to the State Superintendent for this year, we find the following:

"I am gratified to be able to report a healthy progress in the following re-

spects: an increased demand for teachers of a higher grade; an increased interest on the part of the people and the manner in which the township and sub-district officers discharge their several duties; but especially in the improved methods of teaching, giving more life and cheerfulness to the school-room. I might also mention, as another encouraging feature indicative of progress, the fact that, whilst there has ever lurked in the bosom of a number of the people of the county an antipathy to the whole policy of public schools, there is a giving away of opposition, and many former opposers are now earnest advocates of the system.

Having been for many years, a sincere and earnest advocate for the education of the masses, I am more than gratified to find the system so nearly a complete success. This county is now dotted all over, as previously remarked, with commodious, comfortable school houses. There is not a neighborhood, where the children do not enjoy the privilege of a primary education, from four to ten months in the year. Much of this, I am sure, is the result of the efficient work of the county superintendency.

In comparing the grade of teachers four years since, with those of the present year, I am pleased to find a difference of from twelve to fifteen per cent in favor of the latter.

The city schools, organized under the special act, are an honor to the county, and some of them, in their appointments, second to none in the State. I trust, that I may, without any seeming favoritism, allude especially to the schools of Kansas City, under the intelligent and scholarly superintendence of Prof. John R. Phillips, whose energy, aided by an intelligent board, has brought the schools of this young but growing city, to a degree of efficiency, little inferior, if not equal, to any in the west. The corps of teachers, from the Primary to the High School, is of the best material that good wages can command. Their school buildings and furniture are at once a wonder to strangers and an ornament to the city, as well as an honor to the wisdom, energy and perseverance of the board.

I might also speak in complimentary terms of the schools in Independence, Westport, Lee's Summit and Lone Jack.

It may here be remarked, that, from 1866 to 1874, the public schools were under the supervision of a county superintendent, whose business, in addition to the common duties of examining teachers, and gathering statistics for the annual report, was to visit and examine the schools, deliver lectures on education, etc. In 1874, the office of county commissioner was restored, the duties of which were the same as above, with the exception of visiting and examining schools. This was a great mistake on the part of the Legislature, and its results were soon marked in the efficiency and consequent decline in the grades of schools.

The report of the county commissioner for 1874-5, shows the enumeration to be 16,353. Number of teachers, 162. Statistics of this year are unavailable. For 1876-7, the statistics are more complete. Enumeration was so changed as to include only those between six and twenty, instead of those between five and twenty-one. The enumeration consequently, instead of being proportionately increased, was only 16,839. Enrollment, 9,399. Number of teachers employed during the year, 194. Average cost per day, .06 $\frac{9}{100}$ cents. Receipts public funds, \$23,543.91. District tax, \$116,512.55. Total, \$140,056.46. Total expenditures, including teacher's wages, incidentals, fuel, etc, \$86,590.26. Past indebtedness, \$58,760.64.

The report for 1877-8, shows a total enumeration of 18,878. Total enrollment, 9,361. Total number of teachers employed during the year, 205. Amounts received, public funds, \$23,696. District tax, \$130,307.97. Average salary of teachers per month, males, \$45.44. Females, \$42.70. Expenditures: Teachers' wages, \$63,106.85. Fuel, repairs and incidentals, \$10,576.03. Building, \$960.00. Defraying past indebtedness, \$43,853.57.

Commissioner's report for 1878-9 shows the following statistics: Enumeration, 19,480. Enrollment, 11,885. Average cost per day, .07 cents. Teachers employed, 223. Average salary per month, males, \$66.88. Females, \$37.58. Receipts, including cash on hand and money from all sources, \$139,958.76. Total expenditures, \$149,177.86.

The annual report for 1879-80 develops a large increase in the number of children of school age, in the county. Total enumeration, 23,726. Enrollment, 12,486. Number of teachers, males, 84. Females, 154. Total, 238. Average salary per month, males, \$43.79. Females, \$38.58. Average cost per day, .07 cents. Value of school property, \$250,840.75. Total receipts, including cash on hand, \$173,858.45. Total expenditures, including past indebtedness, \$123,037.32.

The above includes all the work under the public school system, as far as recorded, to the last report made.

It will be readily observed, that the educational facilities have kept pace with the wonderful increase in population. The increase in the population of the county for the last ten years, will be found to be about 49.5 per cent, while the increase in the number of teachers employed will amount to a small fraction less than 69.0 per cent.

The people of Jackson county have ever been awake to the importance of education; and while some parties, sectional or denominational, may claim to be paragons in this the paramount interest in all sects and in all parties, it will be found that Jackson county, in her educational history, gives a flat denial to any such assumption. The people as a people, without any reference to sects or parties, have ever been ready to second every effort looking to the better education of the masses.

The schools organized under the special act for cities, towns and villages deserves a special notice; notable, those of Kansas City and Independence.

In 1866, the people of Independence—the city at that time including what is known as Gilpin town, together with the territory north to the river—held a meeting and resolved to organize the city into a school district under the special law. September 4th an election was held, and the following gentlemen elected as a board of directors: Wm. Chrisman, Jacob Leader, Wm. McCoy, Jacob May, Peter Winters and U. P. Bennett. These gentlemen were soon qualified, and resolved to open a school for the primary branches, fixing the salaries of teachers as follows: superintendent, per month, \$100; 1st principal, \$75; assistants, \$50. Very liberal salaries, certainly. It was resolved to have one school for whites to be taught in the Anderson building, on Rock street, near the M. E. Church; and one for colored children in the German church in the southeast part of the city. The teachers employed were Rev. Jasper A. Smith, superintendent, Paul Glove, 1st assistant, Miss Sue Leader, in city proper and Miss Lucy J. Bennett in Gilpin town. Mr. Wm. Byrne was principal of the colored school.

The first enumeration amounted to 1152. The president of the board and superintendent were authorized to increase the number of teachers as necessity required; also to appoint the teachers so added.

In 1867, Mr. Geo. F. Thomson was employed at a salary of \$75 for a month to teach in the basement of the Presbyterian church on Lexington street.

In March of this year the board purchased of the Rev. W. H. Lewis, the Female Seminary building and grounds, at a cost of \$11,000 to be paid in three annual installments. Thus having incurred heavy indebtedness, in addition to that of teachers salaries, incident to the want of a levy the previous year, the board now ordered a levy of \$5,000 to pay the current expenses of this and the next year, together with a further sum of \$5,000 to pay their indebtedness.

This is a clear indication of the liberality of the board, and the determination to establish a first-class school.

In May, 1867, the school—whites—took possession of the seminary building, where the school has ever since been conducted, except for a few years, the board allowed the Catholics to fit up two rooms in the old Catholic church, at their own expense, for the Catholic children. While the teachers were members of the Catholic church, they were chosen by the board and as much under the supervision and control of the superintendent and board as any room in the main building. In 1874, however, the arrangements being unsatisfactory to some members of the board as well as to a large number of the citizens, they were abolished and the schools transferred to the main building.

In July, the salaries of the teachers were readjusted, and the superintendent allowed \$1200 per annum; 1st assistant \$800; and all others \$400, except the teacher at Gilpin town who was allowed \$500.

For the session of 1867-8, Rev. J. A. Smith was continued as superintendent, Prof. A. Carroll, 1st assistant, with Misses Lucy J. Bennett, Sue Leader, Clara B. Allen, Mary Wardell, and Mrs. R. F. Thomas, completing the corps of teachers for the whites; and Harriet L. Alivard and Mrs. Ellen J. Wilson had charge of the colored school, while Mr. James Rice and Miss Mary Ward conducted the Catholic school, and Mr. Wm. Kennedy had charge of the school in Gilpin town. In October 1867, Misses Isa Dodd and M. E. Hampton were added to the corps of teachers. Miss Isa Dodd has continued to occupy, with credit, the same room in the school from that date to the present, and is now the only teacher who has continuously occupied a position all the time from her first appointment. She now fills the place of 1st assistant.

Mrs. Thomas occupied her position from the date of her appointment until the close of the term of 1879-80.

During the fall of 1867, Prof. Smith was requested, by the board, to deliver a course of lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry, and Prof. Carroll was requested to give a series of vocal concerts by the scholars. It was also proposed by the board that a class be formed for instruction in the theory and practice of teaching. It was further resolved by the board that the Congressional Teachers Institute be requested to hold their next session at Independence. These measures all manifest a wide-awake and intelligent interest in the cause of education, and in the elevation of the standard of moral and intellectual culture.

In 1868, Prof. Carroll was promoted to the superintendency of the city schools. Prof. Carroll was eminently qualified for the work. Through many difficulties surrounding his boyhood and youth, he succeeded in cultivating a naturally good intellect; but especially is he adapted to work of supervision of schools, through his systematic and discriminating methods of thought. Quick in discernment, as well as firm and decided in his judgment, and kind in the administration of discipline, he was an eminent success as superintendent. He continued to conduct and control the school until 1873.

In the summer of 1873, Prof. A. E. Higgason succeeded Prof. Carroll, as superintendent. Prof. Higgason is a Virginian by birth, and a graduate in 1860, of Bethany College, in that State. He came to Independence in 1871, and was associated with Prof. G. S. Bryant, in the Independence High Schools. In 1872-3 he had charge of Woodland College, and the next fall took charge of the Independence public schools, which position he still retains.

Prof. Higgason has developed fine executive ability, as well as aptness. Devoted to the cause of education, and thoroughly imbued with a spirit of progress, with discrimination of judgment, and skill in organization and drill, he has proved himself worthy of the trust committed to him.

The public schools of Independence having been mostly under an intelligent working board, superintended by intelligent, working superintendents and teachers, have taken rank among the best schools of the West. Ample provision has been made for competent instruction for all children, both white and colored;

thus adding to the testimony above given, to the devotion of the people of Jackson county, of all parties, to the education of the masses. Let the people of other States, who have been duped and frightened by lying magazines and other publications, come and examine for themselves, and it will be found that the grade of teachers, the appearance, comfort and convenience of the school houses and fixtures, as well as devotion to the efficiency and success of the schools, on the part of the people, no part of the Union will take precedence to Jackson county, Missouri. The work done in Kansas City and Independence will compare favorably with that of Boston or any other city in the Union. Many of the country districts are doing a work which, if more extensively known, would command commendation from intelligent educators.

The following report was made to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, November 1, 1866, by County Superintendent, W. J. Shaw :

DEAR SIR:—Were the school interests of Jackson county in as flourishing a condition as her wealth and natural resources should indicate, I would take more pleasure in penning, and you would be more highly gratified in perusing this letter. It is anything, sir, but a pleasant duty to make a just statement of educational matters as they stood at the time of the adoption of the late law ; but the approaching future under the new order of things begins to mantle brightly over the gloom.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The school buildings of our county are, as a general thing, very inferior structures, chiefly log, and permitted, during the war, to get much out of repair. Occasionally, however, is found a more substantial brick or frame building, and there are some five notable exceptions in the way of seminaries or colleges. I have considered it strange that our agricultural community are, on the whole, better than our towns and cities supplied with school structures. For example : Independence, with its 1,052 children to educate, has but one public school house, located in one of its additions, and Kansas City has none of which I am aware. Independence and Kansas City, however, had their seminaries for the education of such in the community as could afford to pay. Such facts induce the conclusion that it has been held wise in Missouri conservative policy not to educate the poor ; and the old imperfect system, while it gave a mite of state patronage behind which the moneyed aristocracy could hide their worst designs, proved a fitting instrument to accomplish the object. In September our citizens of Independence adopted the special act, and elected as a board of instruction progressive men, who, entering spiritedly upon their task, have accomplished everything that could be immediately hoped for. Houses have been rented, qualified teachers employed, and to-day, six school rooms are filled to overflowing and the number of scholars daily increasing. About twenty-eight sub-districts in the county have organized under the law. Besides these, a number of private or *select* schools have been put in operation, as well in the city as in the county, generally under the auspices of men who with difficulty can *scratch* their own names, yet affirm "they will school their own children before they will send to a man who will take the oath of loyalty." Such opposition, however, must shortly cease. The wedge has been entered in Jackson county, and will accomplish its work.

So far as I can learn, there is no school furniture in Jackson county worthy the name ; nor apparatus of any kind. These things, I am assured by many of the boards, will be obtained when the opportunity for raising money by taxes comes round. Our boards have shown a disposition generally to pay teachers liberal salaries ; but I have found it difficult to supply the demand for good teachers. With one or two exceptions, those certificates by me have held the third

and fourth grades. I have adopted for teachers a periodical written examination; for schools none, as they have been in operation but a few weeks.

Our county institute has been convened but once, and was then adjourned until the completion of school organizations in the county. There are now materials out of which to organize an effective association.

The reports of schools officers have been necessarily incomplete; for that, in this county at least, there have been very few public schools in operation since the inception of the war.

In the matter of the education of the colored people, there are prejudices to overcome, and such influences have been brought to bear upon it as made it difficult, for some time, to obtain a person with sufficient nerve to undertake the duty of instruction in this city. It has, however, been accomplished, and a fine school is in operation. I know of no place in the county where they are of sufficient numbers to make school privileges practicable.

The school interests of Kansas City never have, and probably will not thrive under their special act. Such of the citizens to whom I have spoken on the subject seem to realize the fact, and would doubtless, on its repeal, support the adoption of the general act for towns and cities. The success of the school system in our county, as throughout the State, doubtless depends in a great measure upon the election. Should the progressive party fail, from the disposition manifested by our local conservative leaders, it will be uprooted or rendered ineffective in its administration. That such may not be its fate, is the wish of

Yours, respectfully,

WM. J. SHAW,
County Superintendent.

The Jackson County Teachers Institute was organized in 1868. It held its second session at Lee's Summit, October 25th to 29th, at which the following instructions were presented:

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to the citizens of Lee's Summit and vicinity for the manifestation of their support of the public schools of Jackson county, and their very hospitable entertainment of the teachers in attendance.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the Baptist Church, who have so kindly tendered to the institute the use of their house of worship.

Resolved, That Superintendent Hale, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, receive the thanks of this institute for return tickets.

Resolved, That we, the teachers of common schools of Jackson county, regard the attendance at the institutes as imperative and obligatory.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to assign conductors before the close of this session, for the different class exercises, and essayists for the next session of the institute.

Resolved, That we recognize in the public school system of the State, an educational system well calculated to meet the wants of the greater number, and, therefore, worthy of our earnest support.

Resolved, That as an organization dependent upon and growing out of our public school system, we will stand by our public school officers in their efforts to secure to the public a more general, thorough and efficient organization throughout the county.

CORNELL CRYSLER,
C. W. LITSINGER,
J. S. DAVIS,

Committee.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, with the exception of the sixth, on which a discussion arose, opened by Mr. Carroll, who took strong grounds in

favor of public schools, bringing forward a vast array of facts and figures in support of the resolution.

It having been previously announced that any person in the audience might take part in the discussion, Mr. Yantis, of Lee's Summit, in reply to Mr. Carroll, denied that "the State should educate the children of the State." He did not believe that common school education was cheaper—did not think the burden was equalized. With regard to religion and politics, he thought politics was in the system, from the Superintendent downward. He complimented the teachers present, but "was down on the whole system."

President Caldwell agreed in part with Mr. Carroll, but spoke against the resolution. The system in our community was forced upon us, and does not meet the wants of the people. The school law was imperfect, and the County Superintendent has only advisory powers in case of dispute. There was too little religion in the schools: for he had not yet found the Bible used as a textbook. But we have the new system and should make the best of it.

Rev. Mr. Bright next spoke. Considered the system wholly unrepugnant, and, further, as a Missourian, he was not in favor of it. He thought the public schools ignored religion and that therefore, as in Germany, they will foster infidelity. The only safe method was to place the schools in the hands of those who had the moral interest of the community in their care. He was opposed to the whole system.

Mr. Cryslar was astonished that a minister of the Gospel and County Superintendent should oppose the system and not suggest a remedy. After some stirring remarks on the prejudices against the system, he proposed a plan for remedying the defects.

Mr. Caldwell, in reply, stated that he was pledged to try to make the system work, and cared not where it came from; was in favor of the education of the masses, but still contended that the school system, in its plan and working, was very imperfect.

J. A. Blair, of Lee's Summit, replied to the charge that the public school system was unrepugnant, and wanted to know when Missouri would be ready for the system, if not ready now. If the system is imperfect, it is our duty to try to correct it.

The following view of Jackson county schools was furnished the Independence *Sentinel* by Mr. D. I. Caldwell, December 24, 1870:

Permit me to occupy a small space in your excellent paper, to make a few remarks with regard to the public schools in Jackson county. I am happy to say that the public schools, for the most part, are in a hopeful condition. That is, they are improving. The system is becoming better understood. The people are taking more interest in the subject. The law has been improved a little. A better grade of teachers are occupying the school houses. The school houses are better, and better furnished. Altogether the whole machine is in a better condition than formerly. All we want for a complete success, is a little change in some parts of the law, and more efficiency on the part of the school officers. I am sorry to say they are too little interested in the matter of reports. Facts that are of vital interest to the complete working of the system are often not reported without trouble on the part of the County Superintendent. This is a great drawback; and much of the opposition to the system, is the result of an improper understanding of its workings; and this depends mainly upon the efficiency of the officers, township and local. For the want of proper statistical reports, I am unable to give a full and complete report of the facts. But as I have said above, the condition of the schools is gratifying. The following is a summary of my annual report to the State Superintendent:

Whole number of children between five and twenty-one	12,500
Whole number enrolled in public schools	7,530
Number of teachers	140
Number of school houses	102
Value of school houses	\$197,529
Value of furniture, apparatus, &c.	14,546

During the last year, there has been an increase in the demand for teachers of a high grade; an evidence of progress and elevation in the grade of schools.

The public schools in Kansas City, under the judicious and intelligent management of Prof. J. R. Phillips, have attained to a position, that challenges the respect, if not the indorsement, of their most violent opponents. In Independence, Prof. Carroll, by his untiring energy, and the co-operation of an intelligent board, has placed the schools under his superintendence, upon a footing, not inferior to any schools of the same grade in the State. Not having had the opportunity and pleasure of visiting the public schools at Westport and Lee's Summit, I cannot speak so confidently of their condition. But from what I have learned from members of the boards, and from what I know of the teachers engaged in those schools, I feel warranted in saying, that their success is worthy the generous liberality of those, who have furnished such commodious and comfortable buildings and such suitable furniture, as are to be found at each of these thriving little cities.

Any report of the educational statistics, of our county, would be incomplete without something being said of the several private enterprises in the county. To go into detail would make this communication too long. In Kansas City there are six such schools, and in Independence two: all of them worthy the very liberal patronage they enjoy. These schools employ twenty-seven teachers, and have enrolled 1,014 pupils, making the whole number of children in school, in the county, 8,544.

About to retire from the superintendency of public schools in Jackson county, permit me to thank you for the prompt and generous support you have always given me, in my efforts to render the public school system a success and to give to the public, schools worthy of their support. Permit me, also, to bespeak for my worthy successor in office, the same kindness and co-operation. And, in conclusion, permit me to say, that I trust your pen and your tongue may ever be ready to plead the cause of popular education.

Respectfully,

D. I. CALDWELL,

County Superintendent.

The following address was issued to the citizens of Jackson county in the interests of her public schools, by the County Commissioner of schools, March 26th, 1881.

To the Legal Voters: In a few days you will be called upon to re-adjust your boards by the election of one or more directors, and to consider the interests of your several districts in all matters pertaining to the efficient running of your schools for the next year.

I have frequently been asked the question, "Who are qualified voters?" The general question is settled by the Constitution, in Art. viii. sec. 2. "Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth who may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States according to law, not less than one year or more than five years before he offers to vote, who is over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections by the people.

"First, He shall have resided in the State one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers his vote.

"*Second*, He shall have resided in the county, city or town where he shall offer his vote at least sixty days immediately preceding the election."

The only difficulty with regard to the above provision is, whether the sixty days residence applies to school districts. I am happy to say that the State superintendent, whose legal adviser is the attorney-general of the State, sustains me in my decision that it does apply to the school districts. I may also add that this decision is concurred in by the best legal talent of the country, including those who helped to make the constitution. No one, then, has any right to vote at the annual meeting who has not resided in the district at least sixty days immediately preceding that meeting. All such have a right to vote on any of the questions usually considered at the annual meeting, and enumerated in section 7031, School Laws.

There are, however, certain questions that may be considered at special meetings, such as the increase of levy for school purposes, or for erection of school houses; in these cases none but tax payers can vote. A tax payer has been defined to be a man who has a tax receipt or is on the assessor's books, liable to pay taxes.

With this question settled, permit me to suggest the importance of selecting the best men in your district for directors. I do not mean best men so far as honesty and morality are concerned, but men, in addition to those things, who will best discharge the duties of the office.

This is a very important and responsible office. Every good citizen will not make a good director. He should be a man of sound judgment, interested in the success of the school, of fair education, of fair business qualifications and experience, and withal willing to make some sacrifice for the benefit of all.

The trust committed to a school board is a serious trust. The people's money is under their control and management, as well as the higher and more sacred interest, the proper instruction of your children.

To the directors and others, I would say, see well to the exercise of the prerogatives intrusted to you by the people. Do all things according to law. Let no warrant be issued except by order of the board, met and organized as a board. If possible, every member should have notice of each meeting; otherwise, I doubt the legality of any business transacted. See that every act of the board be recorded by the clerk, especially for the issue of a warrant for the payment of money, however small the amount.

In the selection of a teacher, the board should be very careful as to qualifications. A certificate of good grade is not the only criterion of qualification. While I would say that a certificate of a low grade, as a general rule, is sufficient reason for the rejection of an applicant. Yet there are a few every year who are examined for the first time, and consequently are not expected to obtain as good certificates as teachers of age and experience, and yet make successful teachers; but these are the exceptions, and their success is the result of application, study and a determination to succeed. The general rule is good scholarship for good teachers. The means of Normal instruction are in the reach of all who desire to qualify themselves. We have Kirksville and Warrensburg Normal schools supported by the State. Also a normal class at Woodland College and one at the Independence Female College, under the instruction of Prof. Carroll, a gentleman of large experience in this kind of work. Besides these means, we have a number of excellent educational journals, devoted to the instruction of teachers in all the departments of their work. So that there is no excuse for the want of qualification. I would, as a general rule, discourage the employment of a teacher who does not expect to make teaching his profession. See to it, then, that all applicants for positions are those who have availed themselves of the best means at command to prepare them for their work. A young man looking to the law or medicine, as a profession, or mechanics as the business of his life, not only

studies his profession as a science, but its practical work. As a mechanic studies how to prepare and fit his work, so ought a teacher to study the art of organization and will of his pupils.

Again, the people and the boards as such should see to it, at the annual meeting, that the District Clerk is prepared to make a report that will show all the work of the school, and has made his settlement with the County Treasurer, and can give accurately the receipts and expenditures for the year. Then will his report to the county commissioner show a clean balance.

These suggestions are eminently important to every citizen who feels any interest in the success of our public school system. There has been a manifestly increased interest, and consequent improvement in all these matters suggested in the last few years, and I trust the day is not far distant when the whole business of running the public schools will be such as we shall not be ashamed for the State Superintendent and Legislature to see; and when the County Commissioner shall be enabled to make such a report as shall be an honor to the intelligence and business qualifications of the school officers of our county.

To the clerks of districts, I would say and urge that, in making your reports to the annual meeting and County Commissioner, you should hunt up every item of expense, and see that the receipts and expenditures balance exactly, and then your commissioner can with pride report your work to the State Superintendent.

Respectfully,

D. I. CALDWELL,
County Commissioner.

CHAPTER XIII.

MORMONS IN JACKSON COUNTY.

An Authentic and Impartial History from the Foundation of the Church—A Sketch of the Life of Joseph Smith the Prophet—The Book of Mormon—The Rapid Growth of the Church—They Come to Jackson County, Mo., in July, 1831—The "Morning and Evening Star"—Difficulties Arising Between the Saints and Gentiles—The Saints Assemble for Protection—Several Deadly Encounters—The Saints Driven Into Clay County—Documentary Evidence of Unlawful Violence—The Subsequent Action of the Mormons in Missouri, and their Final Expulsion from the State.

A very prominent feature of the early history of Jackson county was the trouble between the Mormons and other citizens during 1831 and 1832, which led to the expulsion of the former from the county during the latter part of the year 1832. This sect was brought into existence on the 6th day of April, 1830, near Manchester, New York. The first society consisted of six persons—Joseph Smith, Sr., Joseph Smith, Jr., Hyrum Smith, Samuel Smith, Oliver Cowdrey and Joseph Knight. The three Smiths last mentioned were brothers, and sons of Joseph Smith, Sr., and Joseph Smith, Jr., was the the reputed author of the new faith, and is the prophet of Mormon history.

This Smith family came from Vermont, where Joseph, Jr., was born at Sharon, in Windsor county, December 23, 1805. They are represented by their neighbors, both in Vermont and New York, to have been a shiftless, worthless family. The parents are represented as having been dishonest, unreliable, ignorant and superstitious, and the sons seem to have inherited all these peculiarities. A part of the business of the father was that of "water witch," in which capacity he went about the country with a hazel rod divining where water could be found

by digging wells, by the writhings of the rod when held in the hands in a peculiar manner.

Young Joseph is reported to have been a wild, reckless boy, dishonest, untruthful and intemperate. As he grew toward adult age he adopted his father's profession of water-witching, and afterward added to it the more practical business of digging the wells he thus located. While in this capacity he discovered a smooth, round stone of peculiar shape while digging a well for a Mr. Chase near Manchester. This he adopted as a "pup stone," and pretended that by placing it in his hat in a peculiar way it had the miraculous power of revealing to him where lost and stolen articles could be found, and he then added this to his previous miraculous business of water-witchery.

During the decade from 1820 to 1830 a great religious revival swept over the country, and gave rise to the phenomena known as "jerks." This excitement raged greatly in western New York and in the neighborhood of the Smiths. Joseph, Jr., and some of his sisters and brothers became converted at one of the revivals, but Joseph was greatly vexed in spirit by the uncertainty as to which of the sects was the right one. He became a constant reader of the Bible for a time, but subsequently fell again into his old ways, and later events indicate that he fell also into some new ones, which have extended the peculiarities of his nature much beyond the sphere of his personal influence and beyond the period of his time. He put forth the claim that in September, 1823, God sent messengers to him to say that he was forgiven for his sins. Again in 1826 he claimed an angel visited him with the information that in the hill Cumorah, not far from Manchester, were hidden certain golden plates which he was to unearth and translate. These plates were exhumed in September, 1826, as Joseph represents it, "with a mighty display of celestial machinery," and were delivered by the angels to him. These plates were afterward translated by Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, a schoolmaster, and one Martin Harris, and published in the early part of the year 1830 as the "Book of Mormon."

Another account of the origin of the Book of Mormons is that it was written as a historical romance, to account for the Indians in America, in 1812, by a Mr. Solomon Spaulding, a retired preacher, and presented to Mr. Patterson, a bookseller in Pittsburgh, for publication, together with a preface representing it to have been taken from plates dug up in Ohio. Mr. Patterson did not think the enterprise would pay, and hence, did not publish it; but Sidney Rigdon, afterward quite noted in early Mormon history, was then at work in the office of Mr. Patterson, and it is suggested that he stole the manuscripts, and had his full share in bringing Mormonism into existence, though he did not appear in connection with it for some months after the organization of the first society.

But, however the book may have come, Joseph Smith appears from the first, as prophet, and directed the movements of the new sect by what he claimed to be divine revelations, and put forth the most extravagant claims for himself and his prophetic powers. This was a time particularly favorable for the cultivation of such a superstition. The religious ideas prevailing at the time of the religious excitement referred to, embraced the belief in the direct dealings of God with man, very much after the manner represented in ancient Jewish history, which made such pretenses as these, peculiarly liable to be accepted. Immediately after the organization of the first society, as above stated, there was an administration of the sacrament, and the laying on of hands for the "Gift of the Holy Ghost." Five days afterward, on the 11th of May, Oliver Cowdery preached the first sermon on the new faith, and before the close of the month, at Colesville, in Browne county, New York, there was what was claimed by the new sect, to be miracles performed. From this the new sect took strong root with the ignorant and superstitious, and it gained members rapidly, notwithstanding the prophet was several times arrested for misdemeanors. In August, Paxley P. Platte and

Sidney Rigdon appeared as Mormons, and soon afterward Orson Platte was converted and baptized into the new sect.

The work of propagandation now became very active and effective. Smith put forth a revelation that mundane things were about to be brought to an end, a claim that was likely to strike terror into the hearts of the ignorant and superstitious, after the strong religious excitement, that had been prevailing, and with the ideas of hell and the future state at that time current in theology. This was industriously proclaimed by the preachers, and accompanied with the narration of Smith's miracle, and the injunction to ask safety in the new church. Its effect upon the ignorant and superstitious was very great, and by October, 1830, the society numbered fifty, and by June, 1831, about two thousand. Rigdon having taken up his residence near Kirtland, Ohio, had gathered around him about fifty very fanatical people. In January, 1831, he visited Smith in New York, and Smith returned with him to Kirtland, and soon afterward there was a gathering of all the adherents at Kirtland. This is known in Mormon history as the "First Hegira."

The sect at this time, as at all others, was composed of ignorant superstitious and fanatical people prepared by these qualities to accept anything marvelous that might be told them, or to do anything to which they might be directed by one imposed upon them as a prophet or something demanded of them by the Lord.

Such was the character of the people whom Smith attempted to settle in Jackson county. In June, 1831, Smith put forth a revelation to the effect that the final gathering place of the Saints, which name they had now assumed, was to be in Missouri. Accordingly he set out with a few elders for the new land of promise, arriving at Independence in July. Here he put forth another revelation stating that this was the land, or as he put it, "the Zion that should never be moved," and that the whole land was "solemnly dedicated to the Lord and his saints." They began at once to build and first erected a log house in Kaw township about twelve miles from Independence. On the 2d of August he gave out another revelation that the site of the great temple was three hundred yards west of the court house in Independence, and accordingly on the 3d of August the spot was taken possession of by Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Edward Partridge, W. W. Phelps, Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris and Joseph Coe, and dedicated with great ceremony, and followed by an "accession of gifts" from God. The next day, August 4th, another and larger party arrived from Kirtland and the first "general conference" in the land of Zion was immediately held. During this conference Smith gave utterance to another revelation, stating that the whole land should be theirs and should not be obtained "but by purchase or by blood." The situation, surroundings and leadership of these people seemed to impress their ignorant and superstitious minds with the idea that they were a chosen people designed in the purposes of God, to effect some great reformation in the world, and they seem to have imagined that they occupied a similar position to that assigned by the Bible to the ancient Jews at the time of their escape from Egyptian bondage and replanting in Canaan. From this extravagance the way to others was open, easy and natural. In their poverty the purchase of the "whole land" by them was manifestly not intended and hence they seemed to expect that in some way the Lord would establish them in the possession of Missouri without that. Assuming this that they were the holy people of the Lord, that the Lord was the real owner of all things, and that all his possessions were free to them, they were not calculated to be respectful of the rights and interests of their non-Mormon neighbors. But though no overt acts of transgression upon such rights were being committed, the rapidly gathering members of the Mormons, their ignorance, poverty and fanaticism, and the boastfulness and assurance with which they reiterated their belief in their

destined possession of the country, backed by Smith's significant revelations and the dishonesty of the methods of the leaders, made the new sect an object of profound solicitude to the people.

In August following the "general conference," Smith and Rigdon returned to Kirtland, where they established a mill and a bank, the latter being an irresponsible "wild cat" concern that failed soon after its notes were well afloat, which failure was attended by another revelation to Smith, directing him and Rigdon to depart at night for Missouri.

Soon after their arrival at Kirtland in August, W. W. Phelps was appointed to purchase a press and establish a church paper in Independence, to be called the *Evening and Morning Star*. The prospectus for this paper appeared in February, 1832, and the paper itself in June following. On the 25th of March, 1832, Smith and Rigdon, while away from home, were seized by a mob and tarred, feathered and beaten for "attempting to establish communism, and for forgery and dishonorable dealings." In April, 1832, Smith being at Independence a council was held and the printing press set up with religious ceremonies. In June the paper made its appearance and further excited the apprehensions of the citizens by an article on "Free People of Color," which was understood by the slave-holding population of Missouri to mean that the new sect were what was the appropriately called "abolitionists," and which, in the excitement of that time about slavery, were as abnoxious to slave-holders as though they had possessed the "cloven foot." This was a further cause of apprehension and led to a reply in a pamphlet entitled, "Beware of False Prophets!" In the spring of 1833 the Mormons numbered fifteen hundred in Jackson county. They had nearly taken possession of Independence, and were rapidly extending their settlements. They grew bolder as they grew stronger, and daily proclaimed to the older settlers that the Lord had given them the whole land of Missouri; that bloody wars would extirpate all other sects from the country; that it would be "one gore of blood from the Mississippi to the border," and that the few who were left unslain would be the servants of the Saints, who would own all the property in the country.

At the same time they fell into equal extravagances regarding spiritual things, and declared themselves "kings and priests of the Most High God," and all other religious sects or reprobates, the creation of the devil designed to speedy destruction, and that all but themselves were doomed, cast away Gentiles, worse than the heathen and unfit to live. They notified all "Gentiles" who were building new houses and opening new farms that it was needless, that the Lord would never allow them to enjoy the fruits of their labor and that in a few months the "Gentiles" would have neither name nor place in Missouri.

At the same time that these extravagances were thus indulged, there does not appear to have been any more lawlessness among them or by them than would result from any equal number of low, ignorant people, so that while their presence was rapidly becoming insufferable they were doing nothing that would warrant their legal expulsion. Still, their numbers constantly increased by accessions from the east and from time to time large and enthusiastic meetings were held. In addition to their paper they had established a church store in Independence, which was kept by Bishop Partridge. During the spring and summer it began to be manifest that they would be strong enough at the fall election to control the election of officers and the other settlers could not regard, except with grave apprehension, the filling of all the county offices by members of such a sect. These apprehensions were intensified by scandalous stories, which about this time began to reach Missouri about the leaders of the sect in Ohio, and as the feeling of apprehension increased, there arose a state of restlessness and friction closely bordering upon open hostility. However, beyond some mutual petty annoyances, such as throwing stones at houses, breaking down fences, etc., there was no open

action taken until the 20th of July, when a number of citizens, about four hundred, assembled to take action on the situation.

The following account of this meeting is taken from a report published in the *Western Monitor*, at that time published by Weston F. Birch, at Fayette, Mo. :

The meeting was organized by calling Colonel Richard Simpson to the chair, and appointing James H. Flournoy and Colonel Samuel D. Lucas, as Secretaries.

Messrs. Russell Hicks, Esq., Robert Johnson, Henry Chiles, Esq., Colonel James Hambridget, Thomas Hudspeth, Joel F. Chiles, and James M. Hunter, were appointed to draft an address ; the meeting then adjourned, and convened again, when the following was presented :

"This meeting, professing to act not from the excitement of the moment, but under a deep and abiding conviction, that the occasion is one that calls for cool deliberation, as well as energetic action, deem it proper to lay before the public an *exposé* of our peculiar situation, in regard to this singular sect of pretended Christians, and a solemn declaration of our unalterable determination to amend it.

"The evil is one that no one could have foreseen, and it is therefore unprovided for by the laws, and the delays of legislation, would put the mischief beyond remedy.

"But little more than ten years ago some two or three of these people made their appearance in the upper Missouri, and they now number some twelve hundred souls in this county, and each successive autumn and spring pours forth its swarm among us, with a gradual falling of the character of those who compose them, until it seems that those communities from which they come were flooding us with the very dregs of their composition. Elevated, as they mostly are, but little above the condition of our blacks, either in regard to property or education, they have become a subject of much anxiety on that point, serious and well grounded complaints having been already made of their corrupting influence on our slaves.

* * * * *

"When we reflect on the extensive field in which the sect is operating, and that there exists in every country a leaven of superstition that embraces with avidity notions the most extravagant and unheard of, and that whatever can be gleaned by them from the purlieus of vice and the abodes of ignorance, it is to be cast like a waif into our social circles. It requires no gift of prophecy to tell that the day is not far distant when the civil government of the county will be in their hands ; when the sheriff, the justices and the county judges will be Mormons, or persons wishing to court their favor from motives of interest or ambition.

"What would be the fate of our lives and property in the hands of jurors and witnesses who do not blush to declare, and would not upon occasion hesitate, to swear that they have wrought miracles, and have been the subjects of miraculous and supernatural cures ; have conversed with God and his angels, and possess and exercise the gifts of divination and of unknown tongues, and fired with the prospect of obtaining inheritances without money and without price, may be better imagined than described. * * * * *

"And we do hereby most solemnly declare,

"That no Mormon shall in future move into and settle in this county.

"That those now here who shall give a definite pledge of their intention, within a reasonable time, to remove out of the county, shall be allowed to remain unmolested until they have sufficient time to sell their property and close their business without any material sacrifice.

* * * * * "That the editor of the *Star* be required forthwith to close his office, etc.

"That those who fail to comply with these requisitions be referred to those

of their brethren who have the gift of divination and of unknown tongues to inform them of the lot that awaits them."

Compliance with these demands being refused, the people assembled, tore down the printing office, scattering the materials and papers on the ground, and took Bishop Partridge, and a man named Charles Allen, to the public square, where they stripped and tarred and feathered them. Mr. Gilbert, who was now connected with the store, agreed to close it, and the mob then dispersed until the 23d.

On the 23d of July this convention of citizens again convened, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Mormon leaders. This committee was met by Messrs. Phelps, Partridge, Gilbert, and Messrs. Covil, Whitmer and Morley, elders of the sect. Between them an agreement was made to the effect that Oliver Cowdrey, W. W. Phelps, William McLellin, Edward Partridge, Lyman Wright, Simeon Carter, Peter and John Whitmer, and Harvey Whitlock, were to remove from the county on or before January 1, 1834, and were to use their influence to secure the removal of all the Saints—one-half by January 1st, the other half by April 1, 1834; John Corril and Algernon Gilbert were to be allowed to remain as agents to settle up the business of those removing; the *Star* was not again to be published nor any other press set up in the county; Mr. Phelps and Mr. Partridge, if their families removed by January 1st, were to be allowed to come and go in settling up their business. The committee of citizens pledged themselves to use their influence to see that no violence was to be used against the Saints while compliance to the agreement was being observed.

This agreement was reported to the meeting, was unanimously adopted by the citizens, and the minutes signed by the chairman, Richard Simpson, and the secretaries, S. D. Lucas, J. H. Flournoy.

In September Orson Hyde and W. W. Phelps were appointed by the Mormons as a delegation to Governor Dunklin, then Governor of Missouri, to represent the affairs already recited, and to ask for protection. They prepared and presented to the Governor, October 8th, a long memorial setting forth a long list of grievances, wrongs and intimidations which they had suffered at the hands of the people of Jackson county. The Attorney-General being absent, Governor Dunklin declined to take any action until his return, so that it was not until the 19th of October that they received his decision. The case presented to him was an *ex parte* one, and it received a decision which led the Mormon leaders to rely upon his protection. He denied the right of any citizen to take into their own hands the redress of their grievances, and recommended the Mormons to appeal to the civil courts by affidavit and legal process for redress of the wrongs complained of, and promised them a faithful enforcement of the laws.

In pursuance of this action of the Governor, the leaders resolved not to abide by the agreement made with the people in July. Preparations for removal from the county were stopped, and their leaders engaged Messrs. Woods, Reese, Doniphan and Atchison to defend them and prosecute for them in the courts. This aroused the citizens again, and although the Mormons had not so violated law as to enable the people to proceed against them by legal process, the prospect, from the facts already stated, were regarded by the people as so extraordinary as to warrant extraordinary measures. Their safety, appeared to them, depended upon the expulsion of the Mormons from the county by force, and they at once began preparations to that end.

On the 31st day of October, a party of forty or fifty armed men, without other warrant than their own judgment of the requirements of the situation, visited a settlement of Mormons on the Big Blue, destroyed ten houses and whipped a number of the men. On the night of the 1st of November another party visited a settlement about twelve miles southwest of Independence, where Parley P. Pratt had assembled a force of about sixty men; here they encamped for the

night and put out guards, two of which, Robert Johnson and a man named Harris, had an encounter with Pratt, whom one of them knocked down with a musket. They were then captured by Pratt's party and detained over night. The same night they were attacked in Independence and houses were stoned, doors broken down, etc. Part of A. S. Gilbert's house was pulled down and the doors of the store were broken in and the goods scattered on the street. A party of Mormons, summoned from a neighboring settlement, saved part of the goods and attempted to have a man named Richard McCarty arrested for participation in the affair, but the Justice of the Peace applied to, Samuel Weston, refused to issue a warrant for the purpose. At the same time other Mormon settlements were visited by the people and great consternation was caused thereby among the women and children, the men having fled, but no injury was done them. The next day, November 2d, all the Independence Mormons, numbering about thirty families, left town and gathered together for protection. The same day people made another attack on the Big Blue settlement, when they unroofed another house. They attacked also another settlement about six miles from Independence. The next day, November 3d, Joshua Lewis, Hiram Page and two other Mormons went to Lexington to ask protection from the circuit court, which was refused; while others applied to Justice of the Peace Silvers at Independence with a like result. A number of persons at this time visited the Mormons and advised them to leave the country as the people were so incensed at them that their lives were in danger. This was Sunday, and the Mormons had a rumor among them that a general massacre was impending for Monday.

When Monday came the citizens collected and took possession of a ferry belonging to the Mormons across the Blue, but they soon abandoned it and gathered in greater numbers at Wilson's store about one mile west of it. A party of Mormons, numbering about thirty started from an adjacent settlement to help those on the Blue, but hearing of the assembly of the citizens at the store fled through the cornfields and were pursued by the citizens. Later in the day a party of about thirty arrived from the settlement on the prairie where Pratt had encountered the guards a few nights before, and between them and the citizens a fight occurred, in which Hugh L. Brozeal and Thos. Linville of the citizens were killed and a Mormon named Barber fatally wounded. This fight created great excitement throughout the county.

The same day Richard McCarty caused Gilbert and Whitney to be arrested for assaulting him in Independence Saturday night, and for causing his arrest and attempting to prosecute him afterward. The situation of affairs now was that no Mormon could receive justice from the public courts any more than a citizen could have received justice in a trial by Mormons. The conduct of the Mormons had so disrupted public peace and order that the county was virtually in the hands of a mob. In this situation Samuel C. Owens, Clerk of the County Court, advised Gilbert and Whitney to go to jail as a means of protection, and they together with W. E. McLellin and a Mr. Covil and Morley, and one other Mormon, took his advice. During the night Gilbert, Covill and Morley were taken out for the purpose of an interview with their fellow Mormons, but on being returned the next morning were fired upon by a party of six or seven citizens. Covill and Morley ran and escaped, but Gilbert was retained by the sheriff. The balance of the party were released next day.

The next day, November 5th, brought still more exciting times, for rumors from both sides exaggerated the scenes that had transpired; the citizens gathered to the number of hundreds from all parts of the county; the Mormons, too, were rallying, one hundred of them collecting about a mile west of Independence. There they halted waiting to learn the condition of affairs. They were informed that the militia had been ordered out for their protection and that Colonel Pitcher was in command. Upon application to this officer the Mormons were told that

there was no alternative, they must leave the county forthwith; and deliver into Col. Pitcher's hands certain ones of their number to be tried for murder; and to give up their arms. To these demand the Mormon's yielded. The arms, about fifty guns of all sorts, were surrendered; the men present accused of being in the skirmish the evening before, were given up for trial; and after being kept in durance for a day and a night Col. Pitcher took them into a cornfield near by and said to them, "Clear out!"

Following this event small parties of citizens went over the country warning the Mormons away wherever found, and not unfrequently using violence with the men when any of them were caught. This was continued by the infuriated citizens until the Mormons had all fled the county. They attempted to find refuge in adjoining counties, but Clay was the only one that would receive them.

This was the end of Mormonism in Jackson county but not the end of the Mormon trouble, for through the influence of their attorneys, and in the absence of such open violations of law as would have warranted the legal expulsion from the county, they were able to impress Governor Dunklin with the idea that they were then the victims of a ruffianly mob and were being persecuted on account of their religion. Hence for several years afterward there was a sort of support given them by the governor, which, though insufficient to reinstate them in Jackson county, was sufficient to inspire them with the hope, and caused them to expect and to some extent propose to return. This kept up the trouble.

Whether the people were justified in so employing violence to rid themselves of an obnoxious sect, the members of which had not so violated law as to warrant their legal expulsion, was shown by the events of the next few years. The Mormons settled, finally, in Clay, Carroll, Ray, Caldwell and Davies counties, where they grew strong and prosperous, and, as in Jackson county, became correspondingly arrogant, and unbearable. They took political possession of Davies county, and there and in Caldwell county began to put in practice the things the people of Jackson county had apprehended and to prevent which they expelled them from the county. After making for themselves a record for treason, arson, burglary, theft, murder, and a long list of other crimes, they were finally, in 1838, expelled from the State by Governor Boggs, whom they attempted afterward, on the 6th day of May, 1842, to assassinate while sitting in his house at Independence.

A quite detailed account of their efforts to get back to Jackson county, and of the action of Governor Dunklin, and the negotiations between them and the people of Jackson county has been furnished in the following, which, it will be observed, is as favorable to the Mormons as possible:

November 21st, R. W. Wells, Attorney-General of Missouri, wrote to the legal counsel employed by the Saints, that he felt warranted in advising them, that in case the "Mormons" expelled from Jackson county desired to be reinstated, he had no doubt the Governor would send them military aid. He further advised that the "Mormons" might organize into militia and receive public arms for their own defense. Judge Ryland, also wrote attorney Amos Reese, stating that the Governor had inquired of him respecting the "outrageous acts of unparalleled violence that have lately happened in Jackson county;" and wished to know whether the "Mormons" were willing to take "legal steps against the citizens of Jackson county."

He further wished to know whether a writ issued by him upon the oath of Joshua Lewis and Hiram Page had been handed to the sheriff for service; and if so, what was the fate of said writ. This letter was dated Nov. 24, 1833.

In answer to the Governor's inquiries Mr. Gilbert wrote that officer on Nov. 29th, giving the following reasons why an immediate court of inquiry could not be held. "Our church is scattered in every direction: some in Van Buren, (a new county;) a part in this county, (Clay;) and a part in Lafayette, Ray, etc.

Some four principal witnesses would be women and children, and while the rage of the mob continues, it would be impossible to gather them in safety to Independence. And that your Excellency may know of the unabating fury with which the last remnant of our people, remaining in that county are pursued at this time, I here state that a few families, perhaps fifteen to twenty, who settled themselves more than two years ago on the prairie, about fifteen miles from the county seat of Jackson county, had hoped from the obscurity of their location, that they might escape the vengeance of the enemy through the winter; consequently, they remained on their plantations, receiving occasionally a few individual threats, till last Sunday, when a mob made their appearance among them; some with pistols cocked and presented to their breasts, commanding to leave the county in three days, or they would tear their houses down over their heads, etc." * * *

"An immediate court of inquiry called while our people are thus situated, would give our enemies a decided advantage in point of testimony, while they are in possession of their homes, and ours also; with no enemy in the county to molest or make them afraid."

This letter was read and concurred in by Mr. Reese.

Those people threatened on the 24th, as stated by Mr. Gilbert, fled into Clay county and encamped on the Missouri.

December 6th, an additional memorial of facts and petition for aid, was sent to Governor Dunklin, setting forth the facts of their dispersion, and signed by six of the elders of the church. A letter accompanied the petition informing His Excellency of the wish and intention of the Saints to return to their homes, if assured of safety and protection.

On Monday, December 24th, four families, living near Independence, whose age and penury prevented their removal in haste, were driven from their homes; the chimneys of their houses were thrown down, and the doors and windows broken in. Two of these men were named Miller and Jones, Mr. Miller being sixty-five years old, and the youngest of the four.

A court of inquiry was held in Liberty, Clay county, during December, which resulted in the arrest of Colonel Pitcher, for driving the Saints, or Mormons, from Jackson, for trial by Court Martial.

Mr. Gilbert wrote Governor Dunklin from Liberty, Clay county, January 9th, 1834, submitting for consideration the idea of the Saints making the endeavor to purchase the property of a number of the most violent opposers, if such effort would be satisfactory, and help to solve the question peaceably.

Governor Dunklin replied to the memorials and petitions of the Saints in a friendly manner, avowing his desire and design to enforce the civil law, and, if practicable, to re-instate those unlawfully dispossessed of their homes. Two clauses in this letter disclose something in reference to the peculiar animus of the persecution waged against the Mormon population. He wrote: "Your case is certainly a very emergent one, and the consequences as important to your society as if the war had been urged against the whole State; yet, the public has no other interest in it, than that the laws be faithfully executed. Thus far, I presume the whole community feel a deep interest, for that which is the case of the Mormons to-day, may be the case of the Catholics to-morrow; and after them, any other sect that may become obnoxious to a majority of the people of any section of the State. So far as a faithful execution of the laws is concerned, the Executive is disposed to do everything consistent with the means furnished him by the Legislature, and I think I may safely say the same of the Judiciary.

"As now advised, I am of the opinion that a military guard will be necessary to protect the State witnesses and officers of the court, and to assist in the execution of its orders, while sitting in Jackson county."

An order was sent by the same mail from the Governor, directing the captain

of the Liberty Blues, a military organization, to comply with the requisitions of the Circuit Attorney, in the progress of the trials that might ensue. This letter is dated February 4th, 1834.

Suits were instituted by Messrs. Phelps and Partridge, in the proper courts of Jackson county, and a dozen or so of the brethren summoned by subpoena to attend the sitting of the court of inquiry to be held. These witnesses were met February 23d, at Everett's Ferry, by the Liberty Blues, fifty strong, commanded by Captain Atchison, to guard them into Jackson county. They crossed the river, and encamped about a mile from it. From reports brought into camp by scouts sent out, Captain Atchison sent an order to Captain Allen for two hundred drafted militia, and to Liberty for ammunition. The next day the party reached Independence, where the witnesses met the District Attorney, Mr. Reese, and the Attorney General, Mr. Wells; and from them it was ascertained that all prospect for any criminal prosecution was at an end. Mr. Wells had been instructed by the Governor, to investigate, "as far as possible," the outrages in Jackson; but the determined opposition presented to the enforcement of the law, by those who had driven the Mormons out, prevented the performance of executive duty. The Judge discharged Captain Atchison and his company of Blues, stating that their service was not needed; and that officer marched out of town, with the witnesses under guard, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

While all this was transpiring time passed on and others were made to suffer. One old man, Lindsay, nearly seventy, had his house thrown down, his goods, corn, and other property piled together and fired, but was fortunate enough, after the parties, who did it left, to save a part of his effects through the exertions of a son. Lyman Leonard, one of those who was compelled to return from Van Buren county was dragged from his house, beaten and left for dead, but revived and escaped. Josiah Sumner and Barnet Cole were beaten severely at the same time.

March 31, 1834, Ira I. Willis went over from Clay county into Jackson to look for and reclaim a cow that had strayed. While at the house of Justice Manship, making proof to the ownership of the cow he was set upon and cruelly whipped.

April 10, 1804, a petition was prepared memorializing the President of the United States, and stating the facts of the expulsion of the people from Jackson county; and further setting forth that an impartial investigation into their several individual wrongs in the county where those wrongs were committed was impossible; they therefore asked that the executive power of the United States be exercised in their protection. This memorial and petition was signed by one hundred and fourteen of the expelled refugees.

In answer to this petition the president by order replied that the matter of the petition was referred to the War Department, and the department declined interference, as it did not appear that the emergency warranting such interference had occurred. This information was dated May 2, 1834, and signed by Lewis Cass. On the same day Governor Dunklin wrote to Messrs. Phelps and others, that the Court of Inquiry, before which Lieut. Col. Pitcher was to answer, had decided that the demand made by that officer for the surrender of the arms of the Saints on November 5, 1833, was improper, and an order was sent to Col. Lucas to return them. This order directed Col. Lucas to deliver to W. W. Phelps, E. Partridge and others, fifty-two guns and one pistol, received by Col. Pitcher from the Mormons, November 5, 1833.

The result of this order is seen from the following communication made to Gov. Dunklin, May 7, 1834: "Since the 24th ult, the mob of Jackson county have burned our dwellings to the number of over one hundred and fifty. Our arms were also taken from the depository, (the jail), about ten days since and distributed among the mob." * * *

The order for the restoration was forwarded to Col. Lucas, at Independence, May 17th, with a statement that he might return the arms to either of the three ferries on the Missouri, the line between Jackson and Clay counties. Of this delivery of the order the Governor was informed by letter dated May 29th. To the letter and order to Col. Lucas, that officer stated that he would reply by May 22d, but before that time he removed to Lexington and did not reply what he would do.

Some time in May the expelled Mormons and their friends in Clay county began the manufacture of weapons, in order to be prepared for defense if occasion again required it; and in this many of the influential men of the county encouraged them in order, as they said, "to help the Mormons to settle their own difficulties."

In the fall, and before the agreement to leave Jackson county had been made, by the Mormons afterward expelled, a number of their brethren in Ohio, including Joseph Smith, Sylvester Smith, Frederick Williams and others, not far from one hundred and fifty men in all, had made arrangements to move into Missouri, with the intent to aid their followers there in defending themselves, or to share with them the fate that might await them. Of their intention thus to enter the State as immigrants, they notified their brethren in Missouri, who by letter dated April 24th, 1834, informed the Governor, asking that their arms be restored to them and they be re-instated in their homes with the privilege of maintaining themselves in those homes, when so re-instated, by force; further asking the Governor to give them a guard to escort them to Jackson county, when their friends from the east arrived. This letter was signed by A. S. Gilbert and four others.

This company, above referred to, left Kirtland May 5th, 1834, and on June 5th, Mr. Gilbert notified the Governor, in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Reese, District Attorney, that the company was nearly to their journey's end; and again asked for an escort.

In answer to the communications of Mr. Gilbert and others, Governor Dunklin made answer, dated at Jefferson City, June 6th, 1834, from which letter, directed to Col. J. Thornton, the following extracts are taken:

"DEAR SIR:—I was pleased at the reception of your letter, concurred in by Messrs. Reese, Atchison and Doniphan, on the subject of the Mormon difficulties. * * * A more clear and indisputable right does not exist, that the Mormon people, who were expelled from their homes in Jackson county, to return and live on their lands, and if they cannot be persuaded as a matter of policy to give up that right, or to qualify it, my course, as the chief executive officer of the State is a plain one. The Constitution of the United States declares: "That the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Then we cannot interdict any people who have a political franchise in the United States from immigrating to this State, nor from choosing what part of the State they will settle in, provided they do not trespass on the property or rights of others. * * * And again, our Constitution says, "That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." I am fully persuaded that the eccentricity of the religious opinions and practices of the Mormons, is at the bottom of the outrages committed against them. They have the right constitutionally guaranteed to them, and it is indefeasible, to believe, and worship Joe Smith as a man, an angel, or even as the true and living God, and to call their habitation Zion, the Holy Land, or even heaven itself. Indeed, there is nothing so absurd or ridiculous, that they have not a right to adopt as their religion, so that in its exercise they do not interfere with the rights of others. * * I consider it the duty of every good citizen of Jackson and the adjoining counties, to exert themselves to effect a compromise of these difficulties, and were I

assured I would not have to act in my official capacity in the affair, I would visit the parties in person and exert myself to the utmost to settle it. My first advice would be to the Mormons to sell out their lands in Jackson county, and to settle somewhere else, where they could live in peace, if they could get a fair price for them, and reasonable damages for injuries received. If this failed I would try the citizens and advise them to meet and rescind their illegal resolves of last summer; and agree to conform to the laws in every particular, in respect to the Mormons. If both these failed, I would then advise the plan you have suggested, for each party to take separate territory, and confine their numbers within their respective limits, with the exception of the public right of ingress and egress upon the public highway. If all these failed then the simple question of legal right would have to settle it. It is this last that I am afraid I shall have to conform my action to in the end, and hence the necessity of keeping myself in the best situation to do my duty impartially.

To facilitate any effort that might be made to effect a settlement of the trouble, the Governor appointed Col. Thornton as an aid to the commander-in-chief, and requested him to keep himself and the Governor closely informed of all that was transpiring.

The company emigrating from Ohio, under the charge of Joseph Smith, were joined at Salt River, Missouri, by a number from Michigan in charge of Hyrum Smith and Lyman Wright, their united number being two hundred and five men. These were organized and drilled under Mr. Wright, who was appointed to the command of the whole force.

June 9, 1834, the Governor issued a second order for the return of the arms, directed to Col. Pitcher, Col. Lucas having resigned his command and left the county. This order to Col. Pitcher required him to collect the arms, if not in his possession, and return them to Messrs. Phelps, Partridge and others from whom they were taken.

June 10th, Judge John F. Ryland wrote Mr. Gilbert from Richmond, requesting that the Mormons be called together at Liberty the following Monday, the 16th, at which time he would meet them with a deputation of some of the most respectable citizens of Jackson county and explain to them his views; stating further that he dreaded the consequences likely to ensue if he failed in his efforts to secure an amicable adjustment between the parties. This request was acceded to. Mr. Gilbert and others notified their brethren of the time and place of meeting and its object; and on the 16th the meeting was held, the citizens of Clay county, including the Mormons, numbering between eight hundred and a thousand, assembled at the Court House, where they were met by the Judge and a deputation from Jackson county. At this meeting the citizens of Jackson county, through a committee consisting of Mr. Samuel C. Owens and nine others, submitted propositions in substance as follows: That they would purchase the lands and improvements of the Mormons at a valuation to be fixed by arbitrators to be agreed upon by the parties; that when these arbitrators should have been chosen, twelve of the Mormons should be permitted to go with the arbitrators to point out the lands and improvements to be valued, the people of the county guaranteeing their safety while so doing; that when these arbitrators should have fixed said valuation, the people of Jackson county would pay the same with one hundred per cent added thereto within thirty days after said report. That upon said payment so made the Mormons should execute deeds for the lands, and make no effort ever after to settle as a community or as individuals within the county. Both parties were to enter into bonds to keep the terms of the agreement when made. A counter proposition was that the Mormons should buy all the lands of the people of Jackson county and their improvements on the public lands, the valuation to be made in the same way by arbitrators, and the same addition of one hundred per cent to such valuation when reported, payment to be made by

the Mormons within thirty days after said report of valuation, as in the first proposition.

After the reading of this proposition, its adoption and enforcement were warmly urged by Mr. Owens, chairman of the deputation from Jackson county, and were as warmly met and opposed by Gen. Doniphan. Rev. M. Riley, of the Baptist church, urged the expulsion of the Mormons, stating that they had "lived long enough in Clay county, and must either clear out or be cleared out." Mr. Turnham, the moderator of the meeting, answered this speech, counseling moderation, saying, among other things, "let us be Republicans; let us honor our country and not disgrace it like Jackson county. For God's sake don't disfranchise or drive away the Mormons. They are better citizens than many of the old inhabitants." This expression was indorsed by Gen. Doniphan. Considerable excitement ensued, during which a quarrel occurred between some parties outside the door, in which one Calbert stabbed another man named Wales. Some one shouted into the door of the court room, "A man stabbed," which broke up the meeting. Pending the restoration to order, Messrs. Phelps, McClellin and others consulted together and replied to the proposition, that they were not authorized to accede to either of the set of terms submitted, but that they would give general notice and call a meeting of their brethren and make definite answers by the following Saturday or Monday; and that such answer should be placed in the hands of Judge Turnham, chairman of the meeting earlier than the day named if possible; assuring Mr. Owens and others that there was no design to open hostilities upon the people of Jackson or other counties. They further pledged themselves to prevent any of their brethren coming from the east from entering into Jackson.

Messrs. Philips and Gilbert submitted to Mr. Owens and others of the Jackson committee a reply dated June 21st, 1834, stating that they had consulted with their brethren, as agreed, and were authorized to state that the propositions as made to them June 16th could not be acceded to. In the same communication they gave the assurance that there was no intention on the part of themselves or their brethren to invade the County of Jackson in a hostile manner.

By this uniting, immediate conflict seemed to be averted, and the Jackson county committee returned home by way of the ferry where is now the Wayne City landing. The boat was taken over to them and ten or twelve men and as many horses went aboard the boat. When about the middle of the Missouri the boat filled with water and sank; men, horses and all went down together. George Bradbury, David Lynch and James Campbell were drowned. S. V. Nolan could not swim, but catching hold of his horse's tail was hauled safely to the Jackson county shore. Samuel C. Owens and Thomas Harrington clung to the wreck of the boat and floated down a mile, and when the boat reached a sand bar Mr. Owens divested himself of all his clothes except his shirt, left the wreck and swam safely to the shore. He found a cow path which he followed to the main road. While traveling the path he found himself terribly annoyed by the sting of the nettle, but he walked to Independence a distance of some four miles. Mr. Harrington hung to the boat and was drowned. William Everett swam to the Jackson shore and was washed against a drift and was found there ten days afterward, one hand fast hold of a projecting snag. The other men swam back to the Clay county shore where they all made it safe except Smallwood Nolan who clung to a "sawyer" only a short distance from the shore. The men who made the shore built a fire and encouraged Nolan to "cling on" till they could rescue him. He did cling with the grip of death. When daylight came and the men went in to take him off his scanty support, they found that the water was only waist deep and he could have waded to the shore with ease if he had known it.

It was rumored that the Mormons had secretly bored holes in the boat above

the customary water mark, but when loaded would sink to the holes and then fill with water. But the most reasonable idea was that the boat did not generally carry such heavy loads, hence the timbers had become dry and the corking loose, and when the water pressed against it gave away and the boat filled.

Joseph Smith and his party passed through Richmond, Clay county, June 19th, and encamped between two branches of Fishing River, not far from their junction. Here they were met by five armed men, who informed them that sixty men from Ray, and seventy from Clay counties, were to meet others from different places and prevent their further progress. They also learned that two hundred from Jackson county were to cross the Missouri River at Williams' Ferry, there to meet the forces from Ray and Clay counties, at Fishing River Ford, and thence to attack and disperse or destroy them. Their designs, if entertained, were prevented, for on the night following a severe storm of wind and rain occurred, which raised the streams, flooded the country and prevented any hostile movements being made by either party.

Mr. Smith's band moved out on the prairie on the 20th and encamped, where on the 21st they were visited by Col. Sconce and two other leading men from Ray county, who were anxious to know what were their intentions. Mr. Smith replied stating that they had come to assist their brethren, bringing with them clothing and other supplies to aid them in being re-instated in their rights; and disclaimed any design to interfere with, or molest any people. These men returned from this visit satisfied of the intentions of Mr. Smith and those with him, and rode through the neighborhood using their influence to allay the excitement.

Cornelius Gillium, Sheriff of Clay county, went to the camp of Mr. Smith and party on June 22nd, and asked for Mr. Smith; and upon being presented to him, gave them some instructions concerning the peculiarities of the inhabitants of the county; and advised Mr. Smith and the rest as to the course that should be pursued by them to secure the protection of the people. Mr. Smith and those with him resumed their march to reach Liberty, Clay county, on the 23rd; but were met by Gen. Atchison and others, when within six miles of the town, and were by them persuaded not to go to Liberty, as the people were too much incensed against them. The party, therefore, turned away to the left and encamped upon the premises of a member of the fraternity named Burghardt, on the bank of Rush Creek.

From here, a proposition for settlement was agreed to on the part of the Mormons, and was by them sent to Mr. S. C. Owens, and others, the committee from Jackson county. This proposition was in substance, as follows:

That if the inhabitants of Jackson county would not permit them to return to their homes and remain in peace, then twelve disinterested men were to be chosen, six by each party to the strife, and these twelve men were to fix the value of the lands of those men resident in the county who were opposed to the Mormons, and could not consent to live in the county with them; that when this valuation was made, the Mormons were to have one year in which to raise the money; that none of the Mormons should enter the county to reside until the money was paid; that the same twelve men were also to fix the amount of damages incurred by the Mormons in their expulsion, and the amount of damages so fixed, should be taken from the aggregate sum to be paid by the said Mormons for the land appraised by said arbitrators.

On June 25th Mr. Smith caused his company to be broken into small bands, and scattered them among the resident members. He also apprised Generals Doniphan, Atchison and Col. Thornton of what he had done, informing them that his company of emigrants would so remain dispersed until every effort for an adjustment of differences had been made on their part, "that would in anywise be required of them by disinterested men of Republican principles."

June 26th, by agreement among the Elders of the Mormons, a letter was prepared to Governor Dunklin, informing him of their arrival in Clay county, of their having been met by General Doniphan, of their present condition and the nature of the negotiations then pending, of the character of the proposals made by them, and notifying the Governor that if the present effort for peace failed they should do all that could be required of them by human or divine law to secure peaceably their homes in Jackson county, their claim to which they would not abandon. They further notified the Governor that within the week one of their brethren was taken by some citizens from Jackson county, and forcibly carried from Clay county across the Missouri, and after being detained in custody for a day and night was threatened and released. Also, that the houses of a number of their members in Clay county had been broken into and rifled of guns and arms during the absence of the men folks, the women being threatened and intimidated. On the same day they received a rejection of their proposals to Mr. Owens, by the way of their attorney, Mr. Reese.

While encamped on Rush Creek the cholera broke out among them, and out of sixty-eight attacked thirteen died, among them John S. Carter, Eber Wilcox and Algernon S. Gilbert, he who was expelled from Independence.

Mr. Gillium published the result of his visit to the Mormon camp, and the propositions made by them as stated above, in the "*Enquirer*," July 1st, 1834, and the whole country then became acquainted with the purposes and wishes of these worshippers. We quote from this publication the following:

"We wish to become permanent citizens of this State, and bear our proportion in support of the Government and to be protected by its laws. If the above propositions are complied with, we are willing to give security on our part, and we shall want the same of the people of Jackson county, for the performance of this agreement. We do not wish to settle down in a body, except where we can purchase the land with money; for to take possession by conquest or the shedding of blood is entirely foreign to our feelings. The shedding of blood we shall not be guilty of, until all just and honorable means among men prove insufficient to restore peace."

This declaration was signed by Joseph Smith, Jr., F. G. Williams, then Acting-President of the Church, Lyman Wright, Rodger Orton, Orson Hyde and John S. Carter, all leading men among the Mormons. It was directed to John Lincoln, John Sconce, George R. Morehead, James H. Long and James Collins.

The Mormons also appointed a committee of their number, who drafted an Appeal to the people of the United States, in which they set forth the purposes expressed by them in their statement to Mr. Gillium. This appeal was published and scattered abroad, but it is not known what effect it had, other than possibly to exasperate the feeling in Missouri against them.

The message of the Governor of Missouri to the General Assembly of the State, then in session, communicated on November 20th, 1838, recommended a commission of members of both Houses of the Legislature to inquire into the Mormon difficulties. The House, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Republic, November 22d, appointed a select committee of seven to co-operate with such number from the Senate as that body might appoint, to inquire into the "causes of said disturbances, and the conduct of the military operations in suppressing them, with power to send for men and papers." The Senate, on November 23d, appointed Messrs. Turner, Noland and Scott as their part of said committee, thus concurring in the action. This committee reported in the Senate, on December 18th, that they had taken the matters submitted to them into consideration, and decided that they "thought it unwise and injudicious under all the circumstances of the case to predicate a report upon the papers, documents, etc., purporting to be copies of the evidence taken before an examining court, held in Richmond, Ray county, for the purpose of inquiring into the charges alleged

against the people called Mormons, growing out of the late difficulties between that people and other citizens of this State."

The reasons given are: The evidence given in that examination was in a great degree *ex parte*, and not of a character to afford a "fair and impartial investigation." The papers had not been so certified as to satisfy the committee of their authenticity. There were still charges pending against some of the Mormons for treason, murder, and other felonies, which charges were to be tried before the courts in the several counties, where such crimes were charged to have been committed. Publication of the evidence and papers referred to might affect seriously, the right of trial by a "jury of the vicinage," by prejudicing public sentiment against the accused. Were the committee to act, and send for papers and persons, it might interfere with the action of the courts wherein the suits were pending. For these reasons the committee recommended the appointment of a committee, who should, after the adjournment of the assembly, go into the vicinity of the scenes of difficulties, there to make inquiry and make proper report to the legislature of their inquiry and examination when concluded. Among other reasons given for such recommendation occur these; that the "documents, although serviceable in giving direction to the course of inquiry, are none of them, except the official orders and correspondence, such as ought to be received as conclusive evidence of the facts stated." And that it "would not be proper to publish the official orders and correspondence between the officers in command, and the Executive, without the evidence on which they were founded; and that evidence is not sufficiently full and satisfactory to authorize its publication."

The recommendations of the committee were concurred in by the senate, January 10th, and on the 16th, Mr. Turner introduced a bill providing such inquiry; making it the duty of the commission when appointed to inquire into the causes of the disturbances. This bill passed after amendment, and being reported to the house, was on February 4, 1839, laid on the table until July 4th, by 48 to 37.

Pending the expiration of the time for which this bill to inquire into the causes of disturbance of the peace in the various counties of Clay, Ray and Davies, the history of the Mormons of the State is about as follows:

After the removal from Jackson, and the acceptance of the final decision, nothing further appears of any settlement being attempted in Jackson county by the expelled party, or their brethren. Joseph Smith returned to Kirtland, Ohio, with many others, while some concluded to remain in the, to them, land of Zion; and these settled in and through the counties above named.

Things did not long remain in a peaceful condition, however, and, it became apparent that there would again be trouble. To avoid this, if possible, it appears that some of the leading men among the Mormons were sent to Richmond, Ray county, and made inquiry as to whether the citizens would be willing that they should settle upon the territory, north and contiguous to the county of Ray, at that time unorganized. To this no answer was given, and, taking it for granted that no objections would be offered, many removed, and Mr. James M. Hunt, in his "Mormon War," written in 1844, declares that: "Here, for some time, the prophet concentrated his followers; houses were erected, as if by magic—improvements were prosecuted with such rapidity as to promise a flourishing town and country in a very short time. The country round about was fast being settled, and undergoing improvements—every month bringing swarms of deluded fanatics, to forward the designs of their ambitious leader."

Settlements were made at Far West; one on Grand River in Davies called Adam-on-di-Amon, and one in Carroll county called DeWitt. At these places, says Hunt, "members gathered, improving town and country rapidly." "It is due the Mormons," further says this writer, "here to state, that they were an

industrious, agricultural people, or at least that portion of them who located in the country round about the 'stakes' as these settlements were called by them.

Between the years 1834 and the beginning of 1838, these settlements, outside of Jackson, continued to thrive, disturbed, possibly, by now and then an outrage or reprisal, such as may occur in newly settled countries among any class of settlers, for which mutual wrongs, attempted redresses were sought before mutual courts, as some of the local minor courts were in the hands of the Mormons, though the county and superior ones were held by other citizens; and each party claimed that injustice was done them by these courts by reason of partisan bias. The feeling was growing bitter against the Mormons on the part of the citizens, and the feelings of injury and resentment began to crystallize into provocation and resentment, (especially so with some individuals,) on the part of the Mormons. Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon had settled with their families in the State, and under their direction the people had been organized and armed, more or less efficiently, to repel encroachments and protect themselves, as they stated, from unlawful aggressions. They had been told that the authority of the Legislature and Executive could not be brought to bear for their defense until remedies at the lesser courts failed them, and then only at the requisition of local civil officers, and had been advised whether judiciously or otherwise to defend themselves. There grew up some dissensions among themselves; a few, some of their prominent men among them, dissented from the rules of the society and the authority of Messrs. Smith and Rigdon; these were denounced as apostate, and attempts made to drive them out from the society and settlements, which resulted in mutual recrimination and the making public exaggerated accounts of the intentions of the Mormon leaders. Some of the brethren more fanatical or more unwise than others, were guilty of of flagrant excesses of language calculated to create suspicion and uneasiness in the minds of those already prejudiced against them as a people. There were some law-breakers among them who committed crimes and were not punished; all of which hastened the impending trouble. These things among themselves, and the constant manifestation of hostility from many of the citizens, lawless and irresponsible, and some of note and ability among the most respectable as well, with occasional depredation upon the Mormons, resulted in making further peace very improbable.

In June, 1838, Sidney Rigdon preached a sermon taking strong ground against the dissenters and the Missourians. This sermon was construed as a declaration of war against the apostates and of reprisal against the citizens. Mr. Hunt states that in this state of things the citizens apprehended wrong-doers against them, but having to go before a Mormon justice and jury they failed and were abused by the Mormons for bringing vexatious suits; and that the Gentiles were not idle in "setting afloat their grievances, and probably exaggerating them."

Mr. Rigdon is said to have delivered an oration July 4th, 1838, at Far West, before a gathered multitude, which was called a treasonable speech. This oration we have carefully read, and can now see that the passages construed as treasonable and dangerous, may have been but the indignant protest against violence that a possible enthusiast might unadvisedly use. They are as follows: "And that mob that comes on us to disturb us, it shall be between us and them a war of extermination; for we will follow them till the last drop of their blood is spilled, or they will have to exterminate us, for we will carry the seat of war to their own houses and their own families, and one party or the other shall be utterly destroyed. Remember it, then, all men! We will never be the aggressors—we will infringe on the rights of no people, but shall stand for our own until death. We claim our own rights, and are willing that all others shall enjoy theirs. No man shall be at liberty to come into our streets, to threaten us with mobs for if he does, he shall atone for it before he leaves the place; neither shall he vilify or slander any of us, for suffer it we will not in this place. * * * *

Neither will we indulge any man or set of men, in instituting vexatious law-suits against us to cheat us out of our rights; if they attempt it, we say woe be unto them."

August 1st, at an election in Davies county, a quarrel ensued between some citizens and Mormons. One of the latter was badly stabbed, and others on both sides wounded. From this occurrence, rumors flew in every direction. The Mormons at Far West were told that several of their number had been killed, and two hundred of them went into Davies county, to inquire into it. They found no one killed; but Mr. Adam Black, a justice of the peace of Davies county, stated under oath, before John Wright and Elijah Foley, fellow justices, that Mr. Smith and others, to the number of one hundred and fifty-four, exacted from him about August 8th, 1838, a written promise to support the Constitution of the State and the United States; and not to support a mob, nor to attach himself to any mob, nor to molest the Mormons. To answer to this charge, Mr. Smith, L. Wight and others were arrested, and recognized to appear for trial. Other disturbances followed, and upon representation of a deputation of citizens from Davies county, Major-General Atchison, at the head of a thousand men of the Third Division of Militia, went to the scene of trouble. The Major-General found the citizens and the Mormons in hostile array. He dispersed both parties, and reported to the Governor, with the further statement that no further depredations were to be feared from the Mormons. Almost simultaneously disturbances occurred in Carroll and Caldwell counties. The citizens determined to drive the Mormons out of the State; the Mormons refused to be driven. A number of the citizens made representations to General Atchison, on September 10th, that the citizens of Davies had a Mormon in custody, as a prisoner, and that the Mormons had Messrs. John Comer, Wm. McHamy and Allen Miller prisoners, as hostages. Certain of the Mormons, and other citizens of Carroll county, petitioned the Governor from De Witt, stating the committal of lawless acts against them, among which was the ordering them to leave the county, giving them until October 1st, and asking interference and relief. This was dated September 22d, 1838.

From reports filed with the Governor, by Generals H. G. Parks, David R. Atchison and A. W. Doniphan, copies of which accompanied the message of the Governor to the Assembly, it appears that when the proper authorities of the State appeared on the scene of difficulty, the Mormons gave up, not only the prisoners they had taken in reprisal, but their arms, and also the men of their number against whom civil processes were pending. General Parks, in a report dated Mill Post, September 25th, 1838, states: "Whatever may have been the disposition of the people called Mormons, before our arrival here, since we have made our appearance, they have shown no disposition to resist the laws, or of hostile intention." * * * "There has been so much prejudice and exaggeration concerning this matter, that I found things, on my arrival here, totally different from what I was prepared to expect. When we arrived here, we found a large body of men from the counties adjoining, armed, and in the field, for the purpose, as I learned, of assisting the people of this county against the Mormons, without being called out by the proper authorities." General Atchison wrote the Governor from Liberty, Missouri, September 27th, 1838: "I have no doubt Your Excellency has been deceived by the exaggerated statements of designing or half crazy men. I have found there is no cause of alarm on account of the Mormons; they are not to be feared; they are very much alarmed."

Hostile feeling culminated rapidly. The citizens, in absence of the militia, gathered their forces together, and, on the night of October 1st, attacked Dewitt. A committee of citizens of Chariton county went into Carroll county and found Dewitt invested by a large force, the Mormons in defense and suing for peace, and wishing for the interposition of the civil authorities. They reported October

5th, 1838. General Atchison reported October 16th that the Mormons had sold out in Carroll county and left, and that a portion of their assailants were on the march to Davies county with one piece of artillery, "where, it is thought, the same lawless game is to be played over, and the Mormons driven from that county, and probably from Caldwell." "Nothing, in my opinion," wrote this general in his report, "but the strongest measures within the power of the executive will put down this spirit of mobocracy."

The Mormons resisted, and in their turn plundered the store of Jacob Stollings at Gallatin, removing the goods, burned the store and other buildings in that place and Millport. The citizens of Ray, Davies, Carroll, Jackson, Howard and some other counties gathered, and apprising the governor that the Mormons, now growing desperate, had become the aggressors, the governor, L. W. Boggs, moved thereto by the representations made to him, issued orders to General John B. Clark, placing him in command of all the force necessary, with instructions that he was in receipt of information of the most appalling nature, "which entirely changed the face of things, and places the Mormons in the attitude of an open and armed defiance of the laws, and of having made war upon the people of this State. * * * The Mormons must be treated as enemies, and must be exterminated or driven from the State, if necessary for the public peace—their outrages are beyond all description."

In obedience to this order, General Clark, associated with General Lucas, proceeded to the seat of war, and, without much resistance, disbanded the armed forces of the Mormons, demanded and received their arms, took Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Hyrum Smith and fifty other leading men prisoners for trial upon various charges—high treason against the State, murder, burglary, arson, robbery and larceny. These men were examined before Austin A. King, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit in the State of Missouri, at Richmond, beginning November 12, 1838. At this examination some were discharged for lack of evidence to hold them, but Joseph Smith, Lyman Wright, Hyrum Smith, Alexander McRae and Caleb Baldwin were held for trial and committed to jail in Clay county; some others were recognized for trial and gave bonds. A further demand was made to the effect that the Mormons make an appropriation to pay their debts and indemnification for the damage to citizens done by them. The property said to have been taken by them was mostly restored upon demand of the officers.

The Mormons began leaving at once, and continued to leave until all were gone, except now and then a recalcitrant member, or one who had some personal friends among the citizens. Many sold out for what they could get, and many were compelled to go without selling at all. Their leaders were taken prisoners, their means of defense, as well as offense, were taken from them by law, and by the will of the citizens, enforced by the order of the governor, some twelve thousand people were driven from the State. The number of killed in this Mormon war is stated by the official report of the general in command in the following language: "The whole number of the Mormons killed through the whole difficulty, as far as I can ascertain, are about forty, and several wounded. There has been one citizen killed and about fifteen badly wounded." This is rather a damaging result against the State after the terrible character given the Mormons by those opposed to them, and upon whose reports the governor ordered their suppression. Messrs. Smith, Rigdon and his comrades in jail in Liberty took change of venue to Boone county, but the officer charged with their delivery in Boone in his return of the order of removal to Davies county states that the prisoners escaped. They afterward reached Illinois in safety.

Such in brief is the history of that strange people called Mormons, in Missouri; the events succeeding their departure from the County of Jackson and settlements in Ray, Clay, Caldwell, Davies and other counties, have been hurried over as not properly belonging in our history of Jackson.

After this expulsion from Missouri, the Mormons settled in Illinois, where in six years, from 1838 to 1844, they increased rapidly, and laid the foundation for a magnificent city. They began the erection of a stone temple upon a sightly location. Trouble followed them, the citizens were again aroused. Process was issued for the arrest of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, on charge of treason; awaiting trial upon which charge in the jail of Hancock county, Illinois, June 27th, 1844, they were attacked and killed by a mob. Two years after that, the Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, were expelled from Illinois, and Utah and polygamy are the outcome.

There is now in Jackson county, a body of people calling themselves Latter Day Saints. They are in fact a branch of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, of which church Joseph Smith, Jr., the eldest son of Joseph Smith, the putative father of Mormonism, is the president. The present headquarters of this church is at Plano, Kendall county, Illinois; where they have a printing house, containing engine, presses, type and other facilities for carrying on quite an extensive business. They number some fifteen thousand members now, dispersed through the United States in over four hundred congregations, including branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Salt Lake City and many other prominent cities; and are most numerous in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. In many places they have houses of worship, which they by the encouragement and aid of the citizens have built; one of these buildings is in Independence.

This church, under Mr. Smith's presidency, has kept an active ministry at work in Utah, endeavoring to disabuse the Mormons of that territory of the dogma of polygamy, which they assert to be no part of primitive Mormonism; and from the history of the sect during its stay in Missouri from 1835 to 1838, it would appear that these organizers are correct; for not a single charge of such dogma being held or taught appears in the many statements made against them, or in the published orders and reports of the officers engaged in expelling them from the State. They, at all events, oppose the tenet, and are directly antagonizing Utah Mormonism.



CHAPTER XIV.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

Politics in Jackson County from 1857 to 1860—Missouri Men and Families Abused—Colonel Henry Younger and John Fristoe—Cole Younger's Revolution to Avenge His Father's Death—Dr. Lee and the Summit, Etc.—The County Officers—Two Silly Young Men—Capt. Quantrell and His Men—He Dashes Upon the Headquarters of the Troops and Escapes Again—The Community.

The enormities of violated law in Jackson county will never be recorded ; figuratively speaking, the half has never been told and the history of the important events alone would fill a book.

At this late day when our country is sailing over the smoothest seas of prosperity, and when all is favorable and inviting for at least a succession of years to come, men are beginning to be disposed to remember that unfortunate period in our history as a dream, as some story of romance that they remember to have read years ago. Therefore there is some difficulty in getting men to agree to live that life over again in the way of telling men what they saw and suffered during those times.

It is not so much our wish to learn which individual was guilty and thereby establish the innocency of his neighbor, or which party was just and right while the other was wrong and deserving of annihilation, but to know and record the facts, in the case, as the attorney would say, in his pleading at the bar. The harsh and unreasoning world is by no means in sympathy with historians ; but to the contrary, often times, there is the bitterest feeling toward them, simply because they endeavor to solicit and place on record the truth. In the following sections on the civil and criminal record of Jackson county, from the spring of 1860 to the autumn of 1866, the charity and good will of all are sought, and their assistance is earnestly desired that true and reliable facts as they really occurred might go down to coming generations.

It is not the trouble to find something to write about, as much as it is what to write, and what not to write. There is not a more prolific period for a multiplicity of interesting subjects in the history of Missouri than in that of Jackson county during the years 1860-6. Crime and blood-shed held high carnival for some time outside of the above indicated years, a part of which has found its way into the history of our country, but the great part is yet unwritten and remains within the minds of those who were unfortunate enough to experience it.

There must be a difference made between crimes. As a matter of course, rebellion and treason are more or less reprehensible wherever found, yet quite frequently in the history of nations do we find very respectable and plausible rebellions and revolutions. No particular illustrations are necessary to prove this observation ; it is almost understood as a condition of man's energies in behalf of liberty. Consequently, it need not be expected by either North, East, South or West for the late Civil War—in the great Rebellion, as some choose to call it—to be considered as a crime in these pages ; not that there were no crimes committed during those troublesome times, for both sides of that desperate struggle did things that have disgraced the fair name of American freemen. So, if any have charges to make, let them be made against the times and not against the men ; and hardly so much against the times as against the culmination and development of certain counter and exceptional principles that enter the constitutions of all Republics.

Most certainly, if men did wrong as individuals, they are responsible, and their names will ever be praised or blamed, according to what they did.

There has been more or less interest taken in politics in Jackson county ever since the border troubles in 1857 and some time afterward. About the year of 1858 there were quite a number of new settlers in Jackson county, an important majority of whom were first class citizens, and consequently were cordially welcomed by the people of the county. Along with this number came others who strenuously contended for the notions and prejudices of the sections from which they came, whether North or South. It would not take a very imaginative mind, therefore, to perceive that if there was much persistence on the part of either class of citizens, there would be trouble. These two classes, the slaveholders and the non-slaveholders, continued to increase, as also did the feelings concerning the abolition question. By the time of the Presidential nominations in the spring of 1860, matters took a definite course, and it only took the example of the earlier seceding States to throw the country into party lines. All during the summer of 1860, as the campaign of the several Presidential nominees was going on, some considerable feelings were being aroused throughout the country, to the extent that the election of Lincoln in the autumn of 1860, and his inauguration in the spring of 1861, sounded the key-note of what was to follow.

Of course, as the question of *slavery* was the hinging issue of the election, its success in the election of Abraham Lincoln was at once manifest; consequently the feelings between the border counties of Missouri and Kansas were almost at once raised to blood heat. The least infringement upon the rights of any of either party were causes whose effects, before the troubles were over, were destruction of much property and the cruellest blood-shed and murders. In the autumn of 1861 the Kansas Volunteers, under Colonel Jennison, entered Jackson county and committed many atrocious crimes, which should, and perhaps would, had circumstances been favorable, have convicted any man in the Criminal Court of the county; but as things were then going, revenge and retaliation were about the only measures adopted.

Many citizens of the county, who were, in fact, good, law-abiding men, Union men, were roughly handled, their families abused, and property confiscated by those robbers and marauders who came into the county from Kansas, under the pretense of protecting property and the people. Had they proven true to the purpose for which they were sent, and faithful to the authority that sent them, perhaps hundreds of their own men, and scores of the country's best citizens, as well as millions of her property, would to-day be blessing the world. But alas! they are no more; only the little biographical pamphlets and stories of the wrongs of the Civil War remain. It might not be of much use to mention any of the several families, that fell victims to this first attack and storm of violence, for they have been given to the world in many different forms; but as this chapter is exclusively devoted to incidents of the late war in the whole county, the names of Colonel Henry Younger, old Esquire Lee, the Wilsons, etc., cannot well be omitted. There is no doubt that the above named families and many others that could be mentioned as well as not, were unjustly and unmercifully treated by those men from Kansas. It is highly probable that the people from among whom these Volunteers came, had been unjustly treated; but the moral that "Two wrongs never make one right," should have been considered by the United States authorities before they commenced to destroy and kill in the way they did. And then, after that was done, the other side should not have taken the desperate steps it did, by any means in the world; for it inaugurated a struggle of annihilation, that has not been surpassed since the days of the memorable crusades. Were the National Volunteers responsible for what they did? Were the people of the county responsible for what they did? are questions that will have to be answered at the judgment, and perhaps they will never before. We may

form whatever conjectures we will, notwithstanding; but besides this high handed species of crime, in which many people were engaged, there were many lesser crimes, or, to be more explicit, many personal and individual crimes, such as murdering, killing, thieving, etc., trespassing upon the rights of others, violating the written and unwritten laws of the county and State.

Colonel Henry W. Younger and Mr. John Fristoe were living, when the war broke out, on the Independence and Harrisonville road, a few miles from what is now known as Lee's Summit—at least they owned valuable property in that neighborhood. Judge Younger was County Judge for eight years and afterward was twice elected to the State Legislature; it seems that when he, his family and his property were first attacked, he was a United States Mail Contractor and had his transportation *outfit* stationed at Harrisonville, Missouri. The first dash of Jennison through Jackson and Cass counties swept the lovely property of Colonel Younger away; this gained, of course, for the Federals, eternal hatred from the Younger family; they espoused immediately the Confederate cause, though they were primarily Union men. The next year brought its full harvest of death and crime. On the 20th of July, 1862, Colonel Younger was waylaid and assassinated five miles from Independence. As he had been trading in town the day before rather extensively, the presumption is that he was killed for his money. Though he had some \$2,000 or \$3,000 about his person, the robbers did not get but about \$400. It would have been good for the world and Jackson county had the assassins that killed Colonel Younger never been born. For this and other insults that have been offered to the Younger family brought to the front one of the most daring and dangerous characters that ever drilled beneath the *black flag*. Coleman Younger, more hastily called Cole, son of Colonel Younger, while beholding the agonizing tremors of his delicate mother and sisters over the dead body of his dear father, made resolutions the faithful carrying out of which has cast a shadow over his father's family and good name, made hundreds of widows and fatherless children, and scattered forgotten graves over the entire portion of Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas. Many a noble son and brother that volunteered to fight for the glorious stars and stripes of our native land melted and went down before the remorseless anger and resolutions of that injured son and brother. The historical narrative and connection would be entirely broken, were the deeds and crimes of the Younger brothers to be followed.

Mr. John Fristoe, who was related to the Younger family by marriage, was the owner of considerable land, stock and residences, by his relation to the guerrillas, the presumption was that he offered them aid and comfort. Consequently his fine country mansion was burned to the ground, his stock driven off, etc., to the extent that his creditors came upon him and nearly broke him up. His troubles and anxieties, exposures and melancholy had a fatal effect upon him, so much so, that he died a few years afterward of pulmonary consumption; his widow still lives on the old homestead near Lee's Summit.

Doctor Lee, also, suffered much from those troublous times, and shortly afterward was shot upon his own premises in cold blood. He lived upon and owned many of the broad acres of land in and around the station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, now known as Lee's Summit. If there was any cause for the maltreatment of the doctor and his property, more than that his sons and nephews were in the Confederate army, it has not come to light; neither does it appear that he made any resistance, but suffered those men who were actually enemies to law and order, in whatever cause, to lead him forth in his own yard and before his own family, and shoot his head full of lead. How completely must those times have been a reign of terror! The house of Esquire Hink was also burnt with that of a dozen others, in that part of the county. Thus far, it might be observed, that the names above given were in sympathy with the Confederacy, as many others may be given, who were badly treated and some of whom were

killed. By the summer and autumn of 1862, cases of murder and other crimes were occurring frequently and fast all over the county, many cases of which were completely in the dark and are until this day. It is quite likely, that canvassers for this very book, as they travel over the county, will find many families that lost a husband, a father, or a brother concerning whose death and for what they died they cannot give the remotest idea. One thing they can tell, however, and that is, that my husband, my brother, or my son on a certain day in 186—left home, to go and see our neighbor beyond the Blue or the Kaw, and he never returned. Ah! how sad must the helpless have felt, when there was no assurance that their loved ones would ever return again. The mother with her little ones did not know how much to fear or how much to dare; perhaps, her stay and protector would be met by the “Red-legs” or the guerrillas, the Federals or the Confederates and be murdered or hung like a dog. Some citizens of Jackson county during those times, disappeared under circumstances like the above, and have never been seen or heard of since. They surely must be dead, but how can we know it, where will the widowed wife and orphan children go and weep; what wound will they dress, and strew with garlands of spring—where will they scatter beautiful flowers, upon the grave of a husband, a father, or a brother? No, no, no, that is impossible, he was mortally wounded and was burnt to death in his neighbor’s dwelling, or was hung in the midst of a lone and desolate forest, where none would visit him but the fowls of heaven; or was mangled and mutilated and his body was buried in the rough sands of the bottom of the Blue. As for who killed the poor man, or innocent youth it is as much a mystery as where they left him, or where he lies to-day. It seems as if all the furies of infernal hell had been let loose in Jackson county, there would not have been more agencies bent on the destruction of human life. The “Red legs,” might have done it; or the bush-whackers, or guerrillas, or desperate Confederate scouts might have done it, it is absolutely impossible to determine; but one thing we are quite sure of, and that is, that it was done, and too frequently in cold blood. It was cold blood murder in many cases as far as the unfortunate individual was concerned; but the men who did such things, (and they did frequently,) were very often in close places; perhaps more than a dozen times had the surging breath of death and destruction scorched their blood-stained garments, and it was in the cowardly act of killing the innocent that they took revenge.

The question might be asked where was the County Sheriff, or the County Marshal when so much outlawry and committance of crime was going on? You might as well ask where the parson was, for one would have done about as much good as the other. That was the trouble; there was no law; the law was set aside for the time being, and every man was a law unto himself. No doubt there were county officers—plenty of them, but they were mere figure-heads. They were housed up at Independence, Kansas City and Westport, taking care of *number one* as best they could, and perhaps did not hear of half the crimes committed in the county. Were they to blame we might ask? Perhaps not in every instance; there were no informers, no warrants issued and no one to confess his guilt. So, from circumstances such as these, we can partly conceive of the troubles and disasters that swept over our county during the years 1862-4.

In the summer of 1863, a respectable and well-known citizen by the name of John Hagan, was living a few miles south of Independence; he was a man that respected the rights of others, and by words and actions asked others to respect his, but alas! the sequel will tell things quite differently. One bright Sunday morning, while he and his family, a wife and three children, were driving up to his brother’s, William Hagan, who still lives near Lee’s Summit, he met a band of Federal soldiers, who were much exasperated because the telegraph wire had been cut the day before. They ordered him to dismount from among his family and go before them into a neighboring wood, where they shot him through the

head; he was found next day killed in the manner described. This was the cause of a more bloody tragedy, or at least a more desperate one. Whether a murder could be more bloody and censurable than that which drags a devoted husband and father from the midst of his family and cruelly takes his life, so that the half-distracted wife and her frightened little ones had to go on and find some one to return and search for the missing husband and father, is a serious question. Yet, we will presently see where blind vengeance and madness did their gory work without the least suspicion as far as learned.

Two young men, both of confederate sympathies resolved upon revenge. One was known as Ed. Hink and the other as Sam Jones, the former was an uncle to the latter. As they were riding along the road where Mr. John Hagan was killed a short time before, they in the ardor and indiscretion of youth, vowed to each other to kill the next man they met. How silly and yet how singular was such as this to the spirit of the times! See those boys that might have been, under favorable circumstances, pious and model young men, sweeping along the highway swearing eternal death and destruction to the first man they met, whether friend or foe! Behold their misguided zeal hurrying them on to the next meeting where they were to imbue their youthful hands in innocent blood. How can we imagine they felt as they turned the bend of the road and saw their victim approaching without the least intimation of their diabolical design. Oh! how fortunate it would have been if some friendly hand could have stopped those youths from their first murder, how some mother's heart would have rejoiced if her wayward son had escaped the terrible sin of blood-guiltiness! But like the dangerous son of Hamilcar, they were bound under the heaviest oaths to shed human blood. As they charged along the highway, making the air hideous with their mischievous threats, they met another young man a few miles from Independence. The name of the latter has not been ascertained, though much can be found concerning the high esteem in which he was held by every one. From oral statements of the former young men, when they met the man they killed they did not ask him a single word, not even for the cause with which he sympathized, not whether he was a Union man or a Confederate man, but simply drew their deadly revolvers and shot him dead upon the spot. They did not show him as much mercy as the guiltiest and most deserving of death would have received at the hands of the most desperate guerrilla band. When they had done their worst, after they had sent all that was immortal of their comrade, trembling into the presence of the Great Judge of all without a single moments warning, they searched the body of his fair person and found to their great horror and regret that he was a young medical student just returned home to his friends and relatives with his *diploma*. Poor man! He was entirely innocent of all the wrongs and their exaggerated reports of either side; little did he dream as he bore his authority "to go and heal the nations" that his career would terminate so unnecessarily and cowardly. But then, he that sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed" has gone forth into the world and has certainly been verified among all tongues and peoples. Not very long after this bloody deed had been done, one of these young men, and the presumption is, the *principal* one, met his fate. The other is still living, but his garments, as it were, smell of blood. Like Cain, he is fearful of being slain.

Thus far it has been seen that there were crimes committed—black and indelible crimes that our country can never blot out; crimes, for generations yet to come, that will make the blood chill to relate. And these, too, we must remember, were committed by men who were on both sides of that dreadful war; over which, however, we ask our kind readers and noble Americans to spread the robe of charity, so that a few years hence the world will never know that we were once engaged in such a deadly struggle. But before concluding this chap-

ter, it is but due the historical narrative that some of the crimes committed in Jackson county in the years of 1864-5 should be noticed.

By the spring of 1863 there were to be no doubts as to a man's politics, whether a "jayhawker" or a "bush-whacker," a militiaman or a guerrilla, a Federal or a Confederate, he was to show his colors and get into line or leave the country. Prominent among those who had distinguished themselves in the deeds of crime was Quantrell. He did many things as a guerrilla chieftan that the world would not believe, and perhaps he himself will not conceive of its enormity until he stands before the Judge of all the earth at the last day, and then in what he did he was not alone by any means; it was through Quantrell that the world ever heard and felt the merciless vengeance of Cole Younger, Bill Anderson, George Tucker, the James Boys and a host of other blood-thirsty wretches that have long since met their terrible fate. As has been stated elsewhere, most of these had causes of their own for entering so desperately into the war. Many of their families and relatives had suffered almost inhumanly from the other side. By the unfortunate crimes offered to Quantrell and his neighbors, to the Younger Brothers, their parents and sisters, was brought such a whirlpool of madness upon the people of the country, that the like has never been experienced in the history of the country; but it is not so much the insults that brought these outlaws to the front as the terrible deeds they committed—not that their injuries should be overlooked, for such is not the case. They have given rise to not a few almost fictitious works, in which the very wrong offendings done have been greatly exaggerated. The year 1863, it seems inaugurated a different movement on the part of the desperadoes and guerrillas in Jackson county. The country was being filled with Federal soldiers, so that it was impossible for the guerillas to have anything like a permanent camp or headquarters; consequently, they selected from among the Southern sympathizers the bravest and most dangerous men to be found; they bound themselves together by an oath that, perhaps, has not its equal in the memory of man, that they would work together, act under the black flag and take no prisoners! About the time such a combination was effected, and as though it needed some fresh and startling crime to revive the memory of Colonel Younger's assassination, his daughters' prison death and the recent death of other friends and neighbors, Mr. Lee, Quantrell's respected friend, was dragged from his house and put to death. Mrs. Younger, Cole's mother, though deprived of her husband and stripped of all her children, was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to apply the torch to her own house. Such fresh deeds as this brought to light the bloody Bill Anderson and some of the James Boys and relatives. Bill Anderson was, perhaps, the most unconscientious man that ever shed blood. The number of lives these men have destroyed has never been known. The number that the soldiers and county officials destroyed in attempting to take them has never been ascertained. The innocent suffered invariably, while the guilty *escaped*.

Quantrell and his men, principal among whom was Cole Younger, in these latter years of the war, did not hesitate to dash into the very heart of any defenseless community, do their fatal work, make their way back into the eastern portion of Jackson county, and there suddenly disappear in their mysterious cave. Do we wish to stop and learn more definitely? Will we attempt to revivify those horrid scenes that the most credulous will hardly believe? Were we disposed, the spirit and culture of our time forbid. What huge volumes it would take to contain descriptions of the bloody and ghastly steps of the Guerrilla chieftains! But will we call all *these* individual crimes, for whom the perpetrators should have suffered? Should the unqualified outrages committed by all persons, of whatever name or sympathies, be traced to the guilty hand, and it be made to feel the vengeance of a violated law? Were such the case, many of the best and most respectable citizens in the county and surrounding country, would be

made to tremble; many of our best and most religious mothers, who are now instilling the strictest piety into their growing up children, would be shown to have wished, anxiously brooded over the shrine, that death and destruction might sweep over the homes of their next door neighbors. Were they culpable? perhaps, will be the debatable question in a few generations to come. If so, the guilty could, undoubtedly, have been found in every regiment and army in the field; in every cast of party, and, to a qualified extent, every home to be found in the thickest of the trouble. Oh, the horrors of a civil war! May we all drink such Lethæan draughts that we might never have aught against our neighbor. Then, it seems, as for the crimes of individuals, they have all vanished into the clouds of the war. The county records, of course, contain a great deal about outraged justice during those years of our history, but, to say the least, they must be very incomplete. Then it was the times and the occasions, and not the men, to a wonderful degree. The crimes, however, that these times inaugurated did not terminate with the war; but they are continuing on till this day (1881), and perhaps will grow for years to come. But for all later crimes, the law endeavors, and justly, too, to apprehend and bring the offenders to justice; in some degree it has been successful, but there are to-day, running at large, many highwaymen, who almost put the law at defiance. They had their start in this career of crime in Jackson county, and are, therefore, to some extent, connected with its history. The bloody and destructive attack upon Lawrence, Kansas, could almost be incorporated into the history of Jackson county, for the identical leaders of that bond of death, and the most of its two hundred privates, lived formerly in Jackson county, Missouri. When Quantrell and his blood-guilty men returned from that *raid* of annihilation, they mysteriously disappeared somewhere in the county. Recent revelations seem to indicate that that wily chief, in association with Cole Younger, had a cavern in which they could conceal themselves, with several men and their horses and booty. Whenever, in the desperate years of 1861-4, they did mischief, either upon the Federal soldiers or upon citizens around in the country, they could be traced into certain localities in the county, and suddenly disappear as though the earth would swallow them up.

Imagine, if you can, the terrible condition a community would be in when they would be situated between the galling fires of Federals and guerrillas; not very often at once, but where one party would go killing and burning persons and things of the other party, the soldiers and scouts of that party would come in a few days and do worse. And it is well to notice and record the burning shame upon our history, that many crimes, individual crimes, were committed, but, perhaps, not one in a score was brought before the courts. Why were not those uncontrollable soldiers that murdered several innocent men, some few cases women, and fewer children, made to pay the debt of their guilt? Why was not that most terrible of all devils, Bill Anderson and his accomplices, that stabbed so many hearts and cut so many throats, brought to the bar of a most completely violated law and made to answer for his crimes? The answers to the preceding might be many and various, but the simplest and best would be, perhaps, that it was not able under such disorganized circumstances. The depredations of the guerrillas; their almost certain escape with valuable spoils; the soldiers pursuit out into the country districts of the county inaugurated a species of retaliatory vengeance that did not subside for several years after the war. In fact, crimes and misdoings that resulted from those times have reached down to a very few years since; a full history of which, however, will be found in other parts of this volume.

CHAPTER XIV.

JACKSON COUNTY DURING THE WAR.

Sacking of the United States Arsenal, at Liberty—Confederate Camp on Rock Creek—Death of Capt. Holloway—Confederates enter Independence in 1861—Burning of Property—Capt. Fuller takes Independence and Hangs a man on the Public Square—Quantrell comes into Independence—Campaign in 1862—Battle of Lone Jack—Ft. Pennock—Order Number Eleven—Price's March through this Section—Organization of the Home Guards—The Iron-Clad Oath—Etc., etc.

The secession of several of the Southern States in the spring of 1861, precipitated the strife in Jackson county, and especially in and around Independence, and men began to express their opinions openly and boldly, with the cause that had their sympathies, whether it gave offense or not to their neighbors. The first immediate attack it seems between the two sections—the North and South—in these parts had anything to do, was the sacking of the United States Arsenal in Clay county.

Men were in that action from the counties of Clay, Jackson, Platte and Lafayette. They supplied themselves with muskets, holster pistols, sabers, ammunition, etc., and then quietly returned to their several counties and homes and awaited the course of events. It was not long afterward when a similar occurrence took place at Lexington, Missouri; as these things had been done it was evident to any one that there were serious apprehensions of trouble. So, early in the summer of 1861, there was a camp formed of Confederates, on Rock Creek, a few miles west of Independence; as ascertained, many of these were citizens of Independence. A short while after they had struck their camp, perhaps a day or two, there was a reconnoitering party sent out from Kansas City; the two companies met under truce—and it so turned out that the Captains were very nearly dressed alike, and were acquainted with each other, and each one advanced and both were talking upon the circumstance of their thus meeting, when the Confederates fired upon the Federal soldiers, which precipitated a fight, in which Captain Holloway, of the Confederates, was killed. This created no little excitement in Independence; the gravest and most unexcitable men of the town of both parties felt that a portentous crisis was just ahead.

A short time afterward Lowe & Jennison's cavalry from Kansas attacked Independence, placed several citizens under guard care at the grocery store of Porter & Fraser, and the hardware store of Moss & Co. and carried away a great deal of property such as carriages, horses, harness, wagons and cattle. As they were returning, it seems, to Kansas City they burnt Pitcher's mill, as well as his and Reuben Johnson's residence. This was in the fall of 1861; and during the winter Capt. Oliver was sent into the county with five companies of the seventh Missouri—the bloody seventh they called themselves. He and his command were charged by the people of Independence with many oppressive acts and needless cruelties.

In the spring of 1862, Capt Fuller was sent from Kansas City to Independence, soon after the bridge over the Big Blue had been burned by Quantrell. In the neighborhood of the burned bridge he captured a man whom he had reason to believe was a member of Quantrell's band, and he took him to Independence and hanged him publicly on the public square. This same Capt. Fuller also captured the town and gathered many of the citizens on the public square, where they were more or less questioned concerning their political predilections. Fuller did not re-

main in Independence very long, before Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, in the spring of 1862, with a detachment of soldiers came down from Kansas City; there were then in town several companies of infantry and cavalry. About this time when the Federal soldiers were making, or beginning to make, Independence a kind of headquarters for these parts, Quantrell, with his desperate scouts, who had been causing the Federals some trouble for some time, was known to be hovering around the neighborhood. They made one of their intrepid dashes upon the town, and before the Federals had time to array themselves, the Confederates were on the public square. Imagine the confusion, Three or four dozen men in the center of perhaps a thousand well armed soldiers. From the actions of Quantrell, it appears that he did not intend to hazard an engagement at this time, that it was not his wish to measure strength with a thousand soldiers; but rather to charge in, capture some important equipments, some five prisoners from whom to receive all the information that could be had, concerning the anticipated movements of the opposing side. Reports of persons who were living in the town at that time, say that there was one of Quantrell's men killed and two of the Federals, besides what were wounded on both sides.

Quantrell's men took a young man prisoner, unarmed him and were marching him off with them, as they were going out on the east side of the square, the young man was ordered to ride faster but he refused to do so, and he was shot, it is said on good authority, somewhere about the head. But the result of the shooting was not fatal. The young man, either on foot or on horseback, broke and ran away, the Confederates after him. It appears, however, that he left his horse, and by dashing through alleys, over fences and through houses, he got away; perhaps, they were being too hotly pursued by the Federal soldiers and had to get out of town to save their lives.

As they were leaving Independence by way of the Spring Branch road, Quantrell's horse was either shot from under him, or stumbled and fell, and he had to take it afoot; such might have been a little unusual to Quantrell at that early day of the war, but at a later date it was quite ordinary for him to have to escape in that and similar ways. This little retreat of Quantrell's was nothing more than he expected, if we receive the best and most authenticated accounts of that transaction. The Federals stationed in the town took a little more precaution and consequently increased their assurances of future safety—but they "should have taken heed lest they fall."

In the summer of 1862, Colonel Buell was placed in command of the forces at Independence; though a good soldier and splendid commander, he did not thoroughly understand the kind of men he was expecting to meet. If he had and studied their modes of warfare, it probably would have saved him an inglorious defeat. About fifteen hundred men under Hughs and other commanders, attacked Independence and after hard fight defeated Colonel Buell and took about 350 prisoners, all of whom they paroled. But the Federal soldiers came into town in such numbers that the Confederates could not hold the place. But as it seems from their general mode of warfare in these parts, they had done mostly what they had desired to do, namely, to show their power, to obtain arms and large stores of ammunition, all of which they got in abundance in that engagement. They also dislodged many offensive persons and restored as well as took off some considerable property. In no State of the Union was the horrors of the war more visible, or more severely felt than in Missouri; especially was Missouri more deeply and severely scourged with the evils and evil consequences of guerrilla warfare than any other. No county of Missouri suffered as much from that species of warfare as did the County of Jackson; and no township, perhaps, in the county had greater reason to complain of those evils than Van Buren. The Sni Hills in this and adjoining townships came to be considered but another name for bush-whacking exploits, and barbarities on one side, and

Federal retaliation and revenge on the other. Every southern State had its battle-fields, gory with blood and ghastly with the dead; some of them surpassing in ghastliness anything in modern times, but none of them surpassing in stubborn courage, determined resistance, and heroic valor that scene which was witnessed in the little village christened for the lone tree of the township.

The citizens of that village had been accustomed to alarms and scenes of bloodshed and cruelty. Scarcely a week passed without some exciting occurrence, or some violent death. But it was reserved for the 16th of August, 1862, to witness the grim monsters, war and death, and carnage, in all their horrors. It is the battle then of Lone Jack that the historian of the township will have to record as the bloodiest of all the bloody scenes in the township during all of that long and cruel war.

For months the guerrilla, Quantrell, and others had been carrying on their system of bush-whacking warfare from their hiding places in the Sni Hills and other parts of the county; while the Union soldiers held and garrisoned the principal towns, and sent out scouting parties to chastise the troublesome bush-whackers; and too often the chastisement fell upon the innocent in place of the guilty. During the first week in August, 1862, a strong effort was made to strengthen the Confederate force in the county, and recruiting officers were busy swelling their ranks. A very large majority of the citizens were in sympathy with the South, and many of them who were opposed to a guerrilla warfare, and had managed to stay at home, by hiding in the woods when ever a Federal scout was in the vicinity, were persuaded then to enter the regular Confederate service, as the surest means of safety; and Col. John T. Hughes, a regular Confederate officer, on recruiting service, was prepared to enlist and swear them into service, as honorable soldiers. While others, who were not at all averse to the bush-whacking mode of warfare, were at the same time swelling the ranks of Quantrell. Hughes, Quantrell and Hays having mustered and united their forces, on the 10th of August made an attack on Independence; garrisoned by a Federal force under Col. Buell; which place and force they captured, with all its stores of arms and ammunition; which circumstance still further aided and stimulated the Confederates in the work of recruiting. Col. Hughes was killed at the taking of Independence, and his command devolved on Col. Gideon Thompson, of Clay county, and Col. Upton Hays. The Confederate officers, with their regiments, battalions and companies, were hurrying up from the South, recruiting and swelling their ranks as they came; and it was given out, that Lexington and other Federal posts would soon fall, as Independence had done. In the forenoon of August 15th, those regiments, battalions and companies began to arrive in Lone Jack, and continued to arrive during the day, under the command of Cols. Cockrell, Tracy, Hunter, Jackman and Lewis. Col. Totten, commanding the Federal post at Lexington, after the battle at Independence, having learned that Thompson and Hays were somewhere between Independence and Lone Jack, in compliance with orders from General Schofield, sent out Major Emory Foster, with eight hundred men to cut them off from the reinforcements coming from the south, before those reinforcements could arrive. At the same time Col. Fitz Henry Warren, 15th Iowa cavalry, was ordered from Clinton to co-operate with Major Foster, having left Lexington early in the morning of Friday, August 15th; sent out two small flanking parties to make inquiries, and hunt up the enemy he was after; posted on with his main force, over seven hundred strong, and arrived at Lone Jack at 8 o'clock in the night. His force consisted mostly of Missouri militia, mustered into the United States, drawn from the 6th, the 7th and 8th, Catherwood's, Phillips' and McClurg's regiments, and Nugent's battalion. He also had some Illinois and Indiana soldiers and the 7th Missouri cavalry, with two field pieces of Babb's Indiana battery. Foster had been told before reaching town that Confederates to the number of four thousand were there; but, as he

said, having been lied to so often, he refused to credit the report, and pushed on thinking it was the force he was in search of. That force, however, was not there; nor was there any immediately in the village. Thompson and Hays with five hundred men or more were encamped on the eastern banks of the Little Blue, some fifteen miles away; Quantrell, still further off, and of the reinforcements just from the South, Cockrell was northwest of the village three or four miles; Tracy and Coffee south of it about a mile, on the farm of David Arnold; Lewis still further south; Jackman was also in the neighborhood. Passing through the village, Foster opened fire on Coffee's and Tracy's company; a skirmish ensued as the Confederates retreated west, in which a few of them were wounded, and two of Foster's men killed by their comrades, in the darkness and confusion.

After the retreat, Foster returned to the village, where he remained unmolested until morning. Foster and some of his officers occupied the large hotel of B. B. Cave; who, with a majority of the male citizens of the place, had left the town in the care of the woman and children. The horses were picketed in the town, and along a lane running south; and the men lay down to sleep as best they could. In the mean time, the word was being carried to Cockrell, Hays, Quantrell and others, of the situation of things in the village. Thompson and Hays united their forces with Cockrell's, and at daylight arrived within one and a half miles of town; there they first heard the Federal bugle, sounding the morning reveille, and then they dismounted and marched to the attack on foot.

The town was divided into new and old town. The hold, and Federal camp being in the new town, on the prairie ridge, where stood the lone tree, from which the town derived its name. The main street being half a mile in length, from the south side of the new town to the north of the old. On the east of the new town, was a hedge, and full of corn; on the west was a field, uncultivated that year, and overgrown with rank and tall weeds. Through these weeds, the Confederates made their way, stooping and crouching, and arrived in shooting distance undiscovered; and while the Union soldiers were busy in feeding their horses, and getting breakfast, a single gun, and then a volley, announced the battle begun.

The Federals were taken by surprise, but they soon rallied, each man to his post. The artillery drew up on the public square, and joined its roar to the roar of musketry already going on. The hotel, the hedge row, the fences, the shops and the houses, were converted into fortifications and breastworks. The Confederates advanced on and on; and it was soon a hand to hand conflict. The artillery supports, the artillery horses, and the artillery men were shot down, and the guns were taken by the Confederates. In a short time they were re-taken by the Federals. Taken by the Confederates a second time; and again re-taken. A large blacksmith shop, which stood near, was a blockhouse and fortification, for each party in turn. The hotel, was at the commencement a fortification for the Federal forces; from the windows of which they fought and did great action: but the Confederates worked their way nearer and nearer, and at length set fire to it, and it was soon in flames; and the occupants forced to retire; and two or three dead bodies were consumed in the burning building. The hours passed, and the contest was kept up, it was Missourian against Missourian, and neighbor against neighbor. Boys who had played together, gone to school together, and grown up together; were opposed to each other in a deadly strife. Four hours passed, and the conflict of arms was still going on. Both parties, however, were nearly exhausted; faint with hunger, thirst, heat and fatigue: and shortly after ten o'clock, the Federals spiked the cannon, drew them off a short distance, collected their horses and retired, unmolested from the field, and made good their retreat to Lexington. This was a hard fought contest; and for the numbers engaged, the hardest fought in the State—perhaps in any State—during the whole war; and it is often asked who had the best of it?

Many accounts have been given of it, more or less partial to one side or the other; but as this is intended as a part of the history of the county, that will live when all the actors in that bloody drama shall have passed away; and the hand that writes it will be cold in death; and there will be none left to correct its errors, or false statements; let it for once be impartial, and true; and the impartial reader, whoever he may be, will say of a truth, neither party had much to boast of, in the way of victory. The Confederates could, with truth, and did claim the victory, as the field was left in their possession; they buried their own dead, and cared for their wounded, and could show as trophies, the two abandoned field pieces, which they carried off with them the next day; when they themselves had to retreat before superior numbers. On the other hand, the Unionists claim that when the fight ended, and the firing ceased, they were in possession of the ground, and that the Confederates had drawn off to the northern part of the village, and were there being re-inforced by fresh troops; and thus it was only when they saw, or heard of the re-inforcements of Coffee, Tracy, and Quantrell, that the field was abandoned; and that the artillery was left for the want of horses to draw it off. The Federal Commander, Major Foster, was left on the field severely wounded, and his brother mortally wounded; the command devolving on Capt. M. H. Browner. In retreating to Lexington, the Federals made a detour southward, hoping to meet or fall in with Fitz Henry Warren, from Clinton; but were disappointed, and following the Warrensburg road, to the cross-road from Holden to Lexington, they turned north and arrived at Lexington before night. The battle over the little town presented a ghastly spectacle. The wounded were gathered up, and almost every house became a hospital. The Confederate dead were gathered together and buried that evening; a few feet away from the lone tree, which though dead, was still standing at that time. Some, however, of the dead, on each side, were carried away by friends, and buried in the county cemeteries. Some prisoners, from twenty to fifty had been taken, and to them and a few citizens was assigned the task of burying the Federal dead. At the request of W. H. H. Cundiff, the Federal surgeon, Ambers Graham, and A. L. Snow two of the citizens, harnessed a team and gathered up and carried the killed to the place of burial, and the wounded to the hospital or seminary. On account of the scarcity of help, none of the Federal dead were buried that day. Next morning (Sunday), while engaged in burying the Union dead, and in hauling off the dead horses; the advance of Warren's and Blunt's army came in sight; marching up from the south; and the Confederate forces retreated, making a detour to the east, a few miles, and then turning south, closely pursued for several days; but finally making good their retreat into Arkansas. This retreat of the Confederate forces, left to the citizens of the county, with the surgeons and nurses that remained, the task of finishing the burial of the dead, and taking care of the many wounded; and it was not till Wednesday, the 20th, that the dead horses, numbering about sixty, were all removed from the town. There have been many, and conflicting statements, as to the number of killed and wounded on each side; also, as to the numbers engaged in the conflict, and perhaps the exact truth will never be known. As has already been said 800 Union soldiers were dispatched from Lexington: of these, two small flanking parties were not in action.

Of the Confederates, they claimed, the day before when they came in, to number over 4,000. A writer has since said that Cockrell, Tracy, Hays, Hunter, Jackman and Quantrell had between them but 900 men, and that of these 200 were not in the action. It is well to make allowance for both of these statements. When we recollect that an object of this expedition north was for the purpose of recruiting their numbers, and when we recollect that recruiting officers generally picture things to the eye of the recruit in a color different from the reality, we may readily suppose that the number would be represented as

larger than it really was, and when the young man was told by these recruiting agents that they had come to the county to stay, that a new leaf was now turned, and that Confederates would garrison the towns, these same agents would fain have had them believe that they had the force to carry out their promises. On the other hand, when it is recollected that one avowed object, and perhaps the real intention, was to make an attack on Lexington and capture that as they had Independence, Mo., no sane person will admit that 900 was the sum total of their forces, especially as the same writer, who places it at 900, has said only a few pages before, that Cockrell, Tracy, Hunter and Jackman had each a regiment, Quantrell a battalion, and Hays 300. Though these, and such stories as these, have been repeatedly told and printed, they are not necessarily all true. But putting all the information together, that appears most reliable. It is thought the combined force of the Confederates in and near Lone Jack was over (3,000) three thousand, of which more than half were in the action, perhaps not all at one time, but at some time during the few hours conflict. A letter from one of Hays' captains, who can be relied on, and who furnished for this sketch, writes thus: "On the 15th of August, 1862, about 500 Confederates, mostly raw and undisciplined troops, under Cols. Hays and Thompson, went into camp on the east bank of Little Blue, about twelve miles southeast of Independence and twelve northwest of Lone Jack. About 2 o'clock a. m. of the 16th the troops were awakened and ordered to mount and fall into line, and march in the direction of Lone Jack. The order was obeyed with quietness and alacrity. About daylight we arrived within one and a half miles of Lone Jack, midway between Noel's and Long's. Here we first heard the enemy's bugle. Here nearly all the cavalry were dismounted; the troops marched to the battle ground on foot—a part of the way through tall and growing corn and high weeds.

"The Confederates, about one thousand strong, under Colonels Hays and Cockrell, approached the town from the west, consequently the enemy were attacked on their western side."

The battle then having been commenced by Hays and Cockrell with 1,000 men, and other detachments of other commands claiming to have been engaged, the impartial mind comes to the conclusion above stated. As to the number killed on the Confederate side, there is not much room for doubt, or for conflicting statements, and there never has been much. They were buried with more care than the Union soldiers, and head boards were placed at their graves, on which were written the names of the several soldiers. Two weeks after, these boards numbered fifty-nine, which, with an addition of perhaps a dozen carried away by friends, will approximate the number of the killed and the mortally wounded. Of the number killed on the Federal side there have been statements made differing widely. They were all buried in one long and narrow trench—laid in side by side, with no board or other mark to designate the name or number. The writer above alluded to says: one hundred and thirty-six were dead on the ground. Some others claim to have counted over one hundred, others eighty, etc., etc.

The Federal surgeon reports forty dead when the battle ended, and A. L. Snow, who assisted in carrying the dead to the place of burial, counted, when done late in the evening, forty-three. About twelve or thirteen of the wounded are said to have died that night, and a few others before they were removed on the 20th.

The grave, six feet in width, in which they were laid side by side as closely as men could be placed, will serve to indicate, or approximate, the number very nearly. It is eighty feet in length, and any person who has had any experience in burying men in that way, can arrive very nearly at the number that are reposing there now. That silent mound is an important and an impartial witness, the testimony of which cannot be doubted. From all the evidences obtainable, then,

we venture to say that the loss in killed was so nearly equal that it cannot be said with certainty which suffered the greater loss.

It has been said that more than one half the number engaged in the fight on each side were killed and wounded. We think this an over estimate. The number of the wounded reported by the Federal officer was 160, and the number of the Confederate wounded is thought not to have been much, if any, in excess of that number.

This battle, like all other hard fought battles, had its incidents, incidents which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them; and not only were the combatants there to witness them, but others, now combatants were unwilling spectators of the bloody scene. The citizens of the town were there; at least the women and children were there; and the conflict was in their midst, and around and about them. In the streets, in the houses, in the yards, and in the fields, on either side. When the house of B. B. Cave was occupied by armed men, his mother, his wife and little children were there, and there they remained till the attack was made, remained while the storm of battle was raging in and around it, not daring to face the leaden tempest outside, but crouching in the safest rooms of the building, while their once peaceful home was converted into a blockhouse, filled with armed warriors, dealing death and meeting the same. There they remained, until to the roar of the battle was added the roaring of the flames above and around them, and when the armed occupants were driven from it by the devouring element, they too had to leave and encounter the showers of leaden hail that fell and passed on every side. The mother was an aged lady, very fleshy, who on ordinary occasions could walk but slowly, and with great difficulty; but there was no help for it now, she must get away somehow. Safely they passed out of the burning building, out of the Union line into the field on the west, through the Confederate line, and beyond it and lay down amongst the tall weeds which shut out the sight, but not the sound of the raging battle. After some time the infant child demanded the sustenance which nature requires, and the young mother partially raising herself to apply the breast to the lips of her suffering babe, was pierced with a ball, which passing through the lungs inflicted a fatal wound, of which in a few weeks she died; another victim of cruel war, and of that sanguinary contest.

Another house further north, the one now owned and occupied by Wm. Phillips was then occupied by Benjamin Pitcher. He too was about, having left when the soldiers came in on the night of the 15th. But his wife and two small children and a niece of sixteen were here. When the attack was made some of the Union soldiers were in the house cooking breakfast—a breakfast they were destined never to eat. As the fight waxed warmer and warmer the women and children crept into a wardrobe to escape the bullets that were piercing the house. In the course of the fight the confederates occupied the house and fought from it, firing from the windows above and below. This being noticed the artillery was turned upon the house, and ball after ball went crashing through it, one ball cutting off the part of an old fashioned bedstead near the wardrobe. The soldiers in the house then assisted them out and told them to escape for life. They fled to the church 600 yards away and took refuge in the house of their God. That lady left her house a fortification suffering a cannonade; she returned some hours after to find it a hospital, filled as other houses in the town were, with the wounded and dying, the beds and bedding saturated with blood, or torn into strips to make bandages for the wounded. She met some days afterward, at the house of the writer, the Federal sergeant who was cooking breakfast in the house when the action began. He had received a severe wound, a wound from which he never recovered, but rode with the retreating column two and a half miles to the house of Jacob Bennett, when faint and unable to proceed further he stopped and was well cared for.

In an incredibly short time the result of the action was known for miles around, and citizens were coming in to give the needed assistance to the wounded or to carry off and bury the friends who had fallen, for amongst the dead were some of Van Buren's own citizens; some who had but recently entered the Confederate service and fell in their first fight, amongst whom may be mentioned James Helms, D. C. Webb, John Temple, Walden and Tally. Those or nearly all of them were carried off by relatives and friends in Round Prairie.

In a few hours, too, friends were there from Pleasant Hill and beyond, and carried back with them the dead body of Drury Farmer, a Union soldier, and Capt. Wm. Allen Long, mortally, and Sergeant Luke Williams, severely wounded.

Women, too, when the men were absent, or too timid to venture, were soon seen coming in with baskets and boxes of provisions and other needed articles; and this continued for several days, until the necessity ceased.

When General Blunt, on Sunday, the 17th, came into the town, and the Confederates retreated, he did not stop to take possession of the field, or the wounded, or leave any garrison, but pushed on with his whole force in pursuit; and the town and the wounded prisoners were left in command of Colonel Gideon Thompson, who remained for some time. The Federal authorities at Lexington sent ambulances and carriages, and, on Wednesday, the 20th, removed nearly all the wounded to Lexington, from which place they were sent in boats to Jefferson City; and in the National Cemetery, there may be seen more than one head stone, in memory of soldiers who died of wounds received at Lone Jack. Some few of the wounded, who had been quartered, or had found a resting place in the houses of citizens, and comfortably situated, preferred not to go, and were left to the hospitality of strangers; and one poor unfortunate was left alone, in a dying state, in the Seminary building, which had been used as the Federal hospital. He, too, was cared for while living, and buried when dead, by John W. Tate, Thos. Potter, and other.

With a few exceptions, the brave Union soldiers, who were wounded, and those taken prisoners, were treated with kindness and courtesy, by their equally brave captors, of the Confederacy, and by the citizen sympathizers with the Confederacy; and nearly all who would accept it received a discharge on parol of honor. A few exceptions there may have been—a few exceptions there were—as there almost always is; some were robbed of their money, their valuables, and some of their clothing; and one, Lieutenant Levi Copeland, who had incurred the ill will of a portion of his captors, as was said by unnecessary acts of severity toward the friends and families of bush-whackers; and, on that account, was particularly obnoxious to them, was given over to the Guerilla Quantrell, and was never seen by his friends again. There is no doubt as to what his fate was. (It is said there were two or three others, but this is not certain.) As has been said, in this fierce conflict, neighbor and friend fought against neighbor and friend; members of the same Christian church, who had together knelt at the altar, and had partaken of the sacrament together, were here on opposite sides; and many have, or might possibly have, taken each others lives. Major Foster, who commanded the Federal soldiers, and Colonel Vard Cockrell, who brought on the attack, were neighbors and acquaintances in Johnson county; Captain Allen Long, who led a company in Foster's command, and Colonel Warner Lewis, were friends and neighbors in Cass. Long, who was mortally wounded, also had many friends and acquaintances in the Confederate column, and among the Confederate sympathizers; and by some of them he was carried to Pleasant Hill, where he died in a very few days.

These are but some of the incidents of this memorable struggle, which has made the little town of Lone Jack historic. Where the lone tree once stood now stands a marble shaft, which has been erected by voluntary contributions from

the friends of the lost cause. On each of the four sides of the pedestal, is the following inscription :

IN MEMORY OF THE
CONFEDERATE DEAD
WHO FELL IN THE BATTLE OF LONE JACK,
ON THE 16TH OF AUGUST, 1862.

Just west of this, and but a few paces from it, is the long and narrow mound in which the Union soldiers sleep, with no stone to mark their resting place.

Several years ago a society was formed, and an effort made, to raise the needed funds to erect a monument to their memory ; but the required amount was not obtained, and it was abandoned. Congress has appropriated money to place head stones at the grave of every Union soldier that can be identified ; but here are at least sixty brave men promiscuously laid together, and no one of them can be distinguished from another.

Year after year the citizens of Jackson and surrounding counties have met on the 16th of August, to commemorate the deeds of daring done on that memorable day in 1862. It is the big day of the year, for all the country round ; and the 16th of August, brings together larger crowds to the little village of Lone Jack, than even the 4th of July does in some of our large cities ; and one pleasing circumstance, in relation to these gatherings is, that as time passes, at each succeeding anniversary, there is less of partisan feeling manifested. May it continue to be so until none of that sectional partisan bias and feeling will be perceptible.

Among the killed and wounded on the Federal side were Captain Wm. Plumb and Captain Jas. Dunden, of Catherwood's regiment, and Captain H. D. Moore and Lieut. Jno. R. Foster, of McChengo's regiment. Captains Brady and Bryant among the Confederates were killed.

THE DYING SOLDIER AT LONE JACK.

A soldier of the Union lay
Sore wounded at Lone Jack,
And as his life-blood ebbed away,
His thoughts were wandering back—
Back to his childhood's early home,
Back to his native land,
And dreaming, fancy seemed to roam
Amid a kindred band.

No wife or child beside him now,
Though wife and child he had ;
No comrade bathed his bloody brow—
His comrades all had fled ;
And there upon that hard fought field,
In that small village street,
He lay with those who scorned to yield,
Disdaining to retreat.

No kinsman's hand or voice was nigh
To minister relief ;
But yet there was a pitying eye
Looked on the scene with grief—
A stranger, though a friend, stood near
The dying soldier's side,
And wept, his dreaming talk to hear,
And soothed him till he died.

“Farewell my wife and children all
My country calls away,
And can I hear my country call,
And not the call obey?
I go, and ere I shall come back,
Grim war shall cease to frown;
I go though men may call me back,
To put rebellion down.”

“I go my wife; I go my son,
The Union to sustain,
For North and South shall still be one,
And one shall still remain.
I go and if I ne’er return,
Farewell ye loved ones all—
And if I fall I trust you’ll learn
I fell as man should fall.”

But then his fancy more and more,
And wider seemed to roam—
He seemed to think the war was o’er,
And he was safe at home.
And there as if to friends, he told
Of war and war’s alarms,
Of many a comrade soldier bold,
And many a feat of arms.

Of conflicts sore, he spoke of one—
A sore, a bloody fight—
The hard day’s march from Lexington,
The skirmish of the night,
Spoke of the sleepless bivouac,
As on their arms they lay
Within the village town of Lone Jack,
To wait the coming day.

And then he spoke of the attack,
Which came at early morn—
The rebel charge, the falling back—
The hedge and growing corn.
He spoke of deeds of daring done,
Of many a soldier slain,
The loss of the artillery gun,
The taking it again.

But here his memory seemed to fail—
His voice was failing too—
Alas! he ne’er will tell the tale
To those he loved so true;
Some other tongue to them will tell
The story he assayed;
Describe the battle where he fell,
The spot where he was laid.

Through scenes of youth he seemed to pass,
 Though now his hair was gray,
And once again he led his class,
 As in his school boy days;
He called his playmates' names, although
 None answered to his call,
For some had died long years ago,
 And far, far distant all.

He often called his father's name—
 He called his brother's, too—
But oftener still his *mother* came
 Within his dreaming view;
He seemed to think that mother near,
 And for her hand would feel,
'Twould melt the hardest heart to hear
 His piteous appeal !

“ Oh, mother, help your little son—
 My head is aching sore,
And here I lie, with pillows none,
 Upon the cold hard floor.
Oh, lay me on my trundle bed,
 Or take me on your knee—
She does not hear what I have said;
 Oh, where can mother be ? ”

Anon the scene would change, and he
 By fancy still beguiled
A husband—father—seemed to be,
 And spoke of wife and child;
He spoke of them so tenderly,
 So often called their names,
Though absent, yet 'twas plain that they
 Were present in his dreams.

His days of early manhood came,
 And passed in plain review
His constant struggles after fame,
 His disappointments too;
He spoke of hardships undergone,
 He spoke of dangers passed,
And still his thoughts kept wandeing on,
 And wandered to the last.

But when more recent scenes appeared,
 To claim his wandering thought—
The storm which civil war had stirred,
 The suffering it had wrought.
Upon his home and family
 His thoughts appeared to dwell,
With them again he seemed to be—
 To them he bade farewell.

And there beneath that lonely tree
Which gave the town its name,
The traveler will turn to see
And read the warrior's fame.
And when that tree shall cease to stand,
As it must shortly do,
A monument with marble hand
Will point to where it grew.

The Federal troops in Jackson county in the fall of 1862 and spring of 1863, were commanded by such officers as Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Colonel Pennock and Major W. C. Ranson. Colonel Pennock's regiment remained in Independence until the spring of 1863. During the time he remained in town he burned several houses; the Confederates were also occasionally beating around the town trying to burn some houses, especially the house still known as Samson's store and the public school building, which was then a seminary owned and conducted by Prof. Lewis. The buildings, however, by the action of the citizens were put out. There was some fighting between these outlying Confederates around the town and the Federal soldiers within, but nothing that amounted to much. Some rather close shots were made at the assailants and they left. Then there was formed what was called the *Home Guards* who closely invested the town, took every precaution toward preventing the place from falling into the hands of the Confederates, but, from facts that will be related presently, they also failed in that. The court house and yard were packed full of the citizens of Independence, but that measure did not seem to bear much fruit or safety, either to the Federal or Confederate elements among the people of the town. In fact it would have been a great blessing to the adherents of both parties living in the city limits, or those adjacent, if either one or the other of the contesting armies had gotten possession of the place and secured it during the whole civil war. There certainly would have been more protection offered to inoffensive women and children than was, if such had been the case. We, at this time, have reasons to believe unless the soldiers had lost all their gallantry and bravery, that the weak and helpless would have been protected, though the husbands, brothers and fathers had been in the opposing army. But as it was, first one side and then the other was in control of the town, so there was cruelty and needless injuries inflicted upon the once noble and beautiful little city of Independence. During this same spring of 1863, or the summer following, Colonel Pennock built what was called Fort Pennock, near the public spring in the city of Independence. He was occupying this post when General Ewing's famous order No. 11 was issued.

ORDER NO. 11.

This celebrated order was issued just one week after the memorable butchery at Lawrence, by the Guerrilla mob, led by Quantrell, and the object of it was to deprive Quantrell of a lodgment and rendezvous in the borders of Missouri, where he and his band had been protected and supported by sympathizing citizens for the preceding three years.

General Order No. 10, which immediately preceded Order No. 11, should also be understood, for we are well aware that after nearly a score of years have passed, many of those who were here then have passed away, and others, who were young, have come into the active stations of life, but knew little or nothing about the particulars. Then, again, there are thousands who having come into Jackson county, never heard of these transactions that occurred during the progress of greater events in the great Civil War.

There were only three paragraphs of Order No. 10 that bore any particular relation to Order No. 11, and these were paragraphs 1, 2, and 3. Order No. 10

provided (1)—For escort to all loyal persons desiring to remove to a military post in the district, and to all persons who had been slaves of persons in rebellion, and that the teams of those who had aided in rebellion, whenever needed, should be taken to assist in the removal, and then turned over to the officer commanding the military station.

(2)—All persons who willfully gave aid to the guerrillas, except women, who were heads of families, were to be arrested; but careful discrimination was to be made between those who were compelled by threats to do so, and those who aided them from disloyal motives. Wives and children of known guerrillas, and women, heads of families, willfully engaged in aiding the guerrillas, were to be notified to remove out of the district forthwith, and be permitted to take unmolested their stock, provisions and household goods. If they did not so remove, they were to be sent to headquarters at Kansas City, for shipment south.

(3)—Persons who laid down their arms and surrendered themselves, to be banished with their families, were to be sent to such State or district outside the department as the commanding officer might direct. No. 3 was revoked, as will be seen by reference to Order No. 11. General Order No. 10 was issued August 18, 1863, just one week before Order No. 11, of which the following is a copy:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER, }
KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 25, 1863. }

I. All persons living in Jackson, Cass and Bates counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw township, Jackson county, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

II. All grain and hay in the field or under shelter, in the districts from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations, and turned over to the proper officers there; and report of the amount so turned over made to District Head Quarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners, and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

III. The provisions of General Orders No. 10 from these headquarters will be at once vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations, not subject to the operation of Paragraph 1 of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

IV. Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in this district since the 20th day of August, 1863.

By order of Brig. Gen. Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, Adjutant.

Five months after the order was issued, Col. Theo. S. Case, Chief Quartermaster of the Border under General Ewing, now postmaster at Kansas City, wrote a letter to the Missouri *Democrat*, of St. Louis, commenting on railroad matters in this part of the state, the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation and other things in which he referred to General Order No. 11, in the following language: "The experience of the past three years has shown that the plan adopted in constructing the 'Division of the Border' from the territory on both sides of the boundary line of Kansas and Missouri, is the only one which has succeeded in giving anything like peace to this vexed region. It must not be forgotten that less than six months ago this border was alive with bush-whackers and guerrillas on one side and with 'red legs' on the other, the first of whom exceed the atrocities of the savages in their horrible deeds of blood, while the latter excel in dexterity the horse stealing exploits of John A. Murrell's most experienced gangs. Now neither party is known on this border. Not a bush-whacker has been heard of in any part of the District of the Border for months and the term 'red leg' is rapidly becoming obsolete. Stage coaches, solitary horsemen and footmen can and do travel unmolested from this city (Kansas City) to Lexington, Warrensburg, Harrisonville or Fort Scott, a statement which could not have been truthfully made at any previous time since May, 1861; while horses, mules and cattle roam about at large with almost the same immunity as of yore.

"All this has been brought about by the well-directed efforts of General Ewing who having control of both sides of the boundary line has been enabled to produce a result which no officer could have secured, whose jurisdiction ceased at the line on the other side. His measures have been harsh, it cannot be denied, but when we recall the history of the part in Jackson and Cass counties, the almost unanimous adherence to the rebel cause among their people, the harboring of bush-whackers, the persecution of Union men, as long as any remained to be persecuted, the impossibility of obtaining information in regard to the movements of the guerrillas amongst them, the certainty of the heralding to the enemy of any movement of the federal troops, the determined and repeated acts of duplicity and treachery by almost the whole population, men, women and children—when all these things are considered, and the result of Gen. Ewing's course ascertained, none but copperheads and traitors find any objection to it, while all loyal and true hearted men applaud it. It will be remembered that by order No. 11 these counties were depopulated. The entire population was ordered to remove. Such as would take the oath of allegiance and could prove that they had never harbored bush-whackers were permitted to remain at the various military stations in the district. All others were compelled to remove altogether. The forage thus abandoned has been collected and used by the government and paid for where the owner was loyal. Ample time was given for the removal of cattle and thus the guerrillas were deprived of all means of support and information. After several months General Order No. 20 was issued, permitting all loyal citizens to remove to their homes, the males to enroll themselves, form militia companies for home defense, receiving arms, clothing and subsistence from the government. Under this order about 250 men, mostly heads of families, have returned, enrolled themselves, and are now prepared to defend themselves against the bush-whackers should they attempt to return. Of course none are permitted to return whose loyalty is not abundantly attested. This course will gradually fill up the counties again with men who have been true to their country from the beginning, but who have been exiles from their homes since 1861. They know personally the bush-whackers and their harborers, and will not permit them to return. There are families now living almost destitute in this city, who have good farms, within from ten to twenty miles, but who have not dared to visit them for two years, through dread of the rifle or bowie

knife of their former neighbors and friends. It is the latter class of people who are expelled by General Order No. 11. And the former class who are permitted to again enjoy the happiness and comfort of living upon their own farms by General Order No. 20.

"It is true that there is very little of the conservative element about this mode of dealing with the enemies of the country and their sympathizers, and it is equally true that little is needed.

"The first order relieved us entirely of the presence of the guerrillas for the first time during the war. The second order re-admitted a loyal people to Jackson and Cass counties for the same time during the same period. All loyal men thank General Ewing for both orders.

"This plan will succeed without doubt, but should any mistaken policy dictate the removal of the barriers thus set up by General Ewing, the same scenes of persecution, robbery, murder and wholesale butchery may be expected on the border during the coming season, that have marked the past three years. The first to rush in, should an indiscriminating permission be granted to all former residents, would be those who have been the sympathizers and harborers of the guerrillas, the spies upon the movements of the Federal troops, the persecutors of their Union neighbors in past days; and close upon their heels the ruthless butchers of Lawrence, Olathe and Shawneetown.

"Rely upon it, the only successful plan of filling up these depopulated counties is the straining or filtering process by which all noxious matters are excluded and only the pure and loyal allowed to pass through."

The American Cyclopædia for the year 1863, published by D. Appleton & Co., has the following paragraph relating to Quantrell and General Order No. 11:

"The most atrocious outrage of the war was the attack of Col. Quantrell and his band of Confederate guerrillas upon the thriving city of Lawrence on the 21st of August, 1863. The attack was made, in the early morning and entirely without warning. The citizens, unarmed, were unable to make any defense, and were many of them shot down in the streets in cold blood.

"The Eldridge House, the largest hotel in the city and all the stores on Massachusetts street, the principal business street, were plundered and burned, as were many dwellings and stores in other parts of the city. Two hundred and five men were killed and many others wounded. No women or children were killed or wounded, though one assailant snapped his pistol at Miss Lydia Stone, a heroic woman who had exposed her life for the preservation of others. Several of the churches were destroyed, and the property stolen and burned was estimated to exceed the value of \$2,000,000.

"Quantrell, the leader of the gang, had been at one time a resident of Lawrence. Senator Lane (General James H. Lane) was in Lawrence at the time, but succeeded in avoiding the guerrillas, and as soon as they left the town raised such a force as could be gathered and started in pursuit. Some thirty or forty of the guerrillas were overtaken and slain, but the remainder got away safely with their plunder.

"Much indignation was felt by the citizens of Kansas at the alleged remissness of General Ewing, who was in command of the district of Kansas and Western Missouri, and of General Schofield, who commanded the department of Missouri. Two days after the attack, General Ewing issued the order known as General Order No. 11. Quantrell and his band of marauders still hovered around the Kansas border.

"There have been in Kansas and probably in Western Missouri, also, a considerable number of men, soldiers of fortune, who, while professing to belong on the side of the Union, have been ready to plunder and rob in the name of freedom, all against whom they could raise any suspicion of sympathy with the Confederates. These "Jayhawkers," as they were called, had really as little interest

in the success of the Union cause as their counter-parts, the guerrillas, had in the Confederates; the controlling motive being in both instances the obtaining of plunder for their own emolument."

GENERAL PRICE'S MARCH THROUGH JACKSON COUNTY.

The autumn of '64 will ever remain important in the history of our country. There were some little things of importance going on in the county about that time; but things took a definite and determined course when it was rumored throughout the county that Gen. Sterling Price was on a northern war march and would certainly come through the county. News reached St. Louis that General Price, with Generals Fagon, Joe Shelby and Marmaduke, crossed the Arkansas River at Dardenelles, a village in Pope county, Arkansas, on his way north. The size of Price's army when he crossed the river was not ascertained, though it is pretty certain that by the time he struck Lexington and Jackson county, his army swelled to nearly 30,000 men.

Many were the reports and messages sent hither and thither throughout Missouri and adjoining states during Price's raid. The movements of General Price were closely noticed and anticipated by the Federal General Rosecrans, who was then stationed at St. Louis; he kept his other officers well informed, concerning the marches and proposed attacks of the Confederate army.

So they rightly anticipated his course, and made heavy preparations. There were officers and men enough on the alert to have annihilated the whole invading army, if they had been properly disposed and had made the best assaults. The presumption is, that why Price was not driven back to his rebel retreats in Arkansas, our men were too much scattered, and had but little hopes of success when they did attack. General Curtis, who was stationed in West Kansas, was called to Jackson County, Missouri, while Generals Blunt, Sykes, Lowe, Ford, Pleasanton, Moonlight, A. J. Smith and a host of others from Kansas and the Indian Territory, were gathered along the line of march; there surely could not have been many less than 60,000 soldiers and militia ready to strike the enemy. After General Price passed Jefferson City there were to be no doubts as to his direction and his intention. Many preparations were made by the Union army to keep Lexington from falling into the hands of the Confederates. But Price, accompanied by Fagon, Shelby and Marmaduke, some of whom were acquainted with the country, was not to be defeated or turned from his line of march. They marched upon Lexington, which with but little resistance surrendered. The Federals then were very well satisfied that Price and his whole army would make for Kansas City and Westport by way of Independence.

In the meantime guerrillas did much skirmishing and much damage to the Federal army. The Union soldiers did noble fighting, and as it has been well said, contested almost every foot of ground between Lexington and Independence. While the engagements were going on at and around Lexington, Independence was occupied by Colonel James H. Ford; when it was known that Price was marching toward Independence, on the 20th of October, 1864, General Blunt with several other commanders reinforced Colonel Ford at Independence. Colonel Moonlight, Captains Green and Huntoon, with a strong force, were ordered to make a strong resistance at Little Blue River, a few miles east of Independence. In due time did Price's army make its appearance. On the morning of the 21st, General Joe Shelby drove the pickets in, and the battle known as the Little Blue began in good earnest. As the river was shallow, at that season of the year, an army could ford it at a number of places. The Confederates poured across the stream in almost countless numbers; the Union forces were compelled to give way and burnt the bridges as they retired. Major Nelson Smith, of 2d Colorado regiment, fell in this fight shot through the heart, and where also fell George Todd, the guerrilla. Price's entire army moved up

to the scene of battle, the Federals could not do anything else but give way; though they fought nobly, they were driven from all their entrenchments. The Confederates arrived in time to extinguish the burning bridge, so that their artillery had no trouble in passing the river. This defeat, which from the circumstances could not have been otherwise, threw the whole county into the greatest confusion, for as soon as the results were known at Independence, the greatest hurry was made to evacuate the town. It is true a second stand was made by General Blunt about two miles from Independence, but it proved of little avail, as the position was soon swept away by the double columns of the advancing enemy. Independence, that had been for years the headquarters of the Federal forces, was taken without a struggle.

General Curtis and his corps of officers decided to take the next stand on the west bank of the Big Blue River, a few miles west of Independence; and it was there that they did some of their best fighting. It was deemed exceedingly important that the Confederate army should not be allowed to penetrate further toward Kansas City and Kansas, and no place offered better advantages for successful resistance.

The fall of Independence had nothing about it of interest in the history of Price's raid, as it is generally called, however of importance it might be in the history of the town. The Confederate soldiers remained in the town only a day or two and then pressed on their march toward Kansas City. It was well known by all, that General Curtis had decided to measure strength with the enemy at Big Blue. After taking his stand at the bridge, he was immediately reinforced by General Deitzler of the Kansas division, Colonels Hogan and Blair, Weir and Montgomery, and Captains Dodge and Minor, the latter of whom was of the colored volunteers. As the river was rather large, deep, and of steep banks, it was reasonably thought that a successful stand could be made. Above the main crossing McLain's Colorado battery held a commanding position, at Simmon's Ford, two miles south, Colonel Pennock was stationed with the 10th Kansas regiment. Pennock was soon re-enforced by Colonel Moonlight, who had just come from the engagement at Little Blue east of Independence. Three miles from Simmon's Ford is another known as Byrom's Ford, which proved to be the objective point made to by Price's army. The roads from Raytown and Independence cross at the latter ford and then diverge to Kansas City and Westport. Colonel McLain was directed to proceed to Byrom's Ford and hold it for further orders, but was also instructed to thoroughly scout the eastern bank and vicinity, as well as to open communication with Russel's Ford if possible. Colonel McLain, with some difficulty, took his position on the 22d, and dispatched an escort of twenty men to Hickman Mills, all of whom were taken prisoners by the Confederates except one who escaped by the fleetness of his horse. At 9 o'clock next morning Colonel Jennison with the 1st Brigade also took a position at the same crossing. Still further above on the same stream, was another ford called Hickman Mills Crossing, which was held by General ———. Such was, in the main, the order of the Federal forces when Price's army made its appearance on the opposite bank of the Big Blue, October 22d, 1864. From the skirmishers situated on Rock Creek, the Union soldiers soon learned that the main body of Price's army was near at hand. The pickets from Rock Creek were driven in, and from a feint thrown out by General Shelby on the main road to Kansas City, the Federal army soon discovered that Price was intending to cross the Blue at some ford above where Curtis was garrisoned. The following dispatch will show how accurate was the Federalists' information concerning Price's movements the day before the fight:

HEADQUARTERS, FORKS OF THE ROAD, }
9 A. M. October, 22d, 1864. }

General ———:—Price is making very feeble demonstrations in front; look

out for your position. Send scouts on road to Pleasant Hill, and also toward Independence to see if Price is moving toward my flank. Send me reports every thirty minutes.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

When it was known that Byrom's Ford was the place of greatest importance, Colonel Jennison had trees felled, crossed and piled so as to make it almost impassable by these obstructions, and the concentration of Federal troops at the latter place. Shelby was retarded from about eleven o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, but finally he effected a passage. In the meantime, Colonel Jennison had placed his howitzers in the road commanding the east bank. Their pieces poured into the advancing columns many deadly volleys, but by the onward rush over logs, rocks, pit-falls and tree tops the Union forces were compelled to give way. During this deadly contest, messages were sent to Generals Curtis and Blunt for assistance, they heard the reports of the artillery and made efforts to render aid, but they were too late, Price's army had forced the crossing and were bearing everything before them; along in the afternoon, however, Shelby was compelled to fall back to the river where he struck camp with the main body of Price's army. From a Confederate who was captured about this time it was learned that Price's army comprised something like thirty thousand men.

In completing the history of General Price's *raid*, as it is called, in Jackson county, we have reports and orders of only one side, and many of which are manifestly whitewashed and defective. In behalf of history only could we wish that the full materials and reports of the rebel army were in our hands. Thus, having but little that amounts to much on that side, we have to supply as best we can and go on.

Whether it was Price's intention to attack Kansas City, and then make for Fort Leavenworth and a circuitous route in eastern Kansas, is not known. We have no documents to prove either case coming from Confederate headquarters. So whether the Union forces turned him south from Westport, or whether he turned of his own accord, is a question unanswered. General Price and his army had certainly proved themselves irresistible on all the preceding occasions of that memorable campaign. However the foregoing might be, we are quite sure that at the battles of Westport and State Line he turned southward.

The Sabbath of October 23, 1864, will ever remain prominent in the history of Westport. The night before had been one of continual dread. Price's army lay in the neighborhood, and the next day would decide whether he would go into northern Kansas or not. It was a day such as seldom dawns upon a people. After the fight closed on the Saturday evening before, the Federals were busy directing and concentrating their different armies. The troops of General Curtis were on watch all night, and any movements made by the Confederates were soon reported to headquarters. The Union armies were well stationed along the roads that led to Kansas City, and the way to Westport was fortified with the greatest care. From the house-tops in Westport the commanding officers, with their field-glasses, could easily observe the movements of the advancing army, which, in the early morning, were seen moving in almost all directions. General Pleasanton was bringing up the rear of Price's army, not that he dared to attack the main army, but he retook Independence after Price had advanced on toward Westport and Kansas City. From many written accounts of this engagement, it appears that the general pressure upon Price's army from all quarters by the Federals compelled him to move in some direction. Though General Joe Shelby had some detachments out toward Westport, the main body moved from the beginning in a southwesterly direction, leaving Westport entirely to the right, being led by General Marmaduke. This movement on the part of Price's army was rightly construed that he was turning southward, and that he did not intend to come to an engagement with his whole army unless forced to it. There was

more or less fighting on the outer skirts of the town between General Shelby's division and the Federal soldiers, though none such as characterized the deadly struggle at Big Blue the day before. On Sunday night Price's army camped about ten miles south of Westport. On Monday morning, October 24, 1864, they moved off with their immense train down the State Line. It seems from their trail that they marched in two columns, with their artillery in their midst.

Price's army left Jackson county some miles south of Westport and entered Linn county, Kansas. They marched to Mound City, county seat of Linn county, and halted for refreshments. They were warmly pursued by the Federals, but nothing of historical interest was transacted, as a matter of course, by being pursued, the receding army did not have so much time to deploy and send out soldiers to learn and to kill. In fact, such business was almost impossible anyway, for the country was not much more than a dry and desolate prairie.

In the spring of 1865 came the surrender, which, instead of being the announcement for peace and good will between citizens of all classes and political proclivities, it was the beginning of civil troubles in Independence and Jackson county to a great extent. There was organized what was called Home Guards, for self protection; if they had stopped at that the movement would have been a good one, they certainly did much good as it was, but after there had been such a wear on the patience of good and law-abiding citizens so long, it would almost have taken perfect humanity to have done no wrong. Many people that had been identified with the Confederate cause were more than willing to accept the *situation* and return peaceably and quietly to their dilapidated homesteads to do the best they could for themselves and country; but the end was not yet. There had been too many injuries received from both sides of the war for everything to subside calmly and quietly; people were mad and not satisfied. Consequently the guerrillas, themselves, and their families which in many cases had been roughly treated, were not disposed to lay down their arms. So for a year or two after the surrender in April, 1865, there was no little trouble and bloodshed.

And then the "iron-clad oath," as it has passed into history, had the tendency to revive many of the unpleasant transactions between friends and neighbors that have taken place during the war. This oath required all voting citizens to come to Independence and swear to eighty actual conditions; the substance of which was, what they did do or what they did not do during the war. As a matter of course, Independence was the place where many acrimonious scenes took place. Neighbors would appear before the register's office and challenge his neighbor's oath. Some would come and swear that they were not in such and such offenses during the war, others would appear and swear that they were. So, for some years after the war, and perhaps now, there is much slumbering feeling toward one another, for actions done in those times.

But such is the case in all civil wars. In the fall and winter of 1865, things took a start to calm down in Independence, and a few years hence one would never know that Independence had passed through the times of fire and blood.

CHAPTER XV.

BLUE TOWNSHIP.

Organized May 22, 1827—At First it Included Land in what is Cass and Bates Counties—Present Boundaries and Physical Features—Blue Township a Favored Locality—Names of the Pioneers—What the Pioneers Themselves say of Early Days—The Oldest Man in the State—Additional Items—Wayne City—Lexington—New Salem Church.

Blue township was organized May 22, 1827, the order of court fixing the boundaries as follows: "Commencing on the Missouri River at Prine's Ferry and running with the western boundary of Fort Osage township to the southern boundary of the county, thence west with said boundary to the southwest corner of the county, thence due north with the State line to where it crosses the main fork of Big Blue, thence with said creek to its junction with the Missouri River, thence down the middle of the main channel of the Missouri to the point of beginning." Subsequently the township has been reduced to its present geographical bounds by cutting off the counties of Cass and Bates from Jackson, and still later by the organization of the townships of Washington, Prairie and Brooking. The present boundaries of Blue township are north by the Missouri River which separates it from Clay county, east by Little Blue which separates it from the townships of Fort Osage and Sni-a-bar, north by Prairie and Brooking, and west by the townships of Brooking, Westport and Kaw, from the last two being separated by the Big Blue.

There is considerable timber, especially along the creeks and the Missouri River. The land is high and rolling, some of the bluffs along the river attaining a height above the river of over three hundred feet. Limestone quarries are abundant in all parts of the township, furnishing superior advantages for building and other purposes. Rock Creek rises southwest of Independence and flows north, emptying into the Missouri near the mouth of Big Blue. Springs of pure water issue from the hills, and water courses are abundant in every locality.

No more favored spot can be found than Blue township, especially for agricultural, stock raising, horticulture and the general requisities to a good home. The proximity to market, the excellent facilities for communication with the east and west, the fertility of the soil, the healthfulness of the surroundings, and the intelligence and moral culture of the citizens are combined in a greater degree, and exist to a more desirable extent than in any other locality in Jackson county. The Missouri Pacific, Chicago & Alton and the Narrow Gauge Railroads run through the very heart of the township, and connect Independence by the most complete arrangements with all the large cities in the State. The well cultivated farms, adorned with beautiful and costly homes, orchards, shade trees and lawns, furnish a picture perfectly grand.

Most of the history of Blue township centers in Independence, and with the origin, growth and development of that town may be found nearly all the important history of the civil township of Blue.

Many of the land owners who now reside in the country near Independence have been citizens of the town and *vice versa*. Independence has been the market, post-office and trading point for the farmers round about from the location of the town to the present time and the rapid growth of Kansas City does appear to retard Independence, but much unlike Westport it has continued to successfully compete with other business centers in the vicinity and hold its

share of trade. To the old and prominent citizens in the vicinity Independence has become a very dear and cherished place.

The following are the names of some of the old residents of Blue township and Independence :

James Lewis, Harmon Gregg, Daniel P. Lewis, John Belcher, William Baxter and several sons, Thos. Stayton and several sons, James Shepherd and eight sons, Aaron Overton, Daniel Monroe, Gan Johnson, William Yates, John Cornet, Williamson Hawkins, James Chambers, Robert Sloan, Jacob Gregg, John Davis, James King, John King, Daniel King, James King, Jr., Reuben Harris and several sons, Gabriel Fitzhugh, Solomon Fitzhugh, John Fitzhugh, George Fitzhugh, Matthias Reed, Bennett Hail, Col. Thos. Pitcher, Smalwood Nolan, Smalwood V. Nolan, Wm. Nolan, Stephen Nolan, Joseph Braden and several sons, Lilburn W. Boggs, John Cook, Samuel C. Owens, John O. Agnew, Jones H. Flournoy, Dr. Lawrence Flournoy, Solomon Flournoy, Rowland Flournoy, Robert Rickman, Garnet Hensley, John Smith, Richard Fristoe, Joseph H. Reynolds, Adam Hill, Hadley A. Head, Oliver Caldwell, James Smart, Lewis Franklin, Henry Ruby, Reuben Ruby, Henry F. Baker, John McMurry, William Moon, Joseph Moon, William B. Howard, B. F. Thompson, John S. Wood, Jeremiah Wood, Larkin Johnson, Jamer Stallcup, Leonard H. Renick, John R. Swearingen, Russell Hicks, John W. Moodie, Reuben Wallace, Samuel Weston, Robert Weston, Richard McCarty, Richard R. Rees, Allen Chandler, John Parker, John McCoy, William McCoy, Alexander Todd, Maj. E. A. Hickman, Capt. E. P. Hickman, Henry Nolan (called Trusty Nolan), Jesse Noland. "Trusty" Noland's son Jesse was the first white male child born in Jackson county. Lynchburg Adams, Willis Jepson, Andrew J. Drake, William Drake, James Drake, William Crabtree, Joseph Kirk, William McGowan, Hugh Boyles, a Methodist preacher and Hiram Meek.

James Lewis came in an early day and at present lives about six miles northeast of Independence; Harmon Gregg lived about four miles northeast of Independence; Daniel P. Lewis removed to the Platt Purchase and was judge of the County Court there; John Betcher lived four miles northeast of Independence; William Baxter and Thomas Stayton with their families live northeast of Independence; Aaron Overton died in Texas several years ago; Daniel Monroe lived on the bluff overlooking the river three miles north of Independence; Gan Johnson lived on a farm three miles south of Independence, he died many years ago; Williamson Hawkins lived six miles south of Independence, he was murdered about the year 1838, and the murderer was hanged at the county seat; John Davis lived southeast of Independence, he was once County Judge in an early day; Gabriel Fitzhugh was a Baptist preacher and lived two miles west of Independence; Col. Thomas Pitcher was prominent in the Mormon trouble; the Nolans and Pitchers were Kentuckians; Samuel C. Owens was a prominent merchant in Independence; John O. Agnew was of Irish descent and a prominent merchant in Independence; the Flournoy's were prominent men in the town and county; Robert Rickman came from Tennessee and lived a highly respected citizen, he died at Independence in 1880; John Smith was a justice of the peace; Adam Hill settled two miles west of Independence where he still resides; Joseph H. Reynolds was from Lincoln county, Kentucky, and came to Independence in 1834, where he still resides; Maj. E. A. Hickman was from Kentucky, and has for many years been one of the prominent citizens of Jackson county; George Dickerson, Stephen Adams, and Jabez Smith came from Virginia and brought with him about 450 slaves; Thomas H. Wilson, Moses G. Wilson, John F. McCauley is now living in San Francisco, Robert Gwin came from Tennessee, as did William McCormick and Dr. Armstrong.

The following is what Mr. James Wilson, one of Jackson county's pioneers,

who was born in Cooper county, Missouri Territory, June 1, 1819, and moved to Jackson county in 1825, says:

"The first houses built west of the Little Blue were on a farm now owned by Messrs. Pugsley and Staples, three miles east of Independence. These two cabins were built by Andrew Wilson and Henry Burris. Wilson also built the first mill in the county. The earliest settlers were Andrew Wilson, Henry Burris, Jacob Gregg, Osborn, Stayton, Swearingen, Adams, Jeffreys, Chiles and others. As the city of Independence began to build up, there were many others, and I give some of their names: S. D. Lucas, S. C. Owens, the Westons, the Nolands and the Flournoys.

"The first post-office established in the county was at Independence, in 1827; first marriage remembered was Joseph Moon to Betty Wilson; first birth remembered was Lucinda Wilson; first death remembered was John Wilson; first minister was Joab Powell, a Baptist minister; the first physician was Flenory; first lawyer was Judge Hicks; first teacher was Rev. William Ferrial, a Methodist minister. He taught in a pole cabin, dirt floor, covered with boards, being put on with weight poles, there being no nails to nail them. This was the first school that I attended. Religious meetings were held at the cabins and groves. There were no churches until about 1830, no Sunday-schools earlier than 1835.

"The Mormons commenced coming to the county about 1829, and cleared their Temple Lot at Independence. They were driven from here to Clay county. In those early days there were many fights, for that was the way they had of settling difficulties, and seeing which was the best man.

"In those days the ladies made all the clothing, by spinning and weaving cotton, wool and flax. This being the case, the first thing a young man thought of was to get him a wife to make his clothes, for there were no clothing stores then. But when a young man gets married now, he must have plenty of money to commence on. As to the hardships of pioneer life, I cannot say that it was hard in Jackson county, there being plenty of deer, turkeys and other game, and also plenty of wild honey. As to money, they needed but very little, as there were none of the unreasonable taxes and special interest collected as they have now, and none of the large salaries to pay the county officers that are now paid. There were a great many Indians passing through the county in those days, camping and hunting. There were also a great many large wolves and snakes. As to the early settlers, I consider them all as good men as ever lived in any county."

Another eminent pioneer relates his experience thus:

"In the first settling of Jackson county, the first thing any immigrant did was to select a piece of land for a home, put up a log cabin, then go to work making a farm. Making the farm was a specialty until it had attained sufficient size for all the crops commonly raised on farms in this county, and as opportunity would present put other improvements on the place.

The life of the early settler was one of hard toil, with many disadvantages, inconveniences and hardships. The soil was rich and yielded abundant crops. Taking in view the implements used in the cultivation of the land, it was astonishing what wonderful crops were raised. All the work done on the farm was with oxen. The land was all plowed with ox teams; all the hauling of timber, going to mill and market, and not unfrequently to church, was done with oxen. The only farm work that was done with horses was plowing the corn crop and garden. Wheat was raised in the greatest abundance, and was tramped out on a dirt floor and cleaned by the wind and ground in an old horse mill and bolted by hand, that is by turning the bolt with one hand and feeding the flour in with the other.

Mills in those days were very rude structures indeed, and very scarce. Sometimes a farmer would have to go ten or twelve miles to one of those rude specimens

of a corn crusher, and have to remain on the ground three or four days before he could get his grain ground; frequently would have to go home without, and resort to the hominy, mortar and grater for bread. The meal made at those mills was anything but a good article. One man said that he got some corn ground and it was so coarse he planted some of it and it came up. Saw mills were very scarce; the demand for lumber could by no means be supplied. It was nothing uncommon to see the floor of a man's house laid with logs split open and hewed with a broad ax. One old man built a little mill on the Sni. The neighbors used to tell it on him that he would fill up the hopper and start the mill of a morning, then go out and plow his corn until noon, replenish the hopper at noon, then go back and plow until night. He also had a saw mill attached. One day a neighbor was at his house, which stood about a half mile from his mill; he had a man at the mill running the saw; he invited the neighbor out in the yard to listen how nice his saw ran. They stepped out, and all at once the saw stopped. The owner remarked, "there, now, she has struck a knot." The prairie sod was so strong it took from five to six yoke of cattle to break it. A sod plow, in those days, cut a furrow about sixteen inches wide with wooden mold-boards. The plow used for breaking the old land consisted of an iron bar with a shear welded to it, a wooden mold joined to the shear and fastened at the back end with a couple of pins to one of the handles.

The plowman would invariably have a wooden paddle hanging on one of his plow handles, and every few rods have to stop and throw his plow down, and with his paddle, push the dirt off the mold-board. The corn crop was cultivated with shovel plows, made by the smiths living in the country. They were anything but good mechanics. Every farmer did his own plow-socking, and some of them were wonderful to behold. Sometimes you would hear a man telling about "another" socking a plow, and after he had completed the job it looked so frightful, he said, he chained it to a tree, and that it got loose and killed some of his cattle.

All the wearing apparel was manufactured at home. Men, women and children worked incessantly. While the men were engaged improving their farms and in cultivating their crops, the women were engaged making cloth to clothe the family. Every farmer had some sheep, and every year planted a cotton patch. There were no carding machines, nor cotton gins, in the country for a number of years. The seed was picked out of the cotton by hand, and wool was both carded and spun by hand and woven into cloth; all of this caused incessant labor, under the circumstances impossible to avoid. If there was a great scarcity of money among the people, the plan upon which they were working, manufacturing everything at home, it required but little money to answer their purposes.

Thus it was in other days in Jackson county. The hum of the spinning wheel and the noise of the loom could be heard almost the year round at every farm house. But as time rolled on the fruits of this great and incessant toil began to be happily realized. Cotton jeans, carding machines and saw and grist mills began to spring up in all parts of the country where necessity required them, which lightened the burden of the people and removed many of the inconveniences under which they had formerly been laboring. The erection of school houses and churches, and the people building better houses to live in, and many other things went to show that the country was gradually emerging from the pioneer age and was on the great highway of prosperity. And thus it was; on she went, increasing in population and wealth until the breaking out of the war, at which time Jackson county ranked among the first counties in the State. At that time Jackson county could boast of as much fine stock—horses, cattle and mules—as almost any place in the Union. A great many farmers for several years had been making mule raising a specialty, and had large droves of mules on hand when the war broke out; but, alas, all was wreck and ruin and devast-

ation during that unhappy period. Jackson county was a battle field; and at the close of the war all the fruits of the labor of these long years of toil was swept away, and Jackson county was again as a wilderness."

CHRISTOPHER MANN—THE OLDEST MAN IN MISSOURI.

What he says about himself:

"I was born Sept. 15, 1774, in Virginia, and when about two years old moved to Kentucky with my parents. My father's name was Jonas and my mother's name was Agnes and her maiden name was Williams. At this time Kentucky had a very few settlers, and my father was among the first.

"When my father crossed the Alleghany Mountains from Virginia to Kentucky, they had one pack horse to carry the small children and household goods. My sister and myself were tied to a bed, which was thrown over the old gray horse, and thus we traveled day after day, father ahead leading the horse and mother walking behind carrying some articles on her shoulders. I was reared in Kentucky and saw Daniel Boone many, many times. I saw him in his hunting dress on the chase with six dogs and three sons with their guns. Daniel Boone hunted animals for their furs and sold them in markets east of the mountains. Boone lived there many years, but, finally, after a few settlers had come into the present State of Kentucky, he said: "I must move away; a settler has come within seventy miles. This is no place for me." I left Kentucky for Ohio when about twenty-four years of age, where I married Miss Betsie Rusk, by whom I had seventeen children—seven of whom are still living. Their names were as follows: Peggy, Ann, Peter, Jonas, David, John, James, Sallie, Nancy and Washington (still living in California now over seventy years old); Andrew Jackson (living in California), Christopher (living in California), Elson (living in California), Samuel (living in California), Betsey (married to Wm. Mayes and still lives in California), Julia (married to Ezekiel Robinson and still lives in California). Some of my children died while infants. My first wife died in 1844 in Jackson county.

"I lived and farmed in Indiana for many years. I made a flat boat near the old battle field of Tippecanoe and with the boat shipped my farm produce to New Orleans.

"I came to Missouri, Jasper county, in the year 1838, and after living there about five years, came in 1843, to Jackson county and settled on land now owned by H. M. Vaile. I bought the land of Nicholas Crenshaw to the amount of eighteen 80's or 1440 acres. I lived here many years and then removed to the Monroe farm which overlooks Wayne City. The farm is known as the Daniel Monroe place. August 5, 1863, the bush-whackers came and robbed my house, turned my family out, and burned the house to the ground. They came to me and told me if I would remain and watch my house while they burned a few of my neighbors' houses, they would not burn mine; but when they came back they burned mine also. They asked me if I was not a black Abolitionist, and when I told them: "I am a Union man, sir!" one of the bush-whackers struck me with his revolver and broke out two of my teeth.

"After the war I bought the Gov. Gilpin farm, where I now live. It is one and a half miles northwest of Independence, Sec. 27, Tp. 50, R. 32.

"I was married a second time to Mrs. Lydia Ann Dean, March 24, 1848. The names of the children are: Mary (died when two years of age), Frances Jane, William Franklin, Wilson B., Louisa L., Sallie R., James M., Alice B., and Lydia Anora. The youngest of my children will be only fifteen years old on the 1st of July, 1881.

"My health is good, and I expect to live a long time yet. I never took a dose of medicine in my life. I am a Republican, and have been a hard shell Baptist for eighty years. I have always been a hard working man, and put up as many

as six cords four foot wood in one day. I have cut and split 500 rails in a day. I have voted for every President of the United States at every election since the time of Washington. I have voted for the man who was elected each time, except when Harrison was elected, and at one other time. I voted for President James A. Garfield at the election Nov. 2, 1880. I started to the polls on foot, but before I reached there Mr. Z. S. Ragan overtook me and persuaded me to ride to Independence. I shall always vote the Republican ticket for President if I live a hundred years longer. I drank some whiskey but never was intoxicated in my life. I never sat and played cards and bet on games in a saloon. I detest drunkards and gamblers. I have not much of an education, can spell all kinds of common words, but cannot read my letters. I was in the Black Hawk War and in the battle of the Big Woods. I was out on that campaign thirty days and received therefor thirty dollars in cash and one hundred and sixty acres of land. I was in the Home Guards during the Civil War of 1861-5.

"My father's family consisted of seven boys and six girls. My father was a native of New Jersey, and grandfather was a native of Germany.

"My height is just one quarter of an inch less than six feet and my average weight has been one hundred and sixty-five pounds, I have weighed one hundred and ninety, but now weigh one hundred and fifty pounds. I could hold my breath one minute and a half, and can yet. I use no spirits, but use tobacco. I could walk to Independence, and I think I could walk to Kansas City. I can do light work on the farm even now. I never had a decayed tooth, but have had some drawn by a dentist, though never had the toothache.

"When I went to Ohio it was a territory, and when I left, I went boating on the Ohio River. I enlisted in Jackson's War, but my father paid and would not let me go; he paid \$110 to another man to go in my place. I removed again to Kentucky and then again to Ohio."

It might be remarked that Mr. Mann is now a hearty, healthy, and intelligent man, possesses a complete command of his mental faculties, and can remember all the important incidents of his long and eventful life. He talks readily and intelligently on all subjects. He has a full head of hair, walks with a firm and steady step, though his sight is imperfect in consequence of weak eyes. He appears as an ordinary man of about sixty or seventy years. He says that he wants his last days to be his best days.

The following items of interest were given by another early settler:

"The first grist mill in Jackson county was built in the southwest part of Blue township, in Sec. 29, Tp. 49, R. 32, about five miles from Independence. The mill was run for the purpose of accommodating the farmers in the vicinity. James Kimsey was the builder and owner of the mill for several years.

"The first school house in the county was erected in Sec. 29, Tp. 49, R. 32. This was a private enterprise built by subscription. Also the first school house erected under authority of the school law of the State was at the same place. James Kimsey preached the first sermon in the county in the first school house above mentioned. The first distillery in this township, as also in Jackson county, was put up on Sec. 29, Tp. 49, R. 32.

"The first orchard planted in Jackson county was planted on Sec. 29, Tp. 49, R. 32, among which was one chestnut tree. This orchard was in full bearing in the year 1849, and contained four hundred large trees. At the present time there are a few of those old apple trees standing. The chestnut tree is now a large and flourishing tree. The above named trees were planted by James Kimsey."

In 1827 James Brock was married to Henrietta Pitcher in an old house then standing on Sec. 28, Tp. 49, R. 32. This is said to be the first marriage in Jackson county."

WAYNE CITY.

The following is the record in reference to the plat of Wayne City :

"The above is a plat of a town called Wayne City, in the County of Jackson, State of Missouri, lying on the bank of the Missouri River, on a tract of land belonging to the heirs of William Avert, deceased, bounded as follows, to wit :

"Beginning at a rock on the bank of the river and running down the river bank north $31\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$, east 56 poles; thence south $58\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$, east 22 poles; thence south $31\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$, west 56 poles; thence north $58\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$, west 22 poles, to the beginning. Containing $7\frac{10}{100}$ acres. The bearings of the streets and alleys and lanes of the lots are parallel, or at right angle with the exterior lines. The lots are all of the same size, 55 feet by 127 feet.

GEO. W. RHOADES,
SAMUEL D. LUCAS,
Commissioners.

July, 3, 1847."

LIVINGSTON.

The town of Livingston was laid off in Tp. 50, R. 31, by Henry Chiles, and recorded April 29, 1837. It was laid off on the south bank of the Missouri river, but no town was built there.

NEW INDEPENDENCE.

The town of New Independence on the south bank of the Missouri, about six miles from the county seat in Blue township, was laid off by R. S. Mize, June 9, 1855. This town was never built up.

THE NEW SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following church history was handed us by Mr. David Allen, the clerk of the church :

This church was organized either in 1826 or 1827, the records of the church up to 1843 have been lost. The following facts were given by Bro. Stephen Adams, who united with the church in the year 1828, and is now the only living member who belonged to the organization at that time. Pastors having served the church since the organization : Thomas Stayton, John Jackson, James Savage and William Ously. In 1843 the church record gives the names of pastors in the following order : Joab Powell, Lewis Franklin, Rev. Saunders, William White, Henry Farmer, Edward Wood, T. N. O'Brien, G. L. Black, Thomas Montgomery, J. L. Hampton, J. J. Robinson, E. H. Foster and H. B. Turner. The present pastor is John W. Sage. Book A of the church records commences with the organization in 1826 7, and continues to August, 1843, under the name of the "Salem Church." Book B commences with August, 1843, and ends with May, 1868. The names of the members of the church in 1845 were as follows : Absalom Powell, Elizabeth Powell, Rebecca Powell, Stephen Adams, Mary Adams, Nelson Adams, Anna Adams, William Rice, Sarah Belcher, Thos. J. Belcher, Martha Powell, Elizabeth Williamson, C. C. Rice, Jane Rice, Johnson Lacy and Sarah Lacy.

On the 31st of March, 1845, the church was dedicated by Lewis Franklin, H. P. Thompson and A. P. Williams, and the name of the church was changed to "New Salem Church." The church membership was scattered during the war. The church building was burned in 1870 and a good commodious brick, 45x60 feet, erected in 1871.

At the present time the church membership is eighty-five. Rev. John W. Sage was called to the pastorate in January, 1881. This church is situated on the Lexington road, five miles north east of Independence. Among its early mem-

bers were the names of some of the first settlers west of Little Blue. The ravages of the civil war of 1861-5, are now nearly obliterated from the county, and especially from Blue township.

Railroads have been built, public and private structures erected, the minds and feelings of the people have been changed from the prejudices and animosities engendered by civil strife, to the kindly and generous feelings of neighbors and friends. Nor yet those exciting and bitter contentions which pervaded the politics of the county for some years subsequent to the war; but it is admitted by all, that no time since the Border troubles of 1855, has there been in this locality such kindly feeling in the political parties, such fellowship between the churches and such a desire to forget the differences of the past, as at the present time. The inhabitants of Independence and Blue township have a bright future in store for them.

The historian must be true to his calling and represent things in their true light, and leave the facts of their consideration to the present and future generations. The more important events of the civil war can be found in connection with subjects relating thereto, but the civil condition of affairs here can be gathered more correctly than otherwise from the following extracts:

By-laws of the Blue township Law and Order Association, July 14, 1866:

1. Each member of the association shall subscribe his name to its Constitution, and shall pledge himself faithfully to labor to promote its object, as therein expressed.
2. The president, or in the event of his absence, the vice-president, shall preside at the meetings of the association; and if neither of these officers should be present, any member may be called to the chair as president *pro tempore*.
3. The President shall appoint all standing committees, shall preserve order, and shall perform such other duties as usually devolve upon the presiding officers of deliberative bodies.
4. The captain may, at any time where he shall deem it necessary, call out a part or the whole of the members of this association, to aid the civil authorities in the discharge of their duties, or to render any other service that may be deemed essential to the maintenance of good order, or the attainment of any of the other objects of the organization.
5. The captain shall have exclusive control and command of the members of the association, when called out to aid the civil authorities in their efforts to execute the laws or enforce obedience thereto, to arrest offenders against the laws, or to perform any other official duty, in the performance of which they may require assistance. And on all occasions, where said authorities are present, he and the members of this association under him, shall hold themselves in subordination, and shall act as auxiliary thereto. But if said authorities are absent, or cannot be consulted, the captain, or the officer in command, shall exercise discretionary power, and shall thereafter report his action to said authorities, and to the executive committee of the association.
6. In the absence of the captain, the first lieutenant, and, in *his* absence, the second lieutenant, shall take command, and exercise all the powers conferred upon the captain.
7. The secretary shall keep a record showing, as far as practicable, the proceedings of the association, shall file and preserve all reports of standing and special committees, and all other papers relating to or connected with the business or interests of the organization, shall under the direction of the President, correspond with other similar associations, at all times when such correspondence may be deemed necessary or advisable, shall receive and keep an account of all funds belonging to the association, and pay the same to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor and charging him therewith, and shall furnish the captain with a list of

the names of the members of the association, and from time to time with the names of such as shall be added thereto.

8. The treasurer shall receive from and receipt to the secretary for all funds that shall come into his hands, and shall pay out the same on the order of the president, countersigned by the secretary ; but no such order or warrant shall be drawn by the president except by order of the association, or by direction of its executive committee.

9. Connected with the association shall be the following standing committees : An executive committee, a vigilance committee, a finance committee, and a committee on membership, the first two of which shall consist of five members each, and the latter of three each.

10. The executive committee, together with the president of the association, shall, as often as occasion may require, consult and advise with the captain touching the service he may be required, or that he may deem it advisable to perform, and he, or the lieutenant in command, shall, as far as practicable, submit to said committee such places, purposes and views as he may have or entertain, with reference to the objects and interests of the association. And said committee, together with the captain or other officer in command, shall have full authority to devise and execute such schemes and plans for the attainment of the ends of the organization, as they may deem advisable. And said committee shall, at the first meeting in each month, or oftener, should they consider it necessary, report to the association, giving an account of their labors, as far as may be deemed advisable, and shall make such recommendations relative to the workings of the organization, as they may consider important, or calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

11. The vigilance committee shall use all appropriate means to ferret out offenders against the laws of the land, and discover their haunts and places of retreat ; and shall without delay, as often as they obtain information which they regard as reliable, and believe may prove serviceable, report the same to the executive committee, or to the captain or the president of the association. They shall also closely observe and watch the conduct and movements of suspicious characters who may at any time be found in this community, and do all in their power to detect and prevent the commission of crime ; and shall make such reports and recommendations to the association, as they believe important, or of useful tending. And for the purpose of aiding them in the discharge of their duties, they may, should they see proper, employ other discreet members of this association, whose co-operation they may desire, and may delegate to them any of the powers they themselves possess by virtue of these by-laws.

12. The member or members of the vigilance committee, or other person or persons co-operating with them, who may be instrumental in detecting, and the member or members of the association who shall be actively employed in arresting any offender against the laws of the land, shall be entitled to receive all rewards offered by the State, county or municipal authorities, or by individuals, for the arrest of such offender ; and shall also receive such further rewards as may, by a vote of this association, be appropriated out of its funds.

13. After the organization shall have been perfected, all applications for membership, shall be submitted to the committee on membership ; and they shall recommend the acceptance or rejection of the applicant ; but said organization shall not be considered as perfected to this extent, until it shall have been so declared by resolution of the association, adopted and spread upon its records.

14. The committee on finance shall examine and report upon all claims presented against the association, except such as may be accredited by the executive committee, and paid by their order. They shall also devise and recommend some plan for raising funds to defray the expenses of the association, and to pay

a reasonable compensation to such of its members as may have to neglect their business and incur expenses in the discharge of their duties.

15. Each member of the association shall labor to increase its usefulness and efficiency; to preserve its unity and harmony; to maintain law, order and fraternal feeling in our midst, and to promote its objects as set forth in its constitution; and the act of signing said constitution shall be considered as a solemn pledge, to that effect.

16. The regular meeting of the association shall be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month; but the president may call special meetings as often as he may consider it necessary.

17. Any by-law may be temporarily suspended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

18. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum.

The following editorial appeared in the *Independence Sentinel* August 11th, 1866.

“PEACE IN JACKSON COUNTY—THE LAST OF WAR—GLORIOUS WORK OF THE LAW AND ORDER ASSOCIATION—BUSH-WHACKERS GIVE BOND—NO MORE DISCORD AND COMMOTION.

“It is known to most of our readers that some efforts have been recently made to allay the uneasiness which every one has felt in regard to the condition of affairs in our county.

“For some weeks back a growing anxiety existed lest by some misapprehension of the desire and intent of the civil authorities, difficulties might arise that would again involve us in the wild and reckless confusion that prevailed during the war. It was thought that the Sheriff had indictments in his hands against many of the returned Confederate soldiers, upon which he was bound to procure their arrest, and they themselves being under the same impression, and fearing that in case of their arrest they might be taken for trial to the neighboring State of Kansas, or might not otherwise have an impartial examination, many of them had absented themselves from their homes, and might be induced to resist the necessary enforcement of legal process. Such being the case, it was easy to perceive that a single collision would put the matter beyond remedy, and, hence, it was sought on the part of a few of our citizens to bring about a conference between these parties and the Sheriff (Major Williams) in the hope that the erroneous impression which they had as to the number of indictments against them might be corrected, and that they might be induced to repose confidence in the declarations of the Sheriff, that he did not desire to molest or interfere with them any further than his duty as an officer of the law required. A meeting was accordingly agreed upon to take place some miles east of town one day last week, it having been mutually understood that no arrests on the one hand nor violence on the other, would be attempted. The assemblage was not as full as was desirable for want of sufficient notice, and after a frank and candid explanation by Major Williams of his position and his great desire to avoid undue excitement and disturbance, he proposed to them to relieve him of the duty of arrest by voluntarily coming forward and giving bail for their appearance at Court, such of them as could do so, and then return to their homes, where he pledges himself they should remain undisturbed, unless under new infractions of the law.

These overtures were received in a spirit of confidence, and a definite reply promised at a succeeding meeting on the following Saturday, at which time a formal acceptance of the proposition was given and is now in process of being carried out in good faith. We think, in view of the results attained, our citizens may well congratulate themselves, and rejoice at the happy termination of those scenes of strife and bloodshed which have so lately seemed to be impending over us, and that each one should regard it his duty in the future to co-operate with

the authorities in the maintenance of order and the cultivation of a kind and fraternal intercourse with each other.

The Sheriff has had a difficult task to perform between such contending elements. We have no acquaintance with him and are in no wise governed by personal reasons when we assert that much credit is due him, but we do so because we have watched his course at times that are best calculated to show men's characters.

"We hope that the people in the county will give their confidence to the Sheriff, because we believe he is earnest in the assertion that he makes, and we shall continue to do so until we see something to induce us to believe to the contrary. Upon the other hand we believe that the late agreements have been entered into by the bush-whackers with an equally good faith, and with a determination to become quiet and good citizens, who would protect Major Williams from insult or injury as quickly as any citizen in the county in the legal performance of his duty.

"Let every good citizen rejoice that the last cause of discord has been removed from our midst, that henceforth we are to have quiet and order, and let us hope that business and good will will revive among us."

CHAPTER XVI.

FORT OSAGE TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries and General Features—The Oldest Township in the County—Pioneers of Ft. Osage Township—General Sibley—Fort Sibley—Town of Sibley Laid Out in 1836—First Lots Sold—The Town Burned—Great Flood—Present Business of Sibley—The Town Plat Being Vacated—Buckner—Ancient Bed of the River—Business Directory of Buckner—Levasy—Lake City.

Fort Osage township is bounded north by the Missouri River, which separates it from Clay and Ray counties; east by Ray and Lafayette counties; south by Sni-a-bar township, and west by Blue township. This township is well watered, having the great Missouri on the north, the Little Blue on the west, and Fire Prairie Creek flowing through the center of the township, and discharging its waters into the Missouri, after coursing its way a short distance into Lafayette county. There is considerable timber in the north, along the Missouri River; also, following the course of Little Blue. Elsewhere in the township there is little timber, the banks of Fire Prairie Creek being almost destitute of trees. The surface is rolling, though along the course of Fire Prairie Creek the level bottom lands are very wide.

Fort Osage township was one of the three original townships into which the county was divided, and although these three—Fort Osage, Blue and Kaw—were defined on the same day, May 22, 1827, Fort Osage was the first defined on the records, and hence can properly be called the *first township* in Jackson county. It will be seen from the following boundaries that Fort Osage township, at that time, included more territory than is now comprised within the limits of all of Jackson county, since at that early day and for several years thereafter Jackson county included what is now comprised in Cass and Bates counties. The order reads as follows:

"To commence eastwardly at the eastern line of this county, thence running with the Missouri River westwardly to Prine's Ferry on the Missouri, thence south-

wardly by a direct line so as to strike Little Blue at Fristoe's Fish Trap, thence up the same creek to the mouth of Cedar Fork, thence due south to the southern boundary of the county, thence east to the southeast corner of the county, then north to the beginning—all of which territory lying within the limits of the above described boundary shall compose the township of Fort Osage."

The first Justices of the Peace and those recommended by the County Court and appointed by the Governor, were William J. Baugh, Jesse Lewis and Joel P. Walker. The first white family in the county lived in this township, at Old Fort Osage on the river.

Numerous hills dot the surface of the township, arising from the surrounding prairie to an elevation of from fifty to one hundred feet, and their formation appears to be successive strata of fossiliferous limestone.

Among the old settlers were: John H. Sanders lived near the center of the township. He came from Kentucky and lived here till his death. He was a prominent man in the county and a farmer of considerable means. He bought and sold largely in mules.

Colonel James Chiles lived west of Sibley about four miles, and Frank Chiles, his brother, lived on an adjoining farm. Both were prominent men in the county, James especially, was a politician and held many important offices. James Chiles now lives in Texas, being a man of eighty-five years of age. He came from Kentucky when a young man and became one of the first settlers in Fort Osage township.

Major W. Hudspeth came from Kentucky, and settled in the west part of the Six Mile District. He was a prominent man in the county and lived there many years, where he reared a large family, and died at the old homestead.

Ebenezer Dixon came and settled in the eastern portion of the Six Mile District, where he still lives.

Samuel Kimsey was one of the very earliest settlers in the county, and especially in Fort Osage township. He lived in the western portion of the township. He was a good farmer and lived there till about the year 1876, when he died at the old homestead.

Col. John Hambright was an early settler about two and a half miles southeast of Sibley. He lived on the State road and kept a stage station till there was no more use for stages. He died there about six years ago.

Joseph St. Clair lived here in an early day, having settled on a farm about one mile northwest of Buckner Station. He is still living on the same farm, being a man of about seventy-five years of age.

Jacob Drake settled in the western end of the township in an early day and still lives there.

James T. Brown came from Kentucky, and settled in Sibley in 1852, and there lived till he removed to Independence. He practiced medicine there about ten years.

Joseph Willis came from Kentucky, and settled about three miles southwest of Sibley in 1851-2. He now lives in Kansas City.

W. H. Hughes came from Kentucky in 1853, and settled one and a quarter miles south of Sibley, where he lived till 1865, when he came to Independence, and is now engaged in the banking business.

Col. A. G. Steele came in 1854, and settled one mile east of Sibley, where he still resides. Samuel Johnson, William Sailors, James Johnson, Nathaniel Teagus, Lewis Jones, Joseph R. Walker, Joel P. Walker, Ex-Governor Boggs, and others were among the prominent early settlers.

When General Sibley came he built a large frame house about half a mile west of the old Fort. The house contained twenty doors and windows, and was considered a large house for those times. In this house the family of Gen. Sibley lived

while he continued in command of the fort. Remnants of the old chimney of this house are still seen.

Mrs. Gen. Sibley had a piano which was brought from St. Louis and used in this house, and it is said to have been the first piano brought west of St. Louis. The house was gone many years ago, and it was said by some to have been burned. That old house was the first one built in Sibley, as also in the township of Fort Osage. The next house was built by Abraham McClellan, about one and a quarter miles southwest of the old Fort, on a farm now owned by A. G. Steele. A portion of the house still stands. It was an old log house built about the year 1822, one and a half story double house. It will be remembered that Abraham McClellan was one of the prominent men of Jackson county in its pioneer days.

FORT SIBLEY.

This fort was established by the United States Government, and built on the brow of the hill overlooking the river to the north and east, about one mile north of the present site of the town of the same name. The indications are that it was about ten rods long and eight or ten rods wide, with a ditch around the whole inclosure, also a kind of stockade so built as to make it extremely difficult or entirely impossible to get into the fort except through the gate. There are still pits or holes where the old fort stood, for a distance of about two rods on the brow of the hill there are these marks which can be distinctly seen. The fort was established as an Indian trading post, garrisoned by a company of soldiers. The fort was abandoned in 1825, and soon fell into disuse and decay. The fort was named from the commander, General George C. Sibley, and the township derived its name from the fact of there being a fort here and the Osage Indians having occupied the land. Sibley was thereafter the name of the village which was built near the site of the old fort.

SIBLEY.

The town of Sibley, situated near the center of the southern limits of Tp. 51, R. 30, on the south bank of the Missouri River, Sec. 34, and 35. The following is the conclusive record:

"The plat of the town of Sibley was laid out by the undersigned proprietor, in the year 1836, and I acknowledge this plat filed in the Recorder's office to be my act, and at the same time I do reserve to myself or my heirs or assigns the rights of ferry to and from said town within the limits thereof.

Independence, June 4, 1836.

ARCHIBALD GAMBLE.

The first lots sold in the town were lots Nos. 7 and 8, block No. 14, by Archibald Gamble to Michael S. Corre. The next lots were sold to Thomas G. Settle, these were lots 9 in block 10, and 2 and 9 in block 14, and 3 and 8 in block 28. The next were sold to Albert Cushing and were in lot 10 block 14. The next were sold to Frederick Biltzhooover, lot 7 block 10, lot 2 block 16, lot 3 block 23, and lot 10 block 40. After this the one-third of the town lots were sold to Josiah Spaulding and one-third to George Collier, together with a large tract of land.

The three proprietors, Archibald Gamble, Josiah Spaulding and George Collier, owned all of the town lots except the few lots above mentioned and several sold subsequently to other parties, till October 9, 1880, when the interest of the three original proprietors above named was sold for taxes, and bought by Dr. J. C. Page, of St. Louis. Dr. Page has since sold lots to Wm. Teegardin, Benjamin Johnson, Charles McMillan, P. H. Cook and Albert Robertson. A petition to the County Court in February, 1881, for the purpose of vacating the streets and alleys of the original town was granted, and a copy is herewith given

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

For Vacation of Parts of Certain Streets and Alleys in the Unincorporated Town of Sibley, Mo.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned petitioners will make application to the County Court of Jackson county, Missouri, at the February term thereof, 1881, to be held on the first Monday in February, 1881, in Kansas City, Mo., for the vacation of the following described parts of the following streets and alleys in the unincorporated town of Sibley in said Jackson county, Missouri, as laid out in the plat of said town, executed by Archibald Gamble, June 4, 1836, and recorded in Plat Book 1, on page 60, in the recorders office of said Jackson county at Independence, Missouri, to-wit:

Comanche street from the south line of said town of Sibley to the south line of Second street; Mandan street from the south line of said town of Sibley to the south line of Second street; Otto street from the south line of said town of Sibley to the south line of Second street; Kansas street from the south line of said town of Sibley to the south line of Second street; Comanche street from the north line of Second street to North street; Otto street from the north line of First street to North street; Kansas street from the north line of First street to North street; Eighth street from the west line of Santa Fe street to the west line of said town of Sibley; Seventh street from the east line of Kansas street to the west line of said town of Sibley; Sixth street from the west line of Santa Fe street to the west line of said town of Sibley; Fifth street from the east line of Kansas street to the west line of said town of Sibley; Fourth street from the east line of Kansas street to the west line of said town of Sibley; Third street from the east line of Kansas street to the west line of said town of Sibley; all of North street, all of that part of Water street that lies north and west of a line extended eastward from the southeast corner of Block one (1) to the river, all the alleys in blocks fifty-three (53), fifty-two (52), fifty-one (51), fifty (50), forty-nine (49), forty-eight (48), thirty-eight (38), thirty-seven (37), thirty-six (36), thirty-five (35), thirty-four (34), thirty-three (33), thirty-two (32), twenty-one (21), twenty (20), nineteen (19), eighteen (18), seventeen (17), sixteen (16), two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5).

That said application will be made by the undersigned as owners of the grounds and lots lying on both sides of and fronting on the parts of streets and alleys above described, and for the reason that the same are no longer needed for public use.

JAMES C. PAGE, trustee of Mary E. Page,
MARY E. PAGE,
W. H. TEEGARDIN.

Jackson County, Mo., May 20, 1881.

The remainder of the streets and alleys in the old town except Santa Fe street, running north and south, Fourth and Fifth streets extending from Santa Fe street to the eastern limits of the town, were vacated on petition of the following persons: W. H. Teegardin, Benjamin Johnson, Albert Robertson, John Baker, P. H. Cook, J. A. Martin, George D. Cole, Wm. T. Neill, C. B. Thompson.

Most of the town was burned by the Federal soldiers during the Civil War. It was said that Federal boats passing on the river were fired upon by bush-whackers and others, from this point, and the soldiers taking it for granted that this was the headquarters of rebels and enemies of the government, hence the destruction of the town. Only eighteen houses were spared, more than twice that number having been reduced to ashes. The town has never recovered from this.

During the great flood of 1844 several hemp warehouses were swept away by the river overflowing the northern portion of the town, the water rising to the depth of twelve feet in the streets of the village. When the people saw the

water overflowing its banks, and apprehending a damage, removed the contents from the warehouses and chained them with long cables and rope to cottonwood trees, but the flood broke the cables and swept the buildings away.

There have been severe fires since the burning in the civil war, but the one which destroyed some of the old landmarks occurred on February 26, 1878, when a building belonging to W. B. Cobb, and one belonging to T. J. Anderson; these two the only remaining business houses in the town. The one belonging to Mr. Cobb was one of the first houses built in the town. It was put up by George Harra about the year 1840. The fire is supposed to have originated by accident in the flue. The Bryant Bros., who had rented the building from Mr. Cobb, and carrying on a drug business, lost their entire stock. Mr. Charles S. McMillan and James R. Pollard were carrying on a dry goods trade in Anderson's building, and succeeded in saving their entire stock. After the fire the Bryant Bros. engaged in farming, and McMillan & Pollard sold goods from the school-house, being the only accessible building in the town. These young men have built a new store near the site of the old building, and intend there to carry on a general merchandising business.

The post-office was established here in about the year 1840. Among those who have served as post-master are John S. Pryor and the present incumbent, S. S. Neely. Mr. Neely was commissioned post-master in the spring of 1878. Mails from Independence twice a week.

The Christian church, a frame building about 60x40 feet, was built in the year 1871, and cost about \$4,000. It is well seated. The present pastor is Elder D. M. Granfield. There is a membership of about one hundred. A Sabbath-school is maintained, with an average of about fifty scholars.

The school-house is situated on the bluff, in the eastern part of the town, and will seat about sixty pupils. It is a one-story brick. A. W. Mann is the present teacher. This school-house was partially destroyed by a cyclone, April 18, 1880. The cyclone also demolished a brick storehouse in the center of the town, and also blew down a frame house in the southern part of the town. The cyclone appeared to come from the southwest, and did no great damage except in the town of Sibley.

A large flouring mill, owned by M. P. Embree & Co., was destroyed by fire in 1878. The mill was built in 1868 by the Embrees and James Proctor at a cost of about \$1,800, and did a large merchant and custom trade till it was burned. It has not been definitely known whether the fire caught from a hot bearing or a spark from the smoke stack. A mill, while in progress of completion soon after the war, was burned. It was being built by Mr. Chiles. It would seem that Sibley has experienced more than its share of destructive fires.

There is a blacksmith shop operated by George D. Cole.

That portion of the town which has been vacated will be devoted to the cultivation of crops.

This town, though the oldest in Jackson county, is at the present time one of the smallest, though its site is on a high and healthy bluff overlooking the Missouri River and surrounded by one of the richest agricultural districts in the county. Good farms are on both sides of the river, both in Jackson and Ray counties. Sibley was at one time the only shipping point west of Lexington. Sibley now contains a population of 120. The physician is James Gilbert; the attorney-at-law, S. S. Neely; constable, John Thompson; Justices of the Peace, William C. Harrelson and S. S. Neely.

BUCKNER.

This growing town, named in honor of Mr. Buckner, who lived on a hill not far distant, is situated fifteen miles east of Independence, near the center of Fort Osage township. It was laid out by Thomas Monroe, in the spring of 1875, on the Kansas City & Eastern Railroad. The present population is 80. The first house built on the present site of Buckner was by John T. Cobb, in which he kept a general country store. This was in the year 1871. He continued in business here till 1877, and then removed to Independence, and soon after to Blue Springs, where he is engaged in merchandising. The next store in Buckner was built by R. Wallace & Co., in the spring of 1877. It was a brick house, in which they are still engaged in a general merchandising. The religious people are building a church for Union services, under the control of the Methodists. The church will cost \$700.

It is supposed, and there is most satisfactory evidence, that the Missouri River once came through this valley, and pursued about the same course as is now pursued by Fire Prairie Creek. The bayou, or portion of the river which flowed here, came into the land at or near the mouth of Little Blue, and continuing in a southerly direction, along the course of Little Blue, to near the southeast corner of Tp. 50, R. 31, thence east near the present site of Lake City, and thence following the course of Fire Prairie Creek, uniting again with the main current in Lafayette county. Large cottonwood trees have been found in the sand and earth twenty feet below the surface, about one-half mile northwest of Buckner station. When boring a well near the same place, cockle burs, in a good state of preservation, have been taken out eighteen or twenty feet below the surface; also, butternut hulls were found at the same depth. Other wells dug in the ancient bed of the great river, show layers of river sand in the exact position left by the flowing current. All things show most conclusively that nearly all of the Six Mile District was once an island in the Missouri River—the main branch on the north side, where it now flows past Sibley, and the south branch taking the course above mentioned.

Buckner is situated on a broad and level plain, averaging two miles wide north and south, and following the course of Fire Prairie Creek east and west. This valley is extremely fertile, and the alluvial deposit produces crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, and other products in great abundance. The Narrow Gauge Railroad, running from Lexington to Kansas City, was built through Fort Osage township in the fall of 1875, and finished in the spring of 1876. The road was first called the "Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern," and in 1877 its name was changed to the "Kansas City & Eastern," and in 1880 the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company bought it, and now it is called the "Missouri Pacific, Kansas City & Eastern Division, Narrow Gauge Railroad."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—BUCKNER.

General store, H. L. Hewit.	Carpenter, Garrison Rainboldt.
“ “ Noah Vest.	“ Jacob Martin.
Drug store, John J. Mann.	“ Ernest Henthorn.
Harness shop, James Duffield.	Coal dealer, John S. Pryor.
“ “ J. C. Edgar.	Bridge builder, A. A. G. Stayton.
Post-office, E. R. Henthorn, P. M.	Physician, L. G. Hollingsworth.
Cabinet store, E. R. Henthorn.	“ J. F. Locke.
Mo. Pacific depot, Miss A. Chiles, agt.	“ J. S. James.
Blacksmith, Adolphus Fry.	Attorney-at-law, James Adams.
“ Luther Simmons.	Teacher, J. D. Mershon.
Corn mill, W. B. Vest.	Minister—Baptist, William Leonard.
Stock and grain buyer, W. B. Vest.	Hotel, William Radcliff.
Lumber yard, Jacob Martin.	

LEVASY.

This little village is about a mile west of the Lafayette county line, on the Narrow Gauge Railroad. George Ward built the first business house in the town, and commenced merchandising in 1876. The next store was built by James Wasson, in 1877. The third store about the year 1877.

At the present time there are the following business firms :

General store, J. G. Ward.	Physician, Dr. Henderson.
Grocery " John Hightower.	Teacher, C. C. Lattimer.
Drug store, John Suddeth.	Mo. Pacific depot, J. G. Ward.
Blacksmith, Peter Rife.	Post-office, J. G. Ward, P. M.
Physician, C. A. Paxton.	Justice of Peace, N. N. Burnley.
" W. J. Gardner.	

LAKE CITY.

This town was laid out in the northeast quarter of Tp. 50, R. 30, by Robert Hudspeth, April 17, A. D. 1876, and located on the Kansas City & Eastern Railroad, about eleven miles east of Independence. The following persons are at present engaged in business here :

Post-office, S. T. Harris, P. M.	Physician, William Surface.
General store, White & Van Cleve.	Attorney-at-law, John W. Clements.
Drug " S. T. Harris.	Teacher, Jesse W. Clements.
Mo. Pacific depot, S. T. Harris, agt.	

The little settlement called Blue Mills, is in the western part of Fort Osage township, and contains :

General store, Richard Powell.	Post-office, Richard Powell, P. M.
" " Washington Dixon.	Physicians, L. W. Twyman & Son.

CHAPTER XVII.

SNI-A-BAR TOWNSHIP.

Geographical Position and Population—The Name—Physical Features—Early Settlers—Blue Springs—Churches—Business Directory—Oak Grove—Incorporation of the Town—Business Enterprises—Grain Valley—Pink Hill—What Jacob Gregg has to say About a J. P.—Incidents by Daniel Joyce—The Sni Hill Rangers.

Sni-a-bar or "Shnee-a-bar" township, as it occurs in some old records, was first organized May 5, 1834, but has undergone many changes since that date. Sni-a-bar township is bounded north by Fort Osage, east by Lafayette county, south by Van Buren and Prairie, and west by Prairie and Blue townships. It is the central eastern township, and enjoys as great a variety of surface and soil as any in Jackson county. The population is between 4,350 and 5,000, and the agricultural resources are very superior especially in the western portion. The township contains 600 farms under cultivation, averaging 100 acres each, and these farms are valued at from \$20 to \$35 per acre, depending on location and improvements. The Chicago & Alton Railroad runs through the township in an easterly and westerly direction, and upon this line Blue Springs, Grain Valley and Oak Grove, three little villages within its borders are located. Pink Hill, another little post village, is situated about four miles north of the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

The township is somewhat broader from east to west than from north to south, being thirteen miles in the former direction and nine in the latter direction.

THE NAME.

In an early day, when a Frenchman by the name of Abar was ascending the Missouri River in a Canadian boat, called a Mackinaw boat, he conceived that Sni-a-bar creek was a slough which would conduct him out a little distance and then back into the river, but after going up the little creek the distance of a mile he found it was not a slough or *sni*, as he had supposed, but a creek flowing into the Missouri River. From this circumstance the creek was called *Sni-Abar*, from the name of the above named Frenchman; the township was afterward called Sni-a-bar from the name of its principal stream. The boat in which this Frenchman navigated the river was a curiously constructed craft. It was propelled by oars, setting poles or cordelles. The oars were manned by about ten persons, five on a side, being long, with a wide blade, and used almost exclusively in descending the stream and in crossing from one side of the river to the other. The poles were used in propelling the boat up stream; also the cordelles were brought into use while ascending. One man stood upon the boat and with a pole kept the boat from the shore, while several men with a rope or cordelle attached to the bow would haul it along. The poles for propelling the boat could not be used when the water was deep.

Any person who visits Sni-a-bar township in the spring or summer would be struck with the peculiar beauty and attractiveness of the undulating surface, adorned with fine oak timber, well cultivated fields and running streams of living water. For miles around, as far as the eye can reach, these gently undulating lands, reminding one of the succession of waves to be seen upon the ocean when subsiding from the effects of a storm, meet the view of the beholder on every hand. One of the admirers of this section says that "after God had created the world and pronounced all that he had made 'good', he certainly must have gazed upon this section with supreme satisfaction that he had fashioned it more especially for agriculture, fruit growing and stock raising than any other section of his moral vineyard." He proceeds to say that "notwithstanding this section of Jackson county has been overlooked by the eastern and western immigrant in his haste to reach Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado to secure cheap lands and a cheap home, the far-seeing Kentuckian and the sober calculating Virginian concluded to stop and look at Sni-a-bar township, where, after a careful examination of the rich lands to be seen upon every side, concluded here was the spot where the raising of stock, grain, grasses and fruits could be done more successfully and profitably than in his native State; and lands here 'were cheap enough for him.' Hence a large per cent of this township has been settled by the most intelligent and enterprising class of farmers for which Kentucky, the home of Clay, and Virginia, the land of Presidents, has commanded such high respect and consideration ever since the organization of the Government."

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The principal streams are Little Blue and Sni-a-bar, the former flows north along the western border, and the latter rising in Van Buren and Prairie townships flows in a northeasterly course through the township. The banks of Little Blue are somewhat precipitous, though not seriously broken, it has a deep channel and generally fringed with timber; in many places the timber extends out into the prairie the distance of a mile or more. As a general rule the bed of the stream is of a clay sub-soil, but near their sources some rock is found. The stream was called "Blue" because of the color of water. In the fall of the year before the islands were much cultivated, the water assumed a bluish hue probably from having filtered through the green herbage as it left the prairie to mingle

in the channel of the stream. The pioneers first called it "Blue," then all who succeeded used this most appropriate name, till now it is known in records and in history as Little Blue.

Sni-a-bar Creek after leaving this township flows into Lafayette county, thence continuing northeast discharges its waters into the Missouri near Wellington. The channel is more shallow than that of the Little Blue as a general thing, banks more sloping, and timber sometimes growing near the water's edge, also the water is more muddy and has fewer good fords than Little Blue. Stock can go down and drink without danger of miring, nearly all along its course, though in places when wet, teams would not undertake to cross. On this stream there is much timber—oak, hickory, walnut, elm, hackberry, ash, persimmon, sycamore, cottonwood, maple, buckeye, box elder, linden, and other species abound. The undergrowth consists of papaw sumach, hazel and willow. There are numerous small tributaries watering a large section of country commonly called "Sni Hills." The "Sni Hills" are now densely covered with different species of oak with some hickory; but in early days before the country was fully settled, these hills were nearly destitute of trees except, perhaps, one years growth of shrubbery, and here and there a large tree, the fire usually sweeping over once a year and killing the small growth, till by the cultivation of the prairies and using other means to prevent the fire, a growth of timber was allowed to come up. There was, however, a section of about four miles north and south along the county line, by two miles east and west called "White Oak Woods," which seemed to escape the destructive influence of fire. In this section stock men find an excellent place to breed and fatten stock, being well watered and protected from the weather in winter. The central portion of the township has the most prairie land, and is gently undulating, all susceptible of high cultivation; the eastern and western being more broken though equally susceptible to cultivation.

EARLY SETTLERS.

When in 1836 Mr. Jacob Gregg took the Missouri State Census he found settlers along the course of Little Blue and Sni-a-bar Creeks, but on the prairies there were no settlements. At that date there were within the bounds of what is now Sni-a-bar township, not exceeding one hundred and fifty souls. Not one of the settlers living here at that date is living here now, and scarcely one alive. Mr. John Gilum, now living in Texas, was living here at that time, and the enumerator, Mr. Jacob Gregg, staid at his house over night. Mr. Gilum then lived on the farm now occupied by Robert Wood, about one mile east of Pink Hill, his house being about 100 yards from Sni-a-bar Creek.

James Welch, a typical pioneer, came from Tennessee about the year 1820, first settling in Lafayette county, then taking a claim near the southern line of the township, about one half mile east of Sni-a-bar Creek. He died at this residence about the year 1848 and was buried in the burying ground in the neighborhood. He was a hunter, and whenever he visited a neighbor he bore his rifle on his shoulder and was very cautious about letting others handle it, for fear of putting a spell upon it. He professed to have the power of removing that spell by conjuration. The spell was supposed to prevent the gun from carrying the ball straight. He never wore a coat, but his hunting shirt and pants constituted his outer garments, he carried in his belt a hunting knife and sometimes a tomahawk. He hunted deer and bear and was considered a good marksman.

William Cox who came from Tennessee about the year 1820, nearly the same time with Welch, lived near the eastern boundary of the township on a stream called the Horseshoe Branch of the Sni-a-bar. He went to Texas many years ago where it is supposed he long since died. He sold his premises to John McKinney, a Methodist minister, who obtained the establishment of a post-office at that place and called it Oak Grove. This was the first post-office in Sni-a-bar

township. Mr. McKinney went to Oregon and William Philpot was appointed postmaster, and removed the office one mile west. William Philpot then went to Oregon and Alexander Joyce was appointed postmaster and removed the post-office one half mile north of Philpot's. A. Joyce kept the office here several years, then Dr. Frick obtained the office and removed it one mile east, to a little settlement called Licksillet, but afterward Oak Grove. This, then, was the origin of the town named Oak Grove.

Alexander Joyce, Caleb Darby, Adison Philpot, David George, and John Hudson, all lived in the vicinity of Oak Grove, but are now dead, their descendants still live in the vicinity. They were all good citizens and men of prominence. Caleb Darby came from Virginia originally, as also Alexander Joyce, John Hudson and Adison Philpot, but David George was from Tennessee.

Caleb Darby was a man of fine sensibilities, but strong prejudices. He became a neighborhood doctor and often assisting in sickness, using the Thompsonian remedies. He died during the war. David George was a peculiar man in his manner and conversation, possessing a jocular turn of mind. He, it was, who gave the little settlement above mentioned the name of Licksillet. He went south and was supposed to have been killed. John Hudson was a man of good natural ability as well as of acquired wealth. He died at his home in the year 1848, having been Justice of the Peace several years. Alexander Joyce was postmaster and Justice of the Peace for many years, a man of good mind and moral habits. He died in about the year 1867 at his home. Adison Philpot had a peculiar faculty of making money. He lived on the premises which he first settled till his death, having accumulated a good fortune.

Franklin Smith settled near the village of Blue Springs about the year 1838. He established the first post-office at this point, and named it Blue Springs, from which the village afterward derived its name. He came from Virginia. He represented the county in the General Assembly of the State, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, for which he was considered particularly well qualified.

The first settler at Blue Springs was Dr. Smith. The property is now occupied by Major J. M. Burris. Dr. Smith sold out and left, probably, for the Platt Purchase. He was succeeded at this settlement by Jeremiah Wood, who lived there about five years. While Mr. Wood lived here Jacob Gregg, the County Surveyor, run off a tract of land forty acres in extent on the east side of Wood's farm, in the open prairie. The owner of the land offered it to Wood for \$75, and he refused to give it for the reason that "it was unfit for anything except to let cows graze on, and his cows would get as much of the grass as any one's." Now, this tract of forty acres, with the improvements, could be sold for at least \$450 per acre. Mr. Wood died about the year 1855, and was buried in the cemetery at Blue Springs. He was a manufacturer of tobacco, and made many a sharp bargain.

The first settlers of Blue Springs were nearly all Virginians. Among them we mention: Joel Clark, Franklin Smith, William Harris, Jeremiah Wood, Isam Hall, Richard Stanley.

Joel Clark lived about one-half mile south of Blue Springs, having settled there about the year 1838. He died there an old man about the year 1850. He was a common farmer. Many of his descendants now live in this vicinity.

William Harris had a fondness for hunting, and in those early pioneer days killed many a deer. He settled there about the year 1832, and died there about the year 1840.

Isam Hall was also a common farmer, having come into the neighborhood about the year 1838, and died of a cancer in the year 1860. He was economical, and left a small estate.

Richard Stanley came about the year 1836 from Virginia, and settled about

one mile west of Blue Springs. He reared a family, some of whom still survive. He was a prominent man, though not liberally educated. He had a very retentive memory, and could recall facts with great exactness. He was Judge of the County Court for many years, and was very popular as a judge, and his decisions were of great weight on the bench among his associate justices. He was able to recall decisions of other courts, as well as his own, bearing upon the questions in controversy. He was a great politician, and discoursed with much precision upon the history of parties and the doings of their respective candidates from Washington down to that day. He was a warm adherent to the Democratic principles. He was judge when the civil war broke out. He became deranged in the year 1862, and in a year or two thereafter died while in Carroll county, Missouri, whither he had fled before the terrors of General Order Number Eleven.

Rev. Joab Powell, the pioneer Baptist preacher, lived southeast of Blue Springs about three miles, this being his second settlement. His first settlement was about three miles east of Independence. He was illiterate, though could read and write in a clumsy manner. His deportment as a minister was much different from that of many others; he did not assume uncommon goodness, nor did he go about with a downcast look, but he would make himself sociable with all classes of moral and respectable people, sometimes engaging in the sports of young people and the discussion of political and religious subjects. At one time in the year 1846, he engaged with Jacob Gregg in the discussion of the subject of "Which has the greater cause of complaint, the negro or Indian?" at a school house about four miles southeast of the present village of Blue Springs. Mr. Gregg gained the decision and Bro. Powell after the meeting still clung to his belief. He believed that men should show their religious faith by their works. Accordingly, with very little assistance either in labor or money, he built a church which he afterward used as his own church. He could draw the largest congregations of any minister in the vicinity. He removed to Oregon and there died about five years ago. Jacob Gregg came into this township and settled in the south part, at the place which he named Stony Point, about two miles and a half south of his present home.

He came into the township in March, 1839. Tennessee is his native state, where he lived till seven years of age, then came to the Territory of Illinois in the year 1809. In 1812 he came to Boone's Lick, in the Territory of Missouri, since Howard county. During his father's residence at Boone's Lick, after attaining his majority, he spent one year in Arkansas, then went on a trading expedition to New Mexico in the first wagon train across the plains, a distance of 800 miles. A short time after returning from Santa Fe, he removed with his father to what was then known as the Blue River country, about four miles a little north of east from Independence. This was the fall of 1825, and only a few settlers then lived in what is now Jackson county. Jacob Gregg lived there with his father for about three years and then after living near the old homestead for about two years, removed to Independence, where he remained about two years. Then lived on two different farms east of Independence for several years, then came to Sni-a-bar township in which he now lives. In the year 1826, he was appointed constable of Blue township by the authority of the county court of Lafayette county. In 1827, J. R. Walker was sheriff and Gregg his deputy, in which position he served for three years. During this time he was appointed county surveyor and was surveyor till elected sheriff in the year 1832. He was sheriff till 1836, and in 1850 was elected to the General Assembly of Missouri, on the Whig ticket, and served one term. While at Stony Point he was postmaster. Mr. Gregg now lives at Grain Valley, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, fifteen miles south east of Independence. He has five sons now living, two of whom live in the vicinity of Grain Valley. Nine children, all of whom have grown to matu-

rity, six sons and three daughters, constituted his family, and all are still alive except one son.

Jacob Gibson, Silas Gibson and Joseph Gibson came and settled about four miles northeast of Blue Springs in the year 1838. They were originally from Kentucky. Jacob died in the year 1849, with the cholera, on his own farm. He owned one of the finest farms in Jackson county, consisting of six hundred and thirty acres.

Joseph Gibson also owned a fine farm. The old homestead is now occupied by his son-in-law, Judge Albert G. Williams. He died many years ago—probably before his brother Jacob. Silas Gibson also owned and occupied a good farm, now owned by Dr. J. H. Daniels. He died about the year 1860. These three men were considered good and substantial citizens.

Nathan Russell came and settled in the Six Mile district in 1823, coming from Tennessee originally. He then removed to this township in about the year 1836, and settled about five miles north of Blue Springs, on what was called "Burr Oak Branch," near the Little Blue. He remained there as a prominent farmer, using the primitive appliance of farm culture, such as a truck wagon with wheels, constructed of solid blocks of wood sawn from a large log, with a large round hole cut in the center of each, for the spindle and axletree of the truck. He hauled many rails and other wood on the above described truck, for a considerable distance. At one time, when he went after a load of rails, some two miles, to what was known as "Fire Prairie Hill," after he had loaded the rails and started back, the wheels of the truck made a noise something like the yelping of a pack of hounds. It so happened that Colonel James Chiles and others were out for a deer chase at this time. After the hounds were put out, the men took their respective stands, expecting the deer to pass by them; and about this time Nathan Russell started his truck loaded with rails. Colonel Chiles heard the hounds, as he thought, coming in his direction, and as they were heard to bear off in another direction, he moved his position, and there watched for the approach of the deer, but behold, to his surprise, he found that it was Nathan Russell's old truck wagon squeaking upon its bearing, which he had taken for the barking of the pack of hounds.

John Robinson came from Kentucky about 1836, and settled about three miles north of Blue Springs. He lived there and made considerable money for this country, and died about the year 1858 or '9. Judge Chas. Strode now lives on these premises. John Robinson, although possessed of considerable wealth, would ride a small, cheap horse, with rope stirrup and rope bridle, and the tree of a saddle, barefoot, and in this manner would frequently ride to Independence, and attend public meetings.

Morgan Walker came from Kentucky in about the year 1838, and settled two miles north of Blue Springs, on a place which was afterward known as the "Walker farm." He died in the year 1867, and was buried in the vicinity in what is known as the Lobb graveyard. He was fond of accumulating real estate, and accordingly acquired a large tract of land of the first quality.

Aquilla Lobb came from Kentucky about the year 1840, and settled north of Blue Springs about four miles. He lived there till 1860, then removed to Nebraska, and in 1867 returned to his farm, where he lived a few years, then moved to his present home near Independence.

Judge Albert G. Williams came from Kentucky and settled in the neighborhood where he now lives, northeast of Blue Springs.

Britton M. Capell came from Kentucky in the year 1840, and settled a farm near what is now the village of Grain Valley, and still lives where he first settled and reared a family. He is a man of strong individual will and set purpose.

Claiborne Webb came from Tennessee about the year 1836, and married in

this vicinity in Jackson county. He settled at first near Oak Grove; after marrying his second wife, lived northwest of Pink Hill about three miles.

BLUE SPRINGS.

The town of Blue Springs is located on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section number thirty-six, township forty-nine, north of range thirty-one, west of the fifth principal meridian, and also fifteen acres of land off the south end of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section thirty-six, township and range aforesaid. The magnetic variation at this point being $7^{\circ} 7'$ on all lines north of Walnut street.

Mr. S. K. Knox caused this town plat to be laid off, and it was recorded on the 12th day of September, 1878.

C. W. Mock built the first business house in Blue Springs. This occurred in July, 1878. J. K. Parr was the first party to move his family to Blue Springs, and claims the title of "the first settler" in the new town of Blue Springs.

In this township there are four post towns named as follows according to size, beginning with the largest:

Blue Springs	300 inhabitants.
Oak Grove	280 "
Grain Valley	150 "
Pink Hill	50 "

The three former are situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and Pink Hill about three miles north of the railroad, exactly on the range line between ranges twenty-nine and thirty.

The name Blue Springs was first given to a spring of water flowing from the side of a hill and falling into a tributary of Little Blue River. It was then given to the post-office, which was established in the year 1845, about three-fourths of a mile northwest of the spring of water. After the post-office was established there sprung up a little settlement, in which Esquire Franklin Smith kept a store; then Riley Slaughter commenced a mercantile business there. The little village of Blue Springs remained northwest of the present site of Blue Springs till the year 1879, when it was removed to the railroad.

John Murry succeeded Riley Slaughter in the mercantile trade; then Thomas Ricord kept store at Blue Springs, then James Walker, and Walker sold to a man who removed to the new site.

As early as 1825 this spring of water attracted campers and traders, and many of those starting on the Santa Fe expeditions rendezvoused here preparatory to crossing the plains. The spring was named Blue Springs by freighters freight-ing provisions to the Harmony Mission, on the Marias de Cygnes River, in Bates county, from Lexington in Lafayette county. At the same time these freighters named many prominent points on their route, such as: Double Branches, Twin Mounds, Eight Mile, Two Mile, Camp Branch, Big Creek, Rocky Branch, etc.

Mr. Shannon Knox, in the early part of 1879, laid out the present site of the town of Blue Springs. He had purchased the land of Malory Smith for that purpose, at about twenty dollars per acre. The lots were offered for sale, but at first did not find a quick market, subsequently, however, many persons have bought lots and built thereon.

There are ten stores and business houses in the town, two of which would be regarded as carrying good stocks in much larger towns. The business is increasing from year to year, and the now rapid settling up of the lands that are tributary to it will offer inducements to others who may be seeking favorable locations for merchandising. There are also two hotels, the Chicago & Alton House, owned by Mr. J. K. Parr, and the Denver House by Mrs. M. R. Alexander, which was opened nearly two years ago, at which we are now domiciled. Mrs. Alexander

conducts the Denver in a style that must secure for her most favorable comments from those who stop at the Denver. We learn the Chicago & Alton is well kept.

Here is located the widely celebrated "Blue Springs Flouring Mill," owned by Messrs. Hoover, Jones & Co., built in 1879, at a cost of \$18,000, having four run of burs, with a capacity to manufacture eighty barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. The machinery is propelled by a sixty-horse power engine, and run day and night in order to supply the constantly increasing demand made upon them for their elegant brand of flour, now recognized as being superior to any that reaches the Kansas City market, and commanding higher prices.

Blue Springs has also become a shipping point of much importance. During the year 1880, there was shipped 150 head of horses, 558 of cattle, 4,020 hogs, 150 sheep, twenty-seven cars of wheat, 28 of corn, 17,500 barrels of flour, 1,080 cords of wood, and sixty car loads of other products.

The society of Blue Springs commands the very highest consideration for their educational enterprise, religious culture and intelligence. There cannot be found a more genial and hospitable people in any community in this or any other county.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Mayor, J. A. Webb.	Chicago & Alton Depot, Charles Cameron, agt.
Wood Dealer, Kei Muir.	Hotel, J. K. Parr, Proprietor.
General store, Thos. W. Records & M. V. Dillingham.	" Mrs. M. R. Alexander.
General store, M. S. Masters & J. W. Ligget.	Boarding house, Ed. Jones.
Grocery store, J. T. Cobb.	" Daniel Stanley.
" J. B. McCormick.	Livery stable, Daniel F. Stanley.
Harness store, J. A. Webb.	Blue Springs Mills, Hoover, Jones & Co. (built in 1879).
Drug and grocery store, C. W. Mock & J. K. Parr.	Millinery store, Mrs. Burris.
Drug and grocery store, T. J. Walker.	" Mrs. Mollie Gore.
Post-office, C. W. Mock, P. M.	Physicians, C. C. Frick.
Boot and shoe repair shop, William G. Gill	" David Mock.
Hardware store, J. A. Webb.	" N. P. Wood.
Undertakers, T. D. Montgomery & A. Andrews.	Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. Dalton.
Lumber yard, T. D. Montgomery & A. Andrews.	Baptist Church, Rev. Foster.
Carpenters, J. Cummins.	Barber shop, George Flannery.
" Jerry C. Fields.	Justice of Peace, T. D. Montgomery.
" L. A. Ford.	Teacher, Miss T. Cooper.
" Montgomery & Andrews.	Stock buyer, Daniel F. Stanley.
" Paul Weatherford & Bro.	" John Gore.
Blacksmith, Mike M. Warmicks.	Stock dealer, Harrison Trow.
" H. Frellick.	Meat market, John Armbruster.
Carriage shop, R. J. Cook & J. L. Brasfield.	City Treasurer, E. C. Hallar.
Carriage shop, C. H. Brown.	Marshal, John K. Parr.
	Deputy Marshal, T. J. Walker.
	City Councilmen: J. A. Webb, D. F. Stanley, J. W. Hoover, M. M. Warmicks, T. J. Walker.

CHURCHES.

There are twelve churches in Sni-a-bar township, representing the Methodist, Baptist (old and new school), Presbyterian and Christian denominations. The Missionary Baptists are the leading denomination in the township, then comes the Christian denomination, then the Methodist, then the Old School Baptists and

Presbyterians. The religious sentiment of the inhabitants is good, and all who will, may worship God just as he sees fit.

The Blue Spring Baptist church was organized in November, 1842, with fourteen members, only two of whom are now living, namely: Levi S. Montgomery and Elizabeth Wood, all the rest have passed away. They met for some time in private houses in winter and in the grove in summer. They had no regular pastor for several years, but were supplied by Revs. Joab Powell and Lewis Franklin alternately. The Rev. William White was the first regular pastor who served one year, he was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Farnor, who served for ten years, then Rev. Edward Wood who served for two years. Then the civil war broke out and consequently stopped all public service, during which time the church house was burned. The members who returned to their homes met at a private house and were re-organized by the Rev. W. A. Durfey. The church then called the Rev. Samuel Shepherd, as pastor, who served three years. Then the church called the Rev. E. H. Foster, of Leavenworth, Kansas, who is now in his eleventh year of pastoral service.

During the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Shepherd the church built a frame house at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars, which has been used till the present winter, when the society took it down and moved it to town and enlarged it, and will soon have it completed. The church, like all others, has had some gracious revivals. After dismissing sixty-five at one time to organize another church, it has grown from fourteen to the present number, two hundred and nine.

A fine growth of timber covers about one-eighth of the surface of the township, including nut trees and the hackberry, black and white oak, walnut and other trees found upon rich alluvial bottoms. Some of these trees have attained a large size. There is a black walnut near Blue Springs, planted thirty years ago, that measures one foot in diameter and fifty feet in height; this is only a representative tree of others found in this vicinity, showing what the soils of this section may produce. Near the eastern boundary of the township, within a mile and a half of Oak Grove, a vein of surface coal is found cropping out from six to twelve inches in thickness, extending along the ridge for six miles. The entire township has a black, rich soil, which is peculiarly adapted for raising wheat successfully.

In 1867 G. M. Smith raised upon a ten-acre lot, upon which a part of the town of Blue Springs now stands, forty-two bushels, for which he realized eighty dollars per acre, or eight hundred dollars for the ten acres. The same season there was raised upon a twenty-acre field, on the farm of Judge Williams, four miles east of the town, a crop of wheat which the judge sold for twelve hundred dollars. Jacob Gregg, residing at Grain Valley, says he distinctly recollects of his father reaping forty bushels to the acre forty years ago, when the present improved implements for farming were unknown. John King, upon a farm near Oak Grove last year, raised on a lot forty bushels to the acre.

Notwithstanding these evidences of the capacity of these soils to produce a large yield of wheat, the average yield is estimated by the farmers in the township to be from 20 to 35 bushels per acre. The estimated average yield of corn is from 40 to 80 bushels per acre, although first-class farmers, in a favorable season, have produced 100 bushels to the acre.

Blue grass, clover and timothy grow here to great perfection and the farmers are turning their attention, to a considerable extent, to stock raising. Until quite recently—the past three or four years—the raising of mules received more attention than that of horses. At the present time a good span of mules would readily bring from \$250 to \$350. The introduction of high bred horses only a few years ago is working a radical change here, and the day is not far distant when Sni-a-bar Township will contain as good horses and as many of them as any section of its size in this part of the State. This township has been giving

more attention to the raising of horses than cattle, though there are several farmers who keep a number of thoroughbred cattle.

OAK GROVE.

The town of Oak Grove is situated on the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of Sec. 32, Tp. 49, R. 29. The outside limits of the town correspond with the boundary of the forty acres above described. It was laid out by Wm. E. Frick and attested August 22, 1878.

Oak Grove, one of the oldest post villages in the township, is located on the Chicago and Alton Railroad near the Lafayette county line and contains about 280 inhabitants. It has eleven stores and business houses, a school house, church, post-office, hotel, livery stable, and a very elegant mill building, which will be ready for occupancy this year.

The following communications will show the preliminary steps looking to the incorporation of the town of Oak Grove:

LETTER TO COUNTY CLERK.

OAK GROVE, March 21, 1881.

Mr. W. Z. Hickman, Independence, Missouri:

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed is a petition for incorporation which please present to the honorable County Court for action in Kansas City, with the following names recommended by quite a number of the petitioners as a board of trustees, to-wit: J. Darby, W. H. Perkins, I. H. Woolery, J. J. Fulkerson, and T. M. Vermillion. By attention to this matter you will confer a great favor and oblige

Yours, etc.,

T. M. VERMILLION.

The following is a copy of the petition with the several signatures:

OAK GROVE, March 25, 1881.

To the Honorable County Court of Jackson County, Missouri:

We, the undersigned citizens of said county and State of aforesaid, pray that our village (Oak Grove) and commons be incorporated with the following metes and bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of southwest quarter of southwest quarter in Sec. 33, Tp. 49 of R. 29, and running west to the northwest corner of southwest quarter of southwest quarter in Sec. 32, Tp. 49, of R. 29, thence south to the southwest corner of same Sec., Tp., and R., thence south 30 rods in Sec. 5, Tp. 48, R. 29, thence east 80 rods in Sec. 5, Tp. 48, of R. 29, thence east 80 rods in Sec. 4, Tp. 48, of R. 29, thence north to the place of beginning and a police be established for our local government, and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to such town or village.

NAMES.

R. C. Farmer,
W. H. Perkins,
T. M. Vermillion,
M. Callaghan,
W. H. Poindexter,
B. D. Owings,
W. J. Parker,
I. H. Woolery,
S. H. Todd,
W. H. Miller,
M. K. Farmer,
John W. Hughes,
A. Shrock,
John Riebener,

C. W. Magill,
P. P. Price,
G. C. Vermillion,
Michael M. Keeler,
Guy Radcliff,
William Johnson,
Mike Kane,
J. E. Holland,
H. A. Porter,
J. M. Turpin,
G. W. DAVIS,
John Andlour,
G. D. Keithline,
Jno. R. Surface,

N. B. Owings,
W. H. Johnson,
Jas. J. Choate,
John Darby,
W. E. Frick,
M. A. Clemmens,
T. G. Magill,
T. W. Nichols,
J. J. Fulkerson,
G. Case,
T. M. Kidd,
J. R. Youree,
J. R. Moyers,
James Moloney.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Physicians—W. E. Frick, J. J. Fulker- son, J. J. Choate.	Miss Theo King.
General Store—R. C. Farmer, John Andlour, N. B. Owings, J. E. Hol- land, Dowes & Poindexter, S. H. Todd.	Lumber—W. H. Miller.
Furnishing Goods—M. K. Farmer.	Blacksmith and Wagon Shop—H. A. Porter.
Hardware—Perkins & Surface.	Blacksmith—M. Clemons.
Drugs and Books—I. H. Woolery.	Depot—E. H. Price, Agent.
Undertaker and Real Estate—John King.	Hotel—Andy Shrock.
Saddles and Harness—J. M. Turpin.	Barber—C. B. Biggert.
Milliners—Perry & Redier, Mrs. Fran- cis Youree, Mrs. Rebecca Jacobs,	Livery Stable—J. R. Youree.
	Post-office—John Darby, P. M.
	Justice of the Peace and Notary—T. M. Vermillion.
	Constable—W. J. Parker.

We will give below a statement as received from R. P. Price, the accommo-
dating agent at this place, from January 1st, 1880, to December 31, 1880:

SHIPPED.		RECEIVED.	
Wheat	80 cars	Lumber	25 cars.
Corn and Rye	76 "	Agricultural Implements	6 "
Oats	6 "	Other freight	28 "
Cattle	15 "		—
Hogs	35 "	Total	59
Other freight	163 "		
	—		
Total	375		

Amount of tickets sold during last year, \$4,106.50.

GRAIN VALLEY.

This town was laid off by Joseph Peters, September 5, 1878. It is described
as follows: Commencing 58 feet south of the northwest corner of the northeast
quarter of the southwest quarter of Sec. 35, Tp. 49, R. 30, thence north seven
hundred and fifteen feet, thence east four hundred and forty feet, thence south to
the railroad, thence following the railroad west 120 feet, thence south to the
southern limits of the town, thence west to the place of beginning, making an
inclosure of four acres.

This little village is situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in the central
southern portion of Sni-a-bar township. It was laid out in the fall of 1878, by
James Lucas, three-quarters of a mile from Sni-a-bar Creek and five miles from
Blue Springs. It being in the heart of the valley, its future promises most en-
couraging results. Surrounded by a farming country of unsurpassed fertility, it
will soon become a place of considerable commercial importance.

The following persons are at present engaged in business at Grain Valley:

Physician, James H. Daniels.	Drug store, G. U. Keener.
" G. U. Keener.	Post-office, J. H. Cannon, P. M.
" J. W. Starnes.	Hotel, G. U. Keener.
Minister, G. U. Keener.	Depot, Wm. Morrow, agent.
Justice of the Peace, J. H. Cannon.	Blacksmith and wagon maker, J. A. Spindle.
Notary Public, J. A. Porter.	Shoe repair shop, Geo. Kreigel.
General store, John Graves.	Painter, H. A. Hamilton.
" " J. H. Cannon.	Carpenter, Joseph Wright.
Grocery store, Frank Gregg.	Livery stable, Joseph Keshler.
Drugs and groceries, J. H. Daniels.	

The business of this little place is said to be at least \$75,000 annually. Their shipment of products of all kinds was last year 235 car loads.

PINK HILL.

The little village of Pink Hill is situated in Sni-a-bar township, on the line dividing ranges 19 and 20, in township 49. Its plat bears date of November 5, 1854, and is signed by George W. Love and D. A. Neer. Some years ago there was a little post town called Stony Point, situated in the southern part of the township.

What Jacob Gregg says about an ex-Justice of the Peace marrying a couple :
 "When the territory, now Jackson county, was first settled, she was under the jurisdiction of Lafayette County. The county court of Lafayette county laid off the townships of Fort Osage, Blue and Kaw, and appointed the Justices of the Peace and constables in each township. After a time, Squire ——— term of office expired, he changed his place of residence into another part of the county, but he still bore the title Esquire. It so happened that he had a near neighbor, and he had a full grown daughter, and she had a beau. They concluded to make themselves one, and, looking around for a suitable person to join them together for life, their neighbor Esquire was proposed and accepted. So Esquire was sent for, and he performed the marriage ceremony with full confidence that he had the right to do so.

In about four weeks the marriage certificate was presented to the clerk to be recorded. The clerk refused to record it, knowing it was not a legal marriage. The parties were then informed of their condition. They then sent for a legal parson and were married over. The groom is still living in this county, raised a respectable family, but lost the first wife some years ago, and has been married three times since, but never made any more mistakes about getting the legal parson."

Mr. Daniel Joyce says :

"I came to Missouri and settled in the neighborhood of Oak Grove in 1837. James Welch, Red Head Cox, and a Mr. Cummins, Caleb Darby, John H. Hudson, Phillip Cantrell, Addison Philpot, were among the first settlers in this part of the county. There were no churches in the county for several years after that time. Gotril Fithew, Henry Bowers, William Housley and John Warden were the only ministers that preached through this part of the country for a number of years. They preached at people's houses, and in summer time not unfrequently in the shady groves. The first church built in Oak Grove neighborhood was in 1850. It was built as a Union church, cost \$500, and was a frame. For a number of years the nearest physician to be had was at Independence. Drs. Flournoy, Troost and Wilkinson did the practice in this part of the county, all of whom lived in Independence."

The first post-office in Sni-a-bar township was Oak Grove. Jonn McKinney was post-master. The office changed hands several times, and moved each time it changed hands, until it finally got into the village of Oak Grove, about three years before the war. The town of Oak Grove is situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and derived its name from the post-office. I am not able to tell the exact date when Sni-a-bar township was organized. John H. Hudson was the first Justice of the Peace in the eastern part of Sni-a-bar township, and Joseph Crawford was the first constable.

The heads of some of our Justices in those days were not any too well stored with legal lore. There was a certain Justice in Van Buren township, who sold his property and moved to Cass county, and consequently had to resign his office. He accordingly took his books and papers to the Clerk's office at Independence, delivered them up to Mr. Lucas (who was then County Clerk), and told him he was going to move to Cass county and wished him to swear him out of office.

On another occasion there were two men who swapped horses, one was by a certain time to deliver the other a cow as boot in the trade. The time passed and the cow was not delivered according to agreement. The man that was to receive the cow brought suit for the worth of the cow in money. The Justice after hearing the evidence decided that a cow he was to have and a cow he should have, that a judgment in that case without a cow in it would be a violation of both law and contract.

During the Civil War of 1861-5 bands of bush-whackers and lawless desperadoes infested this township. They were called "Sni Hill Rangers." Many of these outlaws had relatives in Sni-a-bar and often secreted themselves here when pursued by the county civil authorities or United States soldiers.

Most of those who had been engaged in guerrilla warfare took advantage of the amnesty granted them by the statute of the State, and have since become worthy and law abiding citizens.

Occasionally, however, there have been outbreaks since the war and fights and personal encounters have occurred, probably on account of some old feud engendered during the war, but as a general thing all those feelings are dying out and will soon be forgotten. There was a shooting affair at the Pink Hill M. E. church during service one night in the fall of 1871, men having indulged in carrying deadly weapons till a general protest was circulated in the township, a copy of which herewith speaks for itself. It bears the date of October, 1871.

PROTEST, BY THE CITIZENS OF SNI-A-BAR TOWNSHIP, AGAINST CARRYING FIRE-ARMS.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Sni-a-bar township, Jackson county, Mo., deeply regret the homicides lately committed in our township, by which Elijah Gardner, Robert St. Clair and Grandville Love lost their lives; and believing that no justifiable cause existed for any of the said homicides, and feeling it our duty, as peaceable and law-abiding citizens, to do all in our power to prevent any future occurrences of the same sad and disgraceful character.

We hereby enter our solemn protest against the practice of carrying pistols and other deadly weapons in a peaceable community—believing as we do, that no necessity exists for any man to so arm himself, we regard the practice as destructive to the good morals of the young men and boys of our township, and productive only of evil, by setting bad examples as well as killing men.

We, therefore, respectfully ask all persons to desist from such debasing practices, and abandon habits that only produce evil and immorality, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all means in our power to put a stop to said practice and all other like evils:

Britton M. Capell,
Wm. H. Marion,
Joel Patterson,
W. J. Williams,
W. S. Wourley,
A. E. Clarkson,
John W. C. Mann,
John T. Phillips,
Thomas A. Tucker,
Wm. S. Holloway,
Bob W. Wood,
Jas. W. Meador,
G. W. Sutton,
James C. Keshlear,
A. G. Knight,

G. M. Campbell,
I. Michael,
John A. Williams,
F. A. Youree,
E. H. Wyatt,
G. R. Carlile,
A. W. Souard,
H. G. Reese,
W. E. Rowe,
E. P. St. Clair,
W. J. Wells,
J. E. W. Kabrick,
Jas. Larimore,
Wm. Working,
W. J. Parker,

Jos. Pollock,
A. Hefin,
T. L. White,
T. M. Webb,
J. F. Hall,
J. Grubb,
B. Sharp,
J. H. George,
W. E. Frick,
M. B. Rowe,
M. L. Hall,
J. W. Colvin,
R. H. Martin,
N. Murphy,
W. L. Mayes,

P. H. Gillen,	O. Ashcraft,	E. T. Pallett,
J. D. Jones,	A. Foster,	G. W. Pack,
J. W. White,	C. Alford,	O. P. Thompson,
J. B. Wood,	G. E. Mizener,	J. R. Hudson,
A. L. Jacobs,	A. Shrock,	R. A. Bolekly,
A. Joise,	T. A. Honerker,	H. Kabriek,
W. C. Simpson,	B. L. Hunt,	W. J. Campbell,
Jas. Pollock,	R. W. Duncan,	S. Hall,
T. J. Duncan,	J. P. Mizener,	W. G. Austin,
John Darby,	J. B. Jackson,	T. H. Corwin,
W. C. Bell,	A. Huffman,	D. White,
S. R. Bell,	S. Shrock,	A. Philpot,
J. M. Harding,	L. M. Borton,	J. D. Wood,
A. Easton,	B. F. Harding,	Jas. Bowlin,
A. T. Dunsan,	J. D. Todd,	C. Webb,
T. T. Bell,	J. A. Campbell,	P. K. Wyatt,
J. M. Adams,	L. G. Copeland,	W. A. Brown,
W. B. Kerby,	S. H. Todd,	A. W. Cosner—99.

CHAPTER XVIII.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

BY MARTIN RICE.

Its Location and First Settlement on Big Creek—First Entries of Land—First Cabin—First Settler at Lone Jack—Pioneer Life—Going to Mill—Preachers, Preaching and Churches—Lone Jack Church—New Liberty Church—Sni Mills' Church—The Christian Church—The Methodists—The Presbyterians—Schools—Doctors and Lawyers—Mails and Newspapers—First Township Officers—Lone Jack—Retrospect—The Oldest Man—The Oldest Woman—Physical Features

The township of Van Buren, as now constituted, lies in the southeastern corner of Jackson county; being nine miles north and south, by eight miles east and west. The first organization for municipal purposes was in May, 1834; embracing, in addition to its present territory, the whole of what was called the Big Creek Settlements in Jackson county; which then included, or had jurisdiction of all the territory now included in Jackson, Cass and Bates counties. The Big Creek country, or the Big Creek Settlements so called, also included the few inhabitants on the contiguous head branches of Sni-a-bar.

The first settlement, or first cabin made on the creek was by David G. Butterfield, in the autumn of 1827, in what is now Prairie township, near the head of the creek or branch on which Pleasant Hill is now situated. This cabin was built on or near the east half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 25, Tp. 47, R. 31. The farm has since been known as the old Connor farm. Butterfield was from Lafayette county; an old resident of Missouri, and had recently married Nancy Graham, a widow, also a resident of the State since 1816. His nearest neighbor when settling, as stated, at the head of the creek, was on Little Blue; but who that neighbor was, or whereabouts is not known. The whole country lay in its native wildness; no white man lived between him and Harmony Mission, which was a small government school for the Indians, in the present County of Bates. The Mission Road from Lexington and Fort Osage to Harmony, ran near the house; as also did the Shawnee trail, a small trail made by the Shawnees in

moving from the Lower Mississippi to their homes west of the Kansas River; and this lone cabin served as a house of entertainment for many a lost, belated and weary hunter and traveler, though the entertainment may not have been sumptuous, it was better than none. How long it was that he was the only settler on the creek is not certainly known. From the best information David Creek was the next at or near the Vanhoy farm, north of Pleasant Hill. Joseph Walker is also said to have located near the same place, at or about the same time, but remained only a short period. During the years 1829 and 1830 several families came and settled on that and other branches of Big Creek, among whom may be mentioned Jeremiah X. and Alfred G. Sloane, both yet living in Cass county; Thomas, James and Joel Biddle; Isaac, Austin and Gaven Bledsoe; David and Henry Burriess; the Wardens, Butlers, Burgens and others.

The first land entered, or bought from the Government, in this part of the county was in the Butterfield neighborhood, on the 12th day of January, 1830. On that day William Adams entered the west half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 36, Tp. 47, R. 31; and on the same day Thos. Hamlin entered the west half of the northwest — of Sec. 25, same township; James Wilson now owns the first and Mary C. Hicklin owns the second. On the 20th of the same month Joab Powell entered the east half of southeast quarter of Sec. 35; and on the 31st Butterfield entered his home, east half northwest of 25; and on the 3d of February John Powell entered the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 30, Tp. 47, R. 30, now owned by I. J. Russell. Those lands are now in Prairie township.

The first settlement, or the first cabin built in the territory now included in Van Buren, was built by Isaac Dunnaway in the spring of 1830. It was a short distance west of the present village of Lone Jack; on Sec. 23, Tp. 47, R. 30, on the farm and a short distance from the residence of George Griffith. The same spring Daniel Graham, a son of Nancy Graham, who had married Butterfield as above stated, built his cabin a short distance south of Dunnaway on the west half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 26, it being eighty acres that his wife had entered a short time before marriage, and only a short time before settlement. The same spring, also, Redden Crisp settled across the creek west of Dunnaway and Graham, on the Keersey farm, on the west half of southwest quarter of Sec. 27, which he entered the same day that Celia Edmundson did the tract on which Graham built, January 26th, 1830. These three families were all that resided within the present limits of the township that year. Some others bought lands or made claims and did some work during the summer and autumn but did not move until the spring of 1831. Of this number were William Crawford, Charles Hopper (Big Charley) and Joshua Hitchcock. Crawford broke prairie and planted corn, with no fence, on the farm now owned by Wesley Yankee, Sec. 31, Tp. 47, R. 29. He gathered his corn in the fall, but the turkeys it is said, ate it up during the winter. Hopper selected his home a short distance east of the lone tree, where John Shawhan now lives, on Sec. 18, and Hitchcock a little farther east, a part of the Miller Easley farm, same section.

In 1831 and 1832, the Lone Jack settlement received an addition of several families among whom may be mentioned Warren P. Reavis, Charles Hopper, Jr., A. H. Helms, Thomas McKnight, David L. Cadle, Thomas Hamlin, Squire Bridges, George Larrison, William and Samuel English, John Beeler and James Noel. In the mean time a few families had settled in the northeastern part of the township, a short distance south of Oak Grove, and in and near the Round Prairie; William Cox, Elihu and Silas Cox, Parson McKinney, Jephtha Crawford, Robert, Stephen and Joseph Austin, Elijah Thompson, Thomas Sharp, Jacob and Abram Roger, some of the Webbs, and also John S. and Martin Corn. In the fall of 1833 the writer of these collections, a youth of nineteen, came with his father and father's family, and built a cabin where he now lives, on Sec. 29, Tp. 47, R. 29. It was while building that cabin that the Mormons were expelled

from the county, and the great meteoric shower occurred, on the 13th of November, 1833. Settlers continued to come in 1834 and 1835, and it began to be said there was not room for many more. There not being woodland enough, it was thought to fence and supply many more farms with the needed timber; and the making of farms away out on the large prairies, as has since been done, was not even dreamed of. In 1833 there was one house between Blue Springs and Lone Jack. Francis Prine had built a house and opened a farm on the Sni-a-bar creek, on Sec. 32, Tp. 48, R. 30, which a few years after he sold to Wilson Alexander. Since, it has been known as the Dr. Miller place. David Dealy had entered land and done some work on it in 1833, but did not move to the farm, on Sec. 3, Tp. 47, R. 30, till the spring of 1834. William Adams (Captain William) came with the writer from Tennessee in 1833, and located on Sec. 10, same township, where he died about the year 1859 or 1860.

PIONEER LIFE.

Having stated who were here at that early day, let us ask or rather answer the question, how they lived? In general they lived as most back-woodsmen and pioneers do, in cabins small and rude, with clap-board roofs and puncheon floors, and chimneys made of sticks and clay, or of rough and undressed stones. There were no saw-mills nearer than Little Blue, and very few of them from which lumber could be obtained. Of grist-mills there were a few horse-mills of the draught-wheel pattern run with a rawhide band, one kept or owned by William Cox near Chapel Hill, one by William Savage west of Pleasant Hill, and one by Thomas Burgen three miles east of it. The settlers, however, generally went to water mills in the neighborhood of Independence and Lexington, except when the water was too low to grind, taking a wagon load of grain at a time. Going to mill was one of the hardships of pioneer life, and the settlers would gladly give one bushel of corn to get another one carried to mill and ground.

One of those early settlers yet living, says: "I well remember my first trip to mill in Missouri. It was the last of December, 1853, when I and James Noel went to a water mill on Little Blue, built and owned by Benjamin Majors. I had sold a rifle gun to Wm. Rider, near the mill, for corn and other articles necessary for new beginners in the country. We shelled our corn at Riders, and took it to mill, and that night a deep snow fell, and before our load of meal could be ground, it had turned bitter cold; but with the assistance of the miller, Aleck Majors (afterward the great ox driver across the plains), we loaded up and got over the icy and dangerous crossing of the Blue, and set out for home. We had a five horse team, and twenty odd miles before us. Noel rode the saddle horse and drove the team, until to avoid freezing he would jump off and run by its side, till tired and exhausted, he would mount and ride and whip again. In the same manner, I rode in the wagon, and ran in the snow behind it by turns. Dark came on, and oh! how cold—how bitter cold. To make matters worse, in crossing a ravine at the head of the creek, our team became tangled in the gearing, and some of it was broken or came loose, in arranging which Noel's fingers were frozen, and I fell into the ravine, and so twisted one knee as for a time not to be able to walk. He, however, managed to get hitched up again, and I managed to get in the wagon, and he drove Jehu-like until we reached the house of Isaac Dunnaway, who opened his hospitable door, and saved us from freezing to death."

Of meat, the early settlers had enough, both tame and wild. Beef and pork—especially pork—were plenty and cheap, and wild game abundant, and the major part of the settlers knew how to kill it.

Though those early pioneers were thrown together from different parts of the country, they soon became socially connected and intimately acquainted with each other. Though neighbors might be said to be few and far between, there was something that drew them together as friends and helpers of one another. If one

had a house to raise, a log rolling, a brush cutting, or a rail making, the neighbors for four or five miles would turn out to help.

On Sunday, when they went to meeting (they had preaching then, though no meeting houses or churches), they met with their neighbors, far and near, and every one who behaved himself was as good, or at least, thought himself as good as another.

PREACHERS, PREACHING AND CHURCHES.

We are told that the first preaching services in the Big Country, or portion of Jackson county, was north of the present town of Pleasant Hill, near the present line between Jackson and Cass, the date not remembered; the preachers being James Savage and Joab Powell, both early settlers, both living on Little Blue, and both Baptists. Powell was quite an illiterate man, but possessed of good common sense, natural ability, a good reputation for honesty and industry, and full of the milk of human kindness. He it was of whom it was said, that he took his text in the two I chapter of the one I John, and quoted the epistle of General Peter, instead of the epistle general of St. Peter—a made tale, no doubt.

Old Jimmy Savage was pretty much the same kind of man, never read anything but the Scriptures, and not much there; yet he was a man of note among the early pioneers, for he was one of the oldest of them; and so far as we know, these two did the principal part of the preaching for some years, aided by Jesse Butler, and by Wm. B. and Hiram Savage, licentiates, with an occasional sermon by preachers of other denominations.

The first church or worshiping assembly was constituted by the Baptists on the second Saturday in June, 1832, at the house of Warren Reavis, where A. Amos now lives, Sec. 34, Tp. 47, R. 29; or at the house of Wm. Butler, one mile south of it. It was constituted by Elders Enoch Finch and Thos. Stayton, Finch being from the present Greenton, in Lafayette county, and Stayton from near Independence. James Savage was the first pastor and Warren P. Reavis, clerk.

The earliest records of that church were lost during the civil war of 1861, and the number and names of those who first went into it are not known.

When the narrator of these incidents first came to the county in 1833, and his father and mother united with that church, it numbered near forty members. Savage was yet pastor and was living on Little Blue; but about that time he sold out his farm and mill there and bought the farm of Isaac Dunnaway, to which he moved in the spring of 1834. Reavis was gone and David L. Cadle was clerk and the most influential member.

In addition to Cadle and wife, the following names are remembered as belonging to the church: Thomas Hamlin and Mary, his wife, William Butler, Sr., and wife, Wm. Butler, Jr., and wife, Jesse Butler, John Butler, Wm. Savage and wife, Hiram Savage and wife, Wm. B. Savage, William Warden and wife, Hezekiah Warden's wife, Catherine Bledsoe, Nancy Hopper and Artilla Hopper. The meetings were held at private houses—most commonly at the house of Thomas Hamlin, where George Rheem now lives, Sec. 25, Tp. 47, R. 30; or at the house of Wm. Butler, three miles east of Pleasant Hill. This continued until the year 1837 or 1838, when a log meeting house was built where the cemetery known as the Rheem Cemetery now is on the farm of Fred. Edmundson, Sec. 25. That house was built by the voluntary contributions and labors of the brethren and friends. In 1837 Wm. Ousley, a Baptist minister, moved into the vicinity, and after a time became pastor of the church. It prospered until the year 1841, when it numbered over 100 members. In that year and the year following the question of missions divided it. The Lone Jack Church (first called Basin Knob) and one called Bethel being constituted out of a part of its mem-

bership—Basin Knob in 1842, and Bethel in 1843 or 1844. Bethel dissolved or was merged into other churches several years after.

The old Pleasant Garden church still has a name to live. After Ousley and Savage withdrew from it and formed the Bethel church, Elder Hiram Bowman served it as pastor up to the time of his death, about the year 1872. Many years ago the church sold its old log house and built a frame building about three miles southeast of Lone Jack, on Sec. 33, Tp. 47, R. 29, where its meetings are yet held. It now styles itself the Regular Predestinarian Baptist Church, and belongs to the Mount Zion Association of Anti-Mission Baptists, and is ministered to by Elders Mercer and McVey. That church, which may with propriety claim to be the mother church of all the Baptist churches between the Little Blue and the Osage River, numbering now less than twenty members.

LONE JACK CHURCH

Was constituted Oct. 29th, 1842, by Elders Joseph White, Wm. White, Joab Powell and Henry Farmer. It was constituted with fourteen members, their names being as follows: Samuel Cunningham, Wilbourne Cunningham, Stephen I. Easley, William Hopper, Morris Edwards, David Lynch, Frances Cunningham, Catherine Cunningham, Rebecca Easley, Mary A. Easley, Artilla Hopper, Mahala Fox, Minerva Alexander, the last named being the only one now remaining, Henry Farmer (who with his uncle, John Farmer, both Baptist ministers, came to Cass county in 1837), was called as its first pastor, and served it as such uninterruptedly for twenty years, during which time it grew from 14 to 212 members. Its first meetings were held in a school house, in private houses, or in the groves until 1849, when a comfortable frame house was built at Lone Jack, and the name of the church was changed from Basin Knob to Lone Jack.

Since the close of the Civil War, it has had as its pastors, Jeremiah Farmer, Abram Weaver, A. M. Johnson, Solomon D. Brown, Wm. Farmer, I. B. Jackson, Isaac N. Newman, and the present pastor, F. W. Leonard. It numbers now one hundred and twelve (112).

There are three other Baptist churches in the township, New Liberty, Sni Mills and Willow Spring; all of which, as well as Strasburg, in Cass, Elm Spring, in Johnson, and Concord and Chapel Hill, in Lafayette, mainly grew out of the Lone Jack church.

NEW LIBERTY CHURCH

was constituted in 1859 with the following named members: Abram Koger and wife, Elias Duncan and wife, Thornton Duncan and wife, Jacob M. Adams, Sinai Koger, Alvis Lynch and wife, William Gosney, Flemming Harris and wife, and Sarah Wood.

A frame house costing \$700 was erected in 1859, and dedicated by Rev. Josiah Leake.

Since then the following pastors have served the church: Edward Wood, Samuel Shepherd, David S. Miller, Abram Weaver, I. B. Jackson, A. M. Johnson, and Thos. L. Powell, the present pastor; membership 70.

SNI MILLS CHURCH

was constituted in the year 1875, with the following named members: Nicholas Hutchins, Benj. Hutchins, J. N. Hutchins, John C. Faulkenberry, Louis D. Long, Nathan Hunt, I. Faulkenberry, Lucy Hutchins, Margaret Hutchins, Rebecca Hutchins and Nancy Williams. The church built a frame house in 1877, costing about \$400.

It has had as pastors, S. D. Brown, J. B. Jackson, Charles White, and Dr. L. M. Horn.

WILLOW SPRINGS CHURCH

was constituted in June, 1877, with the following members: Drury Davis, Joseph Haynes, M. Haynes, Joseph A. Jackson, George H. Noel, Mollie Davis, Rebecca A. E. Jackson, Rachel Noel, Sarah J. Noel, Sarah Williams, J. B. Jackson, Helen Jackson, Sidney Jackson, Noel Jackson, Frances Jackson, Frances Jackson, Jr., Elias Duncan, Mary F. Duncan, Wm. Duncan, Ellen Duncan, Samuel Shepherd and Lucinda Shepherd. This church has no house of worship of its own.

Its pastors have been J. B. Jackson, George H. Noel, and Thos. S. Powell.

Although the Baptists have from the beginning predominated in the township, other religious denominations have had a place in the community. Even the Mormons, when their headquarters were at Independence, had a stake, as it was called, on Big Creek. Daniel Graham, one of the oldest pioneers, tells of a meeting, held in the neighborhood, at which Sidney Rigdon, Liba Peterson, Oliver Cowdery, Lyman White, and Elder Whitman, were in attendance; and that Joshua Hitchcock, Jesse Hitchcock, and Mrs. Thomas McKnight were converted to the faith, and baptized into their fellowship. Peterson, one of their elders, was for a short time residing in the township, and taught the first school ever taught in it. But when Mormonism was expelled, he and Jesse Hitchcock went also. Joshua and McKnight remained a few years, and they too left.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

sometimes called Campbellites, were here at an early day. The first baptism that the narrator ever witnessed in the State, was by an elder of that church, whose name he thinks was Stanley or Sanders; the person baptized was a Miss Elizabeth English; this was in 1834. Afterward Simon Bradley, Elder Mulkey, Thos. McBride, James McBride, William Parker and others preached and organized churches. Elder Parker, who came to the county in 1842, continued to preach up to near the close of his life, about 1875. Next to the Baptists this is, perhaps, the most numerous sect in the township; preaching at Lone Jack, Hicks City, New Liberty and other places.

The local church at Lone Jack was organized on the 21st of September, 1842, and they have an interest in the Baptist church building erected in 1848. The names of the original members were: Thos. Mulkey, Sion Bradley, Thos. McBride, Sr., Thos. McBride, Jr., John S. Cave, Wm. Parker, Wilson Lewis, John Wright, Robert H. Crawford, Elizabeth L. Bynum, Fannie Parker, Euphronia Crawford, Ann Wright, Elizabeth Gibson, Susan Drake, Annie Snow, Martha Bynum. Of these the only one now living and belonging to the church is Annie or Alice Snow. The pastors who have served the church in succession are Thos. Mulkey, Thomas McBride, Sion Bradley, Wm. Parker, Joel Wilmot, C. P. Arbuckle, John O. Kane, Madison Burnett, John W. Dawson, W. R. Cunningham, H. M. Price and Jas. L. Warren.

THE METHODISTS

Were slow to commence in the township. Elder McKenney, in 1833 or '4, settled between Oak Grove and Round Prairie, and William Ferrill and Patrick Talbot a short time after, near the site of Pleasant Hill, and there preached as occasion served; but there was no local church established in the township or any stated preaching till 1837.

In 1836 John Patton bought out Joshua Hitchcock and Charles Hopper, Jr., and moved to the present Miller Easley farm—a pious, good man of that faith; and in 1837 Samuel Yankee and James Sanders also moved into the neighborhood, and a church or class was formed, consisting of these three families, Wm. Hays and family, and Charles Hopper, Sr., with perhaps one or two others. Their

meetings and preaching were at Patton's residence, and they were ministered unto for several years by traveling preachers in succession, as follows: Elder Lacy, George Bewly, Jesse Green, Thomas Ashley, Daniel Capell, Silas Williams (a son of the old pioneer Baptist of Cooper county), — Watts, D. A. Leeper, — Deggs, — Cummings, — Wells, Thomas Wallace, Samuel Colburn, Warren Pitts, Henry Webster, W. M. Page, — Danner, R. A. Foster, and their number increased as the county increased in population and they have ever since had a respectable minority of the worshipping community.

In 1844 the great division occurred in the Methodist Church, since which time a large majority of the Methodists in the township have been with the Church, South; though the Northern branch has had its adherents, and for years kept up an organization, and were ministered unto in turn by Westerman, Dodds, Lee, Thomas Ferrill and others.

Of the original members of that church, organized in 1837, there are yet living in the vicinity James Sanders, Wm. Hays and Mrs. Parmelia Yankee.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

Have ever been weak in the township. There is, however, a number in the north-western part, and they have regular preaching at the Union church house, on the line between this and Prairie township.

The Cumberland Presbyterians some years since had a church and regular preaching at Lone Jack, but for some years it has been discontinued. They have also had monthly meetings at New Liberty, Elder Dalton and others officiating.

SCHOOLS.

The preacher was not the only useful character that was found among the early pioneers of the county. The school teacher was also here at an early day. It has already been stated that the Mormon preacher, Peterson, was the first teacher in the township.

He, it is said, was one of the first five commissaries sent out by the prophet, as Caleb and Joshua were, to spy out the land, and to select the New Jerusalem in the West. After selecting Independence as the site, he next turned his attention to selecting a bride for himself, instead of selecting one for his master's son; and his choice fell on a Miss Hopper, the daughter of an old citizen of Lafayette county. And as his wife had a brother, two sisters and other relatives near the Lone tree, he fell in there also, and at a time when the settlers began to think of sending their children to school. The fact that there was no school house did not stand in the way at all. A few of the neighbors went to work, cut a few hickory logs, split them so as to make two of one, notched them up in the shape of a pen, twelve or fourteen feet square and the height of a man's head, cut down a burr oak tree standing near by, and made it into clap-boards four feet in length; and with these boards and a few poles to hold them up, and few more to keep them down, covered the pen, and the school house was there. A doorway, however, was wanted to get into it. This was soon sawed or chopped out, and nothing remained to be done but to furnish the house. A few more poles were cut and split open, the splinters hewed off, auger holes bored and legs put in, and the seats were there.

That pioneer school house was built on the east half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 32, Tp. 47, R. 29, on the Kreeger or Fish farm, southeast of Lone Jack, and the first school was taught in the summer of 1833. How long the term continued is not known, nor who all the pupils were.

Of the next school, which was taught the next summer, something more definite can be stated; as the youth who taught that school then, writes these recollections now. When the school of seventeen scholars was made up, with a promise to pay two dollars per quarter per scholar, it was determined to move

the site of the school house, the old one not being centrally located. The school, however, was to commence and go on in the old house, until another was ready. One week of school in the old pen, and the teacher and the other boys of the neighborhood, met on Saturday with axes and two yoke of oxen, and cut and dragged up logs enough for the house.

Another week of school in the old house, and on the next Saturday the house was raised. The boards and benches were hauled over from the old house. The new one was covered, a door cut out, and that house was done, and furnished and the school went on; and for several years the schools in that part of the township were taught in that house. But after that session they managed to get a fire place and floor on it; and there are several persons now living in the township, and other parts of the county, who got the whole or the principal part of their schooling in that small house; which stood a very short distance from the residence of Wesley Yankee.

The names of the pupils who attended the first school that was taught in it, as near as recollected, were: Willie B. English, Christopher McKnight, Wm. McKnight, Jonathan McKnight and sister, William Edmundson, Rufus Edmundson, Elvira Edmundson, Spencer Rice, Isaac Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Nancy Rice, James Rice, Rachel Beeler, Mary Beeler, Joab Bridges and sister, Leannah Larrison and two sisters.

The first school ever taught at Lone Jack, or its immediate vicinity, was in a house built where the cemetery east of town now is. It was considered a good house in its day; built of hewed logs, with floor, chimney and fire place. The first school was taught by Wesley Underwood. After that, Warren Easley, John Snow, Galen Cave, Charles Hopper, John Patton and Samuel Yankee, employed one John E. Roberts to teach a school for a whole year; binding themselves individually to pay him two hundred dollars, which was considered good wages—\$16.66 per month. It was considered the best school that had been taught in the county, and no doubt it was; and better, perhaps, than some schools taught now, costing three times as much money; in houses that cost five times as much as that did. The first

PUBLIC FREE SCHOOL

taught in the township, was in 1842. Township 47 in Range 29, was organized in the spring of that year, under the school law of 1838, and the southwest fourth of that six mile square was the first district. The two houses that have been mentioned were both in that district; one on the north, and one on the south side. So a new house was built on the lands of John Hunter, on the southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 29: a large roomy log house, in which David Harris taught the first school, for \$16.66 per month.

The stove that was put into that house then is yet in use in that school district, and looks as if it might last twenty years to come; and the old house is a stable on the Miller-Easley farm.

Since then things have changed in the way of schools as well as in other things. Instead of one organized school district, and one school taught under the free school laws of the State, there are thirteen in the township, in which schools are taught on an average six months in the year, and teachers are paid more than double as much as then. The houses, with one or two exceptions, are all comfortable frame structures. But truth compels us to say, that the pupils do not receive the same benefit in proportion to the dollars and cents expended, that they did in the little log cabin schools when the teacher's wages came out of the patron's pockets individually; and the teachers were of the old foggy style, taught themselves in the old foggy school; or else self-taught, instead of in the normal schools as at present. This may not be the fault of the school law. It may not

be the fault of the school officers. It may not be the fault of the teachers or the pupils; but such is the fact and the cause lies somewhere.

For many years there were neither

DOCTORS NOR LAWYERS

in the township. In fact we have never had a resident lawyer in it, except Judge Russell Hicks, who owned a good farm here and spent a part of his time upon it. When the school, Sec. 16, Tp. 47 R. 29, was sold in 1837, Russell Hicks bought the whole section, except the west half of southwest quarter, also buying a large quantity contiguous to it. He then spent a large part of the money he made in his large practice, in improving it and stocking it with live stock and slaves; and no doubt lost money by his farming operations; and when the events of the war swept away his negroes and large herds, he was left almost in poverty. He was a man of giant intellect, and great legal attainments, and his history belongs to the county and State; and not to any particular township. Hicks' City, which he laid out upon his lands on the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad, if it shall ever grow to be a city, will perpetuate his name to posterity.

The first doctors to practice in the township were Doctor Caleb Darby, near Oak Grove, and Patrick Talbot, near Pleasant Hill. They both came about the year 1836. Darby was a botanic or steam doctor, and was both farmer and doctor. Talbot was farmer, doctor, lawyer and preacher. They both lived and died on their first locations. Previous to their coming, in cases of emergency or extreme sickness, doctors were sent for to Independence, or wherever they could be found.

MAILS AND NEWSPAPERS.

The early pioneers labored for some years under many difficulties, among which was the want of

MAIL FACILITIES.

It was not until 1838, that a post route was established between Lexington and Harrisonville, and post-offices located at Greenton, Cool Spring (now Chapel Hill), Lone Jack and Pleasant Hill. Stephen I. Early, was the first contractor, and A. L. and Wm. Snow, were the first mail carriers on the route. They both live yet, not far from Lone Jack. Before the opening of that route the settlers got their mails from Independence and Lexington, and newspapers were not often read, when they were, they were frequently a month or six weeks old.

In 1834 the citizens of the Big Creek country established a sort of newspaper circulating club; made three distributing offices, or agencies, and subscribed for three weekly newspapers: the *Washington Globe*, the *Missouri Republican*, and the *Jeffersonian Republican* (Jefferson City). One was to be sent to Andrew Wilson, west of Pleasant Hill, one to Wm. Butler, three miles east of it, and one to Enoch Rice, near Lone Jack. These papers were to pass from hand to hand, and be read in turn. It was tried for a year; did not work well, and was abandoned.

FIRST TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

As was said, the township was first organized in 1834, part being in what is now Cass county. The first Justices of the Peace appointed were Wm. Savage, Wm. Butler and Enoch Rice. James Williams, (a son of the noted pioneer preacher, Luke Williams,) was constable.

The county boundaries of Van Buren county had been defined, or prescribed at the session of 1832, but owing to the sparseness of the population, it still remained as a part of Jackson, for all civil and military purposes.

In August, 1834, the general election for the township was held at the house of Thos. Burgin, in what is now Cass county, and the candidates at that election,

were Michael McClelland, Russell Hicks and Wm. Savage, for the State Senate. Richard Fristoe, Smallwood V. Noland, Thomas Jefferies and Robert Rickman, for the House of Representatives; John King, for Sheriff; James Noel and James Williams, for Constable; (clerks, Justices of the Peace and Judges were not then elective). McClelland, Fristoe, Noland, King and Williams were elected.

The Legislature next winter organized the County of Van Buren (now Cass), and those citizens of Jackson on the heads of Big Creek and Sni, were for a time added to Sni-a-bar township. The election in 1835, to vote for members of congress, was held at the house of James Lewis, near Stony Point, and the voters were called on to vote by general ticket for two members of congress (that being the number to which the State was then entitled). Albert G. Harrison and George F. Strother, were the Democratic candidates, and Wm. Ashley and James H. Birch, Whigs. Harrison and Strother were elected; receiving nearly the unanimous vote of the township. At the same election, Sam. C. Owens was elected Circuit Clerk, over Franklin Smith.

In 1836 or 1837 the township was re-organized or separated from Sni-a-bar, embracing its present territory and the greater part of what is now Prairie township. Warham Easley and Wilson Alexander were the first elected Justices of the Peace, and David L. Cadle the first constable, and, as near as we have been able to learn, the following served as Justices of the Peace in the order named: James Tucker, William Baugh, John A. Green, Samuel Yankee, T. M. Poindexter, Edmund McCraw, Wather Flournoy, Robert F. Campbell, Samuel Clark, Miller W. Easley, Samuel Crump, Nicholas Hutchins, Charles Smith, William Caryle, Alvis Lynch, John Trandle. These were the Justices before the war of the rebellion. During those years of war civil laws were almost suspended. After the war we have had as Justices: John C. Allen, Charles Smith, Harvey G. Hickton, Daniel B. Porrow, Easthan Allen, Daniel Joyce, David Faulkenberry and James Thompson. The office of constable has been filled, in addition to D. L. Cadle, by his son, Patterson Cadle, Woodson Tucker, James Dealy, George Webb, Andrew Chamberlain, Henry Long, Jr., William Spainhower, Wilson D. Round and Milton Cash, the present incumbent.

LONE JACK.

The plat of the town of Lone Jack was made and the town laid off at the request of Warham Easley, and it is situated in Van Buren township, on the dividing line between ranges 19 and 20 in township 47, being a part of the northwest quarter of southwest quarter of Sec. 19, containing twelve acres $\frac{7}{10}$, including three acres owned by James Finlay, and subdivided into streets, lots and alleys. The main street runs east and west and is sixty feet wide. It bears the signatures of James Finlay and Warham Easley, and dated April 8, 1841.

When the township was organized in 1837, the place of voting was fixed at Beattie's store, on the site of the present town of Lone Jack. The first to build a cabin on that site was Squire Bridges. Emigrating from Tennessee he first settled and built his cabin in 1831 on Sec. 32, Tp. 47, R. 29—a part of the Fish or Kreeger farm, southeast of Lone Jack. In 1832 he sold to John Beeler, and in the winter of that year built north of the lone tree, on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. 19, a very short distance north of George H. Shanhan's present residence. Not having teams enough to break prairie and to haul rails and fence it, he cleared a field a mile or two north and fenced it with the rails and brush that grew upon it, and there he made his corn for two or three years. In 1856 he sold to Jasper Hopper, and he to Pamphaey Byram.

In 1835-6 Galen Cave, Warham Easley and John Snow, three brothers-in-law, came from North Carolina, and entered the land on which the lone Black Jack tree stood, and some hundreds of acres adjoining and contiguous, and being men of energy, some means, and some help in the way of slaves, soon made

their mark in the way of good farms and comfortable dwellings in close proximity to each other, and also close to the lone tree.

In the winter of 1836 a Mr. Beattie built a storehouse, the first in the township. This house was built of logs, a large, roomy building, and the logs were cut on what was called the condemned land in Cass county; that is, land not yet surveyed or brought into market, and which, it was said, had been returned as not worth surveying. The goods were brought into the house in the spring of 1837. Reuben B. Fulkerson, a brother-in-law of Senator Cockrell, was the first clerk or salesman, and he still lives a few miles from the town in Johnson county. After Beattie had sold goods for three years, Jas. Findlay, a son-in-law of Hon. Judge John F. Ryland, sold goods in the same house until about the year 1846, when Major George W. Tate, and Col. John W. Tate, his son, succeeded him, and sold goods there until near the opening up of the great rebellion. In the meantime there were other rival merchants, and in 1843 or 1844 Warham Easley laid off some lots and christened the newly laid off town Lone Jack, by which name it had already been known for years. The post-office, established in 1838, bore the name Lone Jack. The store was called the Lone Jack store, and the country round was called the Lone Jack neighborhood. And why? Simply on account of the solitary lone Black Jack tree that stood on that elevated ridge, dividing the waters of the Missouri from those of the Osage. That tree could be seen for miles in almost every direction, and in the early days was a noted landmark to the hunter and traveler when no roads were in the country. But the tree is gone. It died in 1861. The men, too, who first made their homes here are gone. Bridges left in 1836 or 1837, and his intimate friends soon lost sight of him altogether. He went, none knew where.

Byram died many years ago and the farm fell into the hands of G. W. Tate; he too has been dead nearly twenty years. Galen Caves, who entered the land on which the tree grew, and John Snow, his brother-in-law, died in a few days of each other in 1851, with that dread disease cholera. Warham Easley, who bought the tract on which the tree stood, of his brother-in-law Cave, and laid a part of it out in town lots, has been dead five or six years.

The first doctor to stop in the town for practice was a Dr. Profontaine, we believe, in 1839. He staid but a short time. He was one of the band engaged in the robbery and murder of the Mexican merchant Chaves, at Cow Creek, as he was on the way from Santa Fe to Westport.

After him there were Doctors Horn, Talbot, Patterson, Warren, Cruise, E. D. and J. B. Harris; and afterward, Doctors Washburne, Porter, Benton, Winfrey and others, up to the year 1861.

In the year 1847 Stephen Easley built near the town a saw mill on the tread wheel principle. It was an old fashioned sash saw and did some sawing, but it was not a success and soon fell into disuse. It was, however, turned into a grist-mill, and carding machine and under the management of the present excellent miller, Noah Hunt, did good work.

In 1859 or 1860 Dr. E. D. Porter built the first steam flouring mill in the township. It was just west of the village, at the large spring near Henry Longs, an excellent mill with two run of burrs. John Daniel and Nathan Hunt furnished the means to build, and the mill fell into their hands and was run by them until 1863, when it was abandoned under the stern mandate of order number eleven, and burned by armed marauders a few days afterward.

The first and only church built at Lone Jack was built by the Baptists in 1849, and the first sermon preached from its pulpit was by Henry Farmer, in January, 1850. It is a frame building, 40x50 feet, roughly plastered, and plainly seated. Although owned by the Baptists, other denominations of Christians preached in it, whenever they desired to do so, if not occupied by the owners. And in consideration of the Christian church, having plastered the

house, they are secured by a written contract in the use of the house, for worship, one-fourth of the time. There being no town hall it is also frequently used on public occasions for lectures, township and political meetings, etc.

In 1866 Noah Hunt built just east of the town a steam flouring mill and carding machine, which he still runs, and which has been profitable to him and beneficial to the community.

Between this mill and the town is the steam saw mill and distillery of Geo. H. Shauhan, which does considerable business.

The seminary or school building in Lone Jack was built by Dr. E. Porter, in 1858-9, as a private seminary. After his death it was bought by the school district, and is now the public property of district number —, Tp. 47, R. 30. It is a neat two story building, with which any school district should be content, the upper room being sometimes used by the Masonic brotherhood.

RETROSPECT.

In looking back over the fifty years that have passed since the first settlement of the county, and calling to mind the names of those earliest settlers, we are reminded of many incidents in their history, that would perhaps be interesting or amusing to the men of the present and coming generations. Nearly all of those first and early pioneers have passed away; and in many cases they and their descendants have been lost sight of by the few who yet remain; and it is only by a few old gray headed ones that they are remembered as ever having aided or taken part in opening up a wilderness land, and preparing it for the homes and the civilization of to-day. A few reminiscences will now be given of those early pioneers. Some of them had been among the pioneer settlers in counties or States farther east, and when settlements crowded upon them too closely, had come farther west, to be where the deer and other wild game were abundant. Others were young men just commencing in life, who had taken Horace Greeley's advice long before he gave it, and had come west to grow up with the country.

David G. Butterfield was an old settler of Lafayette county. After moving to Jackson, and living almost alone at the head of Big Creek for some years, he moved further south, and in 1836 was elected the first assessor of Cass county, then Van Buren. In a very few years, he sold out again, and moved still farther south.

John, William and James Savage, and their brother-in-law, William Warden, were four of the early settlers of Jackson county, and they were four of the fifteen who, with their families, in the war of 1812, lived together in Cole's Fort, on the present site of Boonville.

William Warden and Hezekiah Warden, Hiram and Bowling Savage, were also among the early settlers here, and, according to Slaven's History of Cooper county, they were four of the seventeen pupils that attended the first school ever taught in that county, which school was taught by John Savage, in the shade of a tree, the pupils sitting on a log; the site of which school is now covered by the city of Boonville.

William Savage, as has been seen, was a candidate for the State Senate in 1834, and, though he was not elected, he had the votes of nearly all his neighbors. James Savage, or old Jimmy, as he was familiarly called, came early to Jackson county, and built or bought a small water mill on the Little Blue, and did the early grinding and preaching in that part of the country. He sold his mill in 1833 to a Mr. Hawkins, who was afterward murdered there, by his wife and a Dutchman, named Gaston. After selling his farm and mill, Savage moved to Big Creek, in the early spring of 1834, and was elected captain of a company of volunteer minutemen, who had volunteered to resist the threatened return of the Mormons to the county. He had seen service in the war of 1812; he had fought the Indians in those troublous times, and had used the rifle and flint-

lock all his life; hence, the choice of the old Baptist preacher for a leader. And as the old captain has long ago gone to his rest, and the most of the brave volunteers he commanded have gone too, it may not be amiss, for one of the very few who remain, before he too goes where they are, to put upon record some of the services and doings of that brave captain, and his equally brave compatriots, in the campaign of 1834. It was in the month of April (says the narrator) that rumors became rife, that the followers of the prophet, Jo. Smith, who had been expelled from the county the preceding autumn, were being strongly re-enforced from New York and Ohio, and would, in a short time, re-possess themselves of their former homes, and of the whole of Jackson county. About the last of that month, at a meeting of the citizens of the Big Creek settlements, at the house Hezekiah Warden, a company of volunteer minutemen was organized, with James Savage, captain, Wm. English, lieutenant, and Andrew Wilson, ensign, and each volunteer was enjoined to keep his horse and gun in readiness. Each week the rumors became more alarming, as to the preparations making on the north of the river, to cross over and exterminate the Gentiles on the south. Our patriotic captain resolved to see for himself, and passing himself as a horse hunter, he crossed the Big Muddy, entered the enemy's camp, made his observations, returned and reported: that the enemy was already strong, and growing in strength; that the Mormons were much better provided than the Israelites were, in the days of Saul, for they had of blacksmiths quite a number, and that those smiths were busily engaged in repairing guns, and in making swords, spears and other dire and dangerous weapons of war; that he had not only penetrated the enemy's camp, but had entered the house of one of the principal elders (Partridge), and, by leading his wife to believe him a brother, had learned from her that large re-enforcements were shortly expected, and that the promised land would soon be possessed. The whole county of Jackson was now in arms, and the adjoining one, Lafayettee, was appealed to for help. General Samuel C. Owens was appointed commander-in-chief and generalissimo of the army of occupation and defense; and he was notified that the Big Creek battalion—Captain James Savage—was at his service whenever needed.

There being no post-offices or post roads, the news was brought from the seat of war every few days by couriers, mounted upon swift-footed horses and mules and thus the citizens were informed of what was transpiring. The failure of the Peace Congress at Liberty, to which General Owens, Judge Fristoe, Smallwood Nolan and Smallwood V. Nolan, with other prominent citizens of Jackson had been sent. Also how an attempt had been made to drown those delegates on their return. How the ferry boat was scuttled and sunk in crossing, and Lynch, Bradbury, Carey, and two others drowned; and how narrowly the other delegates and passengers escaped by good luck, and by good swimming. At length on the morning of the 20th of June, David Dealy, Jun., arrived with a dispatch to the captain, calling for his promised battalion. By three o'clock it was assembled at the house of the captain, and soon after fifty strong commenced its march to Independence. Through the almost pathless prairies, it wended its way; night came, and by the light of the moon the march was continued. Arriving at Independence late at night but no army of occupation was there, not even a sentinel, to halt us as we approached. The town seemed wrapped in sleep, with no one to bid us welcome, or hail us as deliverers come to their rescue.

Some demonstration being made by the trampling of horses, or the murmur of disappointed soldiers, a man in night dress appeared on the street and demanded whence we came. He was soon recognized as L. W. Boggs, Lieutenant-Governor, and afterward elected Governor of the State. He informed us that the army was at the river guarding the ferries and crossings, to prevent the crossing of the enemy; but that the commander, General Owens, was then in town and at his home. To the commander's house then, our Lieutenant and Orderly (Wm.

H. Moore) repaired to report and receive orders ; but all the orders they received were to let him sleep and not disturb his repose. Then there was some grumbling ; and some of the boys said if they were at home, they would stay there ; which, no doubt, has been said by many a volunteer soldier before and since.

Our officers then ordered us to mount and ride back on the road we came. About this time the moon which had shone brightly all the night began to refuse her light, and it became darker and darker, until we were in total darkness. It was a total eclipse.

Two miles from town the battalion went into camp in Daniel King's wood-pasture. Each soldier hitched his horse and lay down on his blanket to sleep, or not to sleep as it might happen. Next morning, after going through a short military drill by our stuttering Lieutenant, we rode again to Independence, and received a more cordial reception. The commander apologized, and excused himself on the ground of his unremitted labors and want of sleep. The citizens spread their tables and opened their corn cribs, and to us was assigned the post of honor, the defense of the town.

In the afternoon the cheering intelligence reached us that a treaty of peace had been concluded, by which the elders of the Mormon faith had agreed to desert from their threatened invasion and leave the people of Jackson in quiet ; and in a short time the army of defense arrived from the river, and marched into town with their six pound cannon, which was drawn up on the square and fired several times to announce the war ended. The volunteer allies from Lafayette received the thanks of the officers, and the whole army was discharged and disbanded, and Captain Savage and his battalion returned home ; and that gray haired veteran lived and died without receiving a land warrant or pension for his services either in this or the war of 1812.

As has been said elsewhere, he was preacher and pastor of the first Baptist church ever organized between Little Blue and the Osage River, and for that and other churches growing out of it, he continued to preach until about the year 1847, when he moved to Grayson county, Texas, where he died and where some of his family yet live.

Daniel Graham was the second person to settle in the township, and continued to live on the farm he first settled until after the war of the rebellion, increasing the number of his acres, the number of his slaves, and other personal effects. The war, however, and its effects took away his slaves, and much of his other possessions, and in 1866 he sold his valuable farm to P. S. Alexander, the present live stock man of the township, and moved to Texas. There he met with losses and misfortunes and moved back to Cass county, where losses and misfortunes still followed him ; till now in his old age with a large family by a second wife, he is living in the northeast corner of Cass county, about six miles from his old home in straitened circumstances, but with a memory stored full of incidents of pioneer life in Jackson county. He has two sons, David and Ambers, living and doing well on a part of his old homestead, sold or given to them before the war. David claims to have lived longer in the township than any other person living or dead.

Charles Hopper, or Big Charley, was among the first to locate near the lone tree. He selected his home there in 1830 and moved to it in 1831 ; and like Graham, continued to add to it, until he became a large landholder, as well as one of the greatest hunters of the country. It was said he could kill more deer than any one man in this or the adjoining counties. He was one of the prominent men among the pioneers, and a leading member in society, and of the First Methodist church in the township. In 1835 Greenville Crisp, Anthony Bledsoe and some other Big Creek boys returned from hunting and trapping in the mountains, with Walker Sublette and others, and told such marvelous tales of California, and the mountain life that Big Charley took the California fever (the

first that had ever had it in the county). It stuck to him, and a few years after with Col. Bartleson's company he crossed the plains and the mountains to the Pacific, and after some months spent in exploring, returned, but not to remain. Some years after he sold out his farm to John Darniel, and moved to the land of gold before that gold was discovered, and is yet living there a wealthy man.

Jasper Hopper, who was an uncle to Big Charley, and also his father-in law, with his sons, Little Charley, William and Tuck, were all among the early settlers, all of them like Nimrod—mighty hunters, and all of them gone to California. Uncle Jasper (as he was called) died there a few years ago at the age of 100 years, and it is said was a hunter almost to the last. In his younger years he had spent some time in hunting and trapping in the mountains of New Mexico, and with trading with the natives at Santa Fe, and could tell many a cranky tale of his life among the Spaniards and Arapahoe Indians.

Peace to his memory (says the narrator). Many hundreds of miles he reposes, from that hospitable home where I first knew him, but his companion in that home, the wife of his youth, reposes just across the field, in plain view of my door, and some of his children, companions of my youth are there too.

William Crawford moved to the township in the spring of 1831. He was the son of an Irish widow woman of New York City. He there entered in the regular army of the United States, served his five years and was discharged at Fort Gibson about the year 1828. He there became acquainted with young Daniel Graham, who had wandered out there after his mother married Butterfield, and when Dan returned to his step-father's cabin, on the head of Big Creek, Crawford came with him and the two somehow became acquainted with and married two widowed sisters in Lafayette county. Their names originally were Celia and Leah Hicklin. They had married two brothers, Richard and Edmundson, and after the death of the brothers, transferred their affections, their slaves and other possessions to the two friends, Graham and Crawford, and with them came to the vicinity of the Lone tree. Crawford's wife died many years ago, and he sold his farm (the one on which Wesley Yankee lives) to Lion Bradley, and moved to Bates county, where he died in 1878. He was not of the ordinary class of backwoods hunters, but a man of intelligence, and better read than most of the early settlers were.

David Dealy, though not the oldest settler in the township, was an older settler in the county than any of the others. He had settled in the Six Mile, near Fort Osage, and as soon as he was permitted to do so, came west of the Little Blue, he being one of the first to plow the rich soil "between the Blues," and is said to have sowed the first wheat in that locality. He afterward settled south of Blue Springs, on the old Cowherd farm; and in 1834 came to the farm where he died, four miles northwest of Lone Jack. He was the father of twenty-six children, all of the same mother, some of whom yet live in the county. He died in 1878. Few men in the county were possessed of more muscular power than David Dealy, and very few retained it to the age that he did.

Thomas Hamlin built the first cabin on what is called the Rheems farm Sec. 25, Tp. 47, R. 30, or at least he was the first to live there. Wm. Adams entered the land on which it stood, but exchanged with Hamlin for lands in R. 31. Hamlin moved there in 1832, and opened a farm, and the first plowing that the writer of these recollections ever did in Missouri was on that farm, when he hired to work for Hamlin for ten dollars per month. Hamlin was one of those plain, hard working men, who after marrying in Tennessee, resolved to come west and grow up with the country. An old friend, Joab Powell, assisted him in the selection of a home in the new settlement. He did well for a few years, when, like many others desiring to do better, he sold his farm to John Daniel, and moved to Arkansas.

John Daniel came in the spring of 1836, enlarged the farm, and built the

large brick house which is still there. He also built the first tread wheel mill in the township, which was considered a great help to the citizens, and a great advantage to the country; and for many years that mill supplied a large scope of country with its meal and flour. The great drawback was that each customer, when he went to mill, had to take the motive power with him in the shape of a team, four or five horses or oxen being necessary to make the mill go. It was more reliable, however, than the water-mills of the county, as they always stopped when the rain ceased. In 1856 Daniel sold his large and well improved farm to Wm. Robinson, and moved to the farm which he had bought from Charley Hopper. At the commencement of the great civil war he was the largest landholder and taxpayer in the township. As a result of the war he lost his slaves and much other property, and afterward divided among his children the greater part of what remained. He died in 1879, at the residence of his son-in-law, John Shanhan, on the old Charley Hopper farm. His widow Rachel, (a daughter of John Beeler,) resides there with her daughter, and she and her sister Orleana Yankee, and her aunt Rachel Noel, have lived longer in the township than any others, except, perhaps, David Graham. They came from Tennessee in the fall of 1832; he was born in the township in the spring of the same year.

The oldest man living in the township on the 1st of March, 1881, is John Hunter, aged ninety-two years. He emigrated from Surry county, N. C., in 1835, and located near Lone Jack, in the spring of 1836, on Sec. 29, Tp. 47, R. 29, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of eighteen months during the great civil war, when, with others, by the mandate of Order No. 11, he was expelled from his home and left it under circumstances distressing indeed, being compelled, on the day that he left, to assist with his own hands in burying his two only sons, a son-in-law, a grandson and two other near neighbors, who, on that day, Sept. 6th, 1863, met a violent death at the hands of armed men.

The oldest lady in the township on March, 1, 1881, was Mrs. Mary Rice, who died March 11, 1881, aged eighty-nine years, widow of Enoch Rice, who came from Tennessee to Jackson county in 1833. Those two aged persons (Mr. Hunter and Mrs. Rice), have made their homes on adjoining farms, and have lived within three hundred yards of each other the principal part of the time since 1836.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, ETC.

The features of the country is diversified with prairie and timber land. The elevated ridge or table land dividing the waters of the Missouri from those of the Osage, passes through the township from east to west near its center. On the south are the head branches of Big Creek, and on the north those of Sni-a-bar; and on these streams is an ample supply of timber for farming and other purposes, the timber and brush lands of the Sni-a-bar, being considered the best tobacco lands of the county, if not of the State.

Van Burren has no railroad completed in its territory. The Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad, for which the township in 1870 voted \$50,000 in bonds, has been graded and bridged from Lexington to Butler, since which, nothing more has been done.

It is said, however, now that there is a prospect of its completion and extension to the coal fields in Bates county.

The population of the township is twenty-five hundred; amount taxable property, \$400,000.

CHAPTER XIX.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Organization and General Features of the Municipal Township—Early Settlers of the Township—Lee's Summit laid out in October, 1865, by W. B. Howard—Lee's Summit in 1869—Incorporation as a City—City Ordinances—List of City Officers—The Business and Public Enterprises—Churches and Schools—Business Directory—Greenwood College—Cemetery.

By order of the County Court, June 4, 1860, Prairie township was organized and laid off from the west part of Van Buren township, a copy of the order having been given in this work under the head of "Organization of Jackson county."

This township is situated in the southern central portion of the county, and is bounded north by Brooking, Blue and Sni-a-bar townships, east by Sni-a-bar and Van Buren townships, south by Cass county, and west by Washington and Brooking townships. It is watered by Big Creek flowing south into Cass county, and by Clear Creek east of Little Blue and Sni-a-bar creeks flowing north. The surface is generally level, more so than any other township in the county.

Prairie township is the most central in Jackson county, east or west, containing one hundred and twelve square miles, or 71,680 acres of land, nearly all of which are under a high state of cultivation, about one-tenth of which is covered with a very fine growth of timber skirting the water courses.

These lands are beautiful rolling prairie, some of which are a mulatto soil, the majority, however, a rich black loam from eighteen inches to six feet in depth, underlaid by spongy sub-soil that make them peculiarly adapted to resist extreme drouth or readily absorb superabundant rainfalls.

There are three hundred and ninety farms in this township under cultivation, averaging one hundred and sixty acres each, the largest of which is owned by John R. Blackwell, containing 1,910 acres. The home farm has 1,480 acres, nine hundred of which is in blue grass, timothy and clover.

More than usual attention is given to the raising of blooded stock, and some of the finest herds, containing strains of the best families to be found in the county, if not in the State, are within the limits of Prairie township. Another important industry overlooked in many places is fruit growing, and the extensive nursery of Blair Brothers, the West Missouri Nursery, owned by James A. Baylis, Robert Watson & Co and J. B. Bailey & Co., are worthy of special note.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad runs northwest and southeast, through the center of the township, furnishing superior accommodations for freight and passengers.

Among those who were early and prominent settlers in Prairie township are: John Fristoe, W. B. Howard, Zachariah Cooper, John A. Moore, Frank Fisher, John Boggs, R. G. Wilson, Zachariah Park, Charles Cowherd, Edmund Cowherd, Rev. J. W. Wallace, Isaac Hockaday, P. N. Grinter, Travace Moore, A. J. Stone, J. N. Hargis, Josiah Collins, Thomas Moore, C. A. Moore, William Moore, Thomas Hickman.

Francis K. Cowherd was the father of Edmund and Charles, and one of the oldest citizens of Prairie township. He lived in the eastern part of the township.

John Shepherd was one of the early pioneers of this section. He lived about two miles northwest of Lee's Summit. He died a few years ago.

Thomas Constable lives about two miles northeast of Lee's Summit, where he has resided many years.

Nimrod Chrisman and Abraham Chrisman were pioneers. William Allen,

Harry W. Younger, Daniel D. White, Samuel Caldwell, Richard Fisher, James R. Wood, Dr. P. J. G. Lee, Alfred Lee, Fountain F. Freeman, Samuel Parsons, William P. Cook, Jackson Cooper, James Cooper, David Talley, William Hagan, Samuel White and Judge Fristoe

Most of the early settlers were from the States of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. In the year 1850 there were in the territory, now embraced in Prairie township, not over 100 inhabitants, but soon thereafter settlers flocked in, so that in 1853 every acre was taken up. The land on which the town of Lee's Summit now stands, including 160 acres, was bought for the sum of \$140, that being the price of a Mexican war warrant, which called for that amount of land.

There are two good towns for supply points to the farmers of the township and surrounding country: Lee's Summit, the larger, and Greenwood, a beautiful little town in three quarters of a mile of the Cass county line. These two towns are situated on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and are supported by an agricultural district which surrounds them unsurpassed in the fertility of the soil. The central portion of the township was, in the pioneer days, a vast prairie, unbroken by tree or fence, but at the present time well-cultivated farms occupy the entire territory. It is elevated ground, and is thus described by an eloquent writer:

"From an elevated point within the limits of Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Missouri, a broad expanse of gently rolling prairie impresses one with utter abandonment with which natural beauty has lavished her grandest gifts, and in the language of Charles P. Johnson, it can truthfully be said that the fabled productiveness of the Orient, or the divinely blessed promised lands, pales before this sublime and broad expanse.

"As far as the eye can reach a grand panorama of magnificent prairie, skirted with timber growing upon every rivulet and stream of water, enraptures the visitor. This point being recognized as the most favored locality from which, upon a clear day, the whole of Jackson county can be distinctly seen, has been very appropriately named Lee's Summit."

LEE'S SUMMIT.

This beautifully located town has, according to the United States census of 1880, a population of 900. It contains five church edifices, a large school building, depot, hotel, bank, two restaurants, five physicians, two ministers and four lawyers. There are twenty-five business houses representing all kinds of merchandise found in towns of this size, their annual sales being from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

This town is centrally located in Prairie township, fourteen miles south of Independence upon the Missouri Pacific Railroad, giving it a direct communication with St. Louis upon the east and Kansas City upon the west.

The town was laid out in October, 1865, by William B. Howard, Esq., one of the oldest, most highly respected and influential citizens of the township.

The original plat contained 70 acres, the additions now embrace 150 acres within the town limits.

There was an arrangement between Mr. Howard and the railroad company, by which the latter was to receive every alternate lot in four blocks, two on each side of the track, near the center of the town. The first sale of lots was on October 29, 1865, and the first house put up on the present site of the town was by a man named Schmidt, who sold goods till he said "the town was grown too large for him and too many people had come," when he departed. The next building was put up for a hotel by a man named Mounts.

That the reader may form a better and more correct estimate of Lee's Summit at the present time, we give below what was said by one who visited the place in October, 1869:

"We had the pleasure, a day or two since, of spending a few hours in the beautiful and growing young town of Lee's Summit. Although our stay was short, and we had but a limited opportunity of seeing the sights, our impressions of the town and surrounding country were of the most favorable character. This town is situated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, about twelve miles south of Independence, and near the center of Jackson county, in a beautifully rolling prairie, abundantly supplied with water and convenient to timber. The location is delightful, and, we should judge, one of the most healthy and pleasant in the country. It was laid off into town lots only about three years ago. The signs of improvement are everywhere visible. New and substantial buildings are being constantly erected and speedily filled with the enterprising and industrious seekers of fortune in the west. The people are an energetic, moral and industrious class, and it requires no prophetic vision to foretell for Lee's Summit a bright and splendid future.

INCORPORATION.

Herewith is given the order of the County Court incorporating the town :

"Commencing at a point 250 yards south of where sections five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), of Tp. 47, R. 31, corner; running thence east 80 rods, thence north 250 yards to section line; thence north 160 rods, thence south 160 rods, thence south 160 rods to section line, thence south 250 yards, thence east to the place of beginning.

"Shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of 'the inhabitants of the town of Lee's Summit,' and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law; have perpetual succession unless dis-incorporated; sue and be sued; plead and be impleaded; defend and be defended; and in all courts and in all actions, pleas and matters whatever, may grant, purchase, hold and receive property, real and personal, within such town and no other (burial grounds and cemeteries excepted), and may lease, sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the town, and may have a common seal, and break and alter the same at pleasure."

Below is given the proclamation of Mayor W. P. Anderson notifying the people that the town has been incorporated, also the division of the town into two wards :

WHEREAS, By an ordinance passed by the Board of Trustees for the town of Lee's Summit, County of Jackson, and State of Missouri, on the 5th day of November, 1877, submitting to the qualified votes of said town a proposition to become incorporated as a city of the fourth class, under and by virtue of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and approved April the 21st, 1877; and

WHEREAS, On the first day of December, 1877, said proposition was submitted to the qualified votes of said town, and from the returns thereof, said proposition was carried by a large majority of the qualified voters voting thereat, Now,

THEREFORE, I, W. P. Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, do hereby declare said town incorporated, under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, above recited, as a city of the fourth class.

Given under my hand this 3d day of December, A. D. 1877.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen, of the City of Lee's Summit, as follows :

The city of Lee's Summit shall be divided into two (2) wards, and shall be known and designated as the first and second wards, and divided as follows : Beginning at a point on Third street at the western limits of said city, and run-

ning in an easterly direction along said Third street to the east line of said city, thus dividing the city into two wards, to wit: All that part of the city south of the center of Third street to be the first ward, and all that part north of same to be the second ward.

Approved January 7th, 1878.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Mayor.

W. H. C. DRYDEN,
Clerk.

Below will be found a list of city officers from its first organization to the present time :

DECEMBER 11, 1868.

Chairman, W. H. C. Dryden; Marshal, J. J. Craft; Treasurer, H. O. Perry; Register, J. A. Blair; Aldermen, D. C. Wilson, R. S. Farnum.

APRIL, 1869.

Chairman, W. H. C. Dryden; Marshal, J. J. Craft; Treasurer, H. McKnight; Register, J. A. Blair; other Aldermen, D. C. Wilson, W. A. Gattrell, R. E. Bennett, R. S. Farnum.

APRIL, 1870.

Chairman, John Proudfit; Marshal, J. J. Craft; Treasurer, G. W. Hinkly; Register, O. F. Meyers.

APRIL, 1871.

Chairman, Josiah Collins; Marshal, J. H. Stinson; Treasurer, H. C. Miller; Register, Milton Moore.

APRIL, 1872.

Chairman, Josiah Collins; Marshal, J. H. Stinson; Treasurer, William D. L. Warren; Register, Thomas H. Best.

APRIL, 1873.

Chairman, G. W. Hilton; Marshal, Edd H. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. D. Warren; Register, T. H. Best.

APRIL, 1874.

Chairman, James B. Campbell; Marshal, James A. Shaw; Treasurer, Josiah Collins; Register, J. S. Cannon.

APRIL, 1875.

Chairman, J. B. Campbell; Marshal, J. A. Shaw; Treasurer, Josiah Collins; Register, J. S. Cannon.

APRIL, 1876.

Chairman, J. H. Stinson; Marshal, James Near; Treasurer, Josiah Collins; Register, W. H. C. Dryden.

APRIL, 1877.

Chairman, W. P. Anderson; Marshal, James Near; Treasurer, Josiah Collins; Register, W. H. C. Dryden.

APRIL, 1878.

Mayor, J. H. Stinson; Marshal, James Near; Treasurer, A. Blackwell; Clerk, Wm. Lewis.

APRIL, 1879.

Mayor, J. H. Stinson; Marshal, James Inskeep; Treasurer, A. Blackwell; Clerk, William Lewis.

APRIL, 1880.

Mayor, J. H. Stinson; Marshal, J. M. Short; Treasurer, O. H. Lewis;

Clerk, E. F. Jones ; Aldermen, J. G. Ocker, John Proudfit, John Boggs, R. S. Hall.

At an election held April, 5, 1881, Mayor and Aldermen were elected, and the city officers now are as follows :

Mayor, Joseph M. Cooper ; Marshal, J. M. Short ; Treasurer, O. H. Lewis ; Clerk, E. F. Jones ; Aldermen, Robert Close, D. B. Park, Z. T. Lewis.

What James A. Shaw, Esq., says about Lee's Summit :

" Lee's Summit, the largest town in Prairie township, derived its name from Dr. Lee, and from the fact of its location being the highest point between Kansas City and St. Louis on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

" Dr. Lee lived one-half mile north of the town. During the war he was taken from his house by unknown parties, to a place near where the depot now stands (then the open prairie), and shot to death. No cause is assigned for the act, as the doctor was highly respected by all. He was a non-combatant, taking no part in the war.

" After the close of the war this place (Lee's Summit) was considered a hard rendezvous. This was the headquarters of some of the worst bandits in the State. A great many of the old citizens were honest, and wished to have the laws enforced, but were too weak to have it done. New comers arriving, and being so well pleased with the country determined to make it their homes, and feeling that their own lives and the safety of their property was continually in danger, organized themselves into a vigilance committee, and many of the old citizens joined the organization. The result of it was the death of a few of the outlaws and the scattering of the rest, so that those who at that time ruled the country with the (to them) higher law, are now gone to that unknown country, or are serving their time in some state's prison. Now we have peace, and law is recognized."

This is the largest grain shipping point in Jackson county outside of Kansas City. During the past twelve months the entire grain shipments may be estimated at \$250,000, and the shipment of cattle and hogs proportionately large.

CHURCHES.

The first house of worship in the town of Lee's Summit was built by the Methodists, and the Baptists built the second house. The M. E. Church, South followed, then the Cumberland Presbyterians and Christians. The Episcopalians hold services in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the Old School Presbyterians hold services in the M. E. Church, South.

Since 1870 the church going people have increased in numbers, and at present there is a good feeling between the different denominations, and a healthy religious influence. There are five Sunday-schools in active operation, and meet in their respective places each Sabbath. A remarkably charitable and liberal Christian spirit exists among the members of the different churches, union meetings are held, and each one works with untiring zeal wherever the greatest good may be accomplished.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church at Lee's Summit was organized April 14, 1860, and among the original members were: Robert S. Sanders, Adaline Sanders, William Jones, Jemima Jones, William Hagans, Elder David Miller. The church was originally called Big Cedar church but its name was changed to Lee's Summit church in August, 1869. The frame church building was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$2,500. Some of the pastors names are Revs. Mitchell, Jeremiah Farmer, J. W. Sparks, J. L. Blitah, I. M. Beason, S. W. Swift and the present pastor A. C. Rafferty. The present membership is 145. A good Sunday-school is maintained, with J. C. F. Boler as superintendent.

M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Lee's Summit was organized in 1867 and the church was built the same summer. The church edifice is about 40x24 feet and cost about \$1,000. It was dedicated in the fall of the same year. Five of the original members are still living here. The present membership is 120 and may be said to be in a flourishing condition. The Sunday-school meets every Lord's Day with an average of about eighty. G. B. Fenn is superintendent of the school, and Rev. S. R. Reese is pastor of the church.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Lee's Summit was organized Jan. 12, 1873, with the following original members: W. T. Christmas, Minerva Christmas, Geo. W. Belcher, J. J. Moore, Maggie Moore, L. H. Berner, Aaron Botts, N. J. Botts, Stephen D. Hultz, Rebecca Hultz, Joseph H. Stinson, W. D. L. Warren, Lou E. Lewis, William C. Reed, M. E. Reed, Mollie Hylton, Jane Goshen, Nancy C. Burkley, Lillie Parkes, N. G. Hall, Sarah J. Harden, Mattie A. Thomas, Thomas F. Parker, Adelia Parker.

The present frame church was built in the fall of 1872, at a cost of \$1,700. It is about fifty feet long by thirty-six feet wide, containing a seating capacity of three hundred, an organ and other fixtures needful in a church. The church was dedicated by Rev. J. H. Houx, of Warresburg, assisted by Rev. Frank Russell. The pastors that have served the church are as follows: S. D. Givens, Frank Russell and Y. W. Whitsett.

A Sabbath-school meets here every Sabbath with J. B. Campbell, superintendent, and Miss Emma Lytle, assistant. The average attendance is forty.

A large revival was held in the church during the winter of 1873, conducted by Rev. S. D. Givens, assisted by Rev. Rush, when there were forty-two additions to the church. There were many others who united with other churches in the town. The Lexington Presbytery was held with this church in the fall of 1874, when there were about 125 delegates and visitors in attendance. The services were held five days. There is a membership at present of 27, many having taken letters and removed elsewhere.

LEE'S SUMMIT PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The first graded school was taught in the winter of 1870-71, with — Rice as principal, and E. M. Hanlon first assistant, and two ladies also as assistants. In the spring prior to this there was a school taught in a frame building near the center of the village, with Mr. E. M. Hanlon as teacher. Before this, all the schools had been subscription schools. Among the teachers were Zachariah Davis, Rev. J. W. Wallace, Rev. Bright and others. The present brick building was built in the year 1870 at a cost of about \$10,000. There are four rooms, accommodating 225 pupils. The rooms are of the same size. There is a large bell which can be heard in any part of the village. The schools are in session at least seven months each year, and are well supported. The teachers are educated and well qualified for their positions. The present teachers are: J. H. Wilson, principal; E. M. Hanlon, Carrie Buxton, Elsie Adams, assistants.

The post-office was established in 1865, with a Mr. Schmidt as postmaster. Then followed Josiah Collins and J. B. Campbell, the present postmaster.

The Lee's Summit cemetery was laid out soon after the war; a portion of the land was given by W. B. Howard. It includes at the present time four acres and contains over two hundred graves. There are several fine monuments among them, I. W. Adams, W. T. Christmas, Thomas Powell, W. H. Colburn. There is a board fence around the grounds and soft maple trees set in profusion.

HISTORY OF THE MASONIC ORDER AT LEE'S SUMMIT.

Summit Lodge No. 263 was first organized under dispensation on the 17th of December, 1869, and thus continued until the 13th of October, 1870, when their charter was granted.

The first officers were: A. H. Powell, W. M.; A. Hamilton, S. W.; J. W. Threlkeld, J. W.; C. J. Cowherd, Treas.; H. McKnight, Sec.; C. A. Goshen, S. D.; G. W. Scott, J. D.; D. E. Cornwell, T.

Dr. C. A. Goshen was the first Master under the charter, elected on the 17th of Nov., 1870, and served until the first general election, which occurred on the 15th of Dec. 1870.

At this election, G. W. Scott was elected W. M.; C. A. Moore, S. W.; John J. Moore, J. W.; H. C. Miller, Treas., and Thos. R. Thornton, Sec.

On the 27th of Dec., 1871, the following officers were installed: A. Hamilton, W. M.; J. A. Shaw, S. W.; W. D. Warren, J. W.; H. C. Miller, Treas.; E. M. Hamilton, Sec.

On the 27th of Dec., 1872, the following officers were installed: James A. Shaw, W. M.; W. D. Warren, S. W.; Thos. R. Thornton, J. W.; U. Niederauer, Treas.; Dr. C. A. Goshen, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1873—James A. Shaw, W. M.; W. D. Warren, S. W.; W. C. Reed, J. W.; A. Hamilton, Treas.; J. B. Campbell, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1874—James A. Shaw, W. M.; J. B. Campbell, S. W.; W. C. Reed, J. W.; A. J. Childs, Treas.; C. A. Goshen, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1875—J. B. Campbell, W. M.; H. F. Cowherd, S. W.; U. Niederauer, J. W.; A. J. Childs, Treas.; J. N. Shrout, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1876—James A. Shaw, W. M.; P. H. Grinter, S. W.; D. G. Dine, J. W.; J. B. Campbell, Treas.; T. R. Thornton, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1877—J. A. Shaw, W. M.; D. G. Dine, S. W.; A. Blackwell, J. W.; J. B. Campbell, Treas.; Thos. R. Thornton, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1878—D. G. Dine, W. M.; A. Blackwell, S. W.; G. L. Smith, J. W.; J. B. Campbell, Treas.; Thos. R. Thornton, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1879—James A. Shaw, W. M.; James Demott, S. W.; John H. Sheriff, J. W.; A. Blackwell, Treas.; Thos. R. Thornton, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1880—James A. Shaw, W. M.; John H. Sheriff, S. W.; G. L. Smith, J. W.; J. B. Campbell, Treas.; Thos. R. Thornton, Sec.

The last report of this lodge to the Grand Lodge shows a membership of 50 members in good and regular standing. The lodge under the present and past officers for the past ten years has been most prosperous, peace and harmony always prevailing. The lodge is on a solid financial basis; and, aside from bearing all expenses, has a nice sum of money on which to draw in case of necessity. They have a very comfortable hall in which to meet, and are the owners of their own furniture and owe no debts. Taken all in all, Summit Lodge is in a prosperous condition.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Mayor, J. H. Stinson.
 Marshal, J. M. Short.
 Episcopalian, Rev. Dunn, pastor.
 M. E. church, Rev. S. R. Reese, pastor.
 Baptist church, Rev. A. C. Rafferty, pastor.
 Presbyterian church, Rev. J. W. Wallace.
 Christian church, Elder Shanklin.
 Ancient Order United Workmen.

Books and stationery, E. P. Hulbert.
 Furniture store, John G. Ocker.
 " " Martin Axam.
 Millinery store, Mrs. J. A. Shaw.
 " " the Latham Sisters.
 Lumber yard, J. G. Ocker.
 " " J. Collins and W. P. Anderson.
 Coal yard, Daniel Whiting.
 Grain elevator, Daniel Whiting.
 Livery stable, W. F. Crane.

Masonic Lodge, Jas. A. Shaw, W. M.
 Odd Fellows Lodge, Matthew Irvin,
 N. G.
 Knights Pythias, John Nichols, C. C.
 Banking house, A. H. Powell & Son.
 Pacific Express, W. P. Anderson,
 agent.
 Saw's hotel, Nancy A. Walworth.
 Hotel and boarding house, John C.
 Norvill.
 Missouri Pacific depot, A. H. Price,
 agent.
 Night operator, James Murphy.
 Public school, John Wilson, principal.
 General store, H. C. Williamson.
 " " W. F. Lewis.
 " " W. A. Gattrell.
 " " J. B. Sampson.
 Grocery store, D. B. Park.
 " " J. H. Stinson.
 " " J. N. Shrout.
 " " Thomas Warren.
 Drug store, A. Blackwell.
 " " John C. Erk.
 Groceries and hardware, Collins &
 Anderson.
 Hardware and agricultural implement
 store, John Proudfit.
 Hardware and agricultural implement
 store, George B. Fenn.

Flour mill, J. N. White & Co.
 Tailor shop, J. G. Miller.
 Blacksmith shop, R. S. Hall.
 " " Edgar Whiting.
 " " Henry Ferrh.
 Carpenter shop, J. G. Ocker.
 " " Martin Axam.
 " " M. Sechler.
 Barber shop, J. E. Hough.
 Harness store, D. B. Hicks.
 " " G. N. Jones.
 Meat market, J. H. Boggs.
 Tin and stove store, O. H. Lewis.
 Attorneys at law, James A. Shaw.
 " " James A. Blair.
 " " N. C. Scoville.
 " " John Wilson.
 Physicians, W. W. Miller.
 " J. C. Rogers.
 " T. R. Thornton.
 " C. A. Goshen.
 " Samuel Ellis.
 Post-office, James B. Campbell.
 Justices of Peace, John Boggs.
 " " Peter Mason.
 Constable, Sam. G. Miller.
 Road overseers, W. H. Mayhew.
 " Robert G. Wilson.
 " James A. Berry.

GREENWOOD.

The town of Greenwood was laid out in four sections, in sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, Tp. 47, R. 31, and the plat was filed for record on the 25th day of June, 1867. It is located very near the southern limits of Jackson county, on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Alfred Hanscom, R. W. Price, Frank Brooks and Rev. S. G. Clark were among those who laid out the town of Greenwood. The first store was kept by a man named Wise, at present living in Holden, Johnson county. Soon after R. W. Price put up a building for business and residence. Then Thos. Hinton built an hotel, but Mr. Hinton soon after died, and the building was rented to different parties.

The public school-house was built in the year 1870, contains three rooms and will seat 175 children. The building cost \$2,500. The first church was the Congregational, since which time the Christian denomination has purchased the building. The Congregational church was built in 1867.

The lands surrounding the town and tributary thereto are very similar to those of Lee's Summit, being settled up by an enterprising farming community. The principal attraction of Greenwood is Lincoln College, founded by the Rev. Randall Ross, under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church.

Five acres of ground was donated by the town company. A building was erected at a cost of \$5,000, and the first session was opened by Mr. Ross in 1870. From various causes this institution failed to meet the most sanguine anticipations of its warmest friends. Fortunately, however, within the past year Prof. J. A. McKirahan, a ripe scholar and educator, accepted the presidency, which has opened a new era for Lincoln College. The vim, energy and enterprise which

Prof. McKirahan has developed, will, in due time, make Lincoln College one among the prominent institutions of learning in Jackson county.

The curriculum of this institution embraces all the branches taught in the oldest and most noted colleges in the East, and with the encouragement it deserves, will prove a very important factor in the great educational work now so successfully inaugurated in Jackson county. A move has already been inaugurated to raise a sufficient fund to replace the present building with one more commodious and better adapted to the wants of the institution. Every man of enterprise and liberality in Jackson county, should, in a most practical manner, give encouragement to the erection of a suitable building that will in the near future create an institution of learning under its present able management that will be a pride, not only to Greenwood, but the county as well, if not the State.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in the fall of 1836. There were seven persons who constituted the first organization but their names cannot now be obtained. The church was located four miles south of the present site of Greenwood, in Cass county. It was removed to Jackson county in the spring of 1872. The present brick edifice was built in 1872, at a cost of about \$2,700. It was dedicated in 1873 by Rev. Joseph L. Blicht. The first pastor was a Rev. Jackson. Rev. Henry Farmer was pastor for twenty years; Rev. N. M. Longfellow two years, and the present pastor is Rev. A. C. Rafferty. A Sunday-school in connection with the church meets every Sabbath with deacon D. F. Belcher superintendent.

CEMETERY.

The Greenwood cemetery is located just one mile north of the town, and was established in the year 1870 by Rev. Randall Ross and H. M. Jamison. The first person buried there was the wife of James A. Kirton, and then the body of Thomas Hinton was taken from a plat just southeast of Greenwood and laid by the side of the remains of his daughter. There are now 150 graves therein.

POST-OFFICE.

It was established in the year 1866 with R. W. Price the first postmaster, the next was J. S. Weyand, followed by E. J. McKittrick, then by Fuqua Higley and the present postmaster, Francis T. McCullough. The mail has always been delivered from the Missouri Pacific Railroad at the station.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Public school, George Henderson,
principal.
Post-office, F. T. McCullough,
Hotel, W. H. Mayhew.
Depot, Robert S. Thomas, agt.
Drug store, James A. Kirkton.
General store, J. C. Wright and Wm.
Kerr.
General store, W. A. Smith.
Groceries and queensware, E. Adams
& Bro.
Livery stable, W. H. Mayhew.
Boot and shoe repair shop, John Steen.
Dress making, Jane Brown.
Flour store, William Wilson.
Flour mill, T. L. Sergeant.
Carpenter shop, James R. McCand-
less.
Lumber yard, J. R. Nicholson & Co.
Grain dealers, " "

Lincoln college, Rev. W. Wright,
pres.
Baptist church, Rev. A. C. Rafferty,
pastor.
Christian church, Elder Lawson, pas-
tor.
Presbyterian church, Rev. Robinson,
pastor.
United Presbyterian church, Rev. W.
Wright, pastor.
Justice of Peace, F. T. McCullough.
Physician and dentist, R. W. Price.
Physician, Joseph McFarland.
" Miss Julia Brown.
" Dr. Thomas.
Harnesses and saddles, J. M. Allen.
Blacksmith, E. King.
" J. A. Smith.
" John Bowyer.

CHAPTER XX.

WESTPORT TOWNSHIP.

Geographical Position—Old Settlers—Westport Formerly a Part of Kaw—The Santa Fe Trade and Those Engaged in It—Justices of the Peace from 1854 to the Present Time—The Town of Westport Laid Out—Incorporation—City Charter—City Government—Names of Mayors and Other Officers—Churches and Schools—Business Directory.

Independence had for some ten or fifteen years been the center of the Mexican and Santa Fe trade, and had greatly prospered through the wealth thus brought into its door; but a point of outfit and pasturage for the teams of the traders was sought further west. The outfitting post was located twelve miles west of Independence, and named from its position with respect to Independence, "Westport." Its close proximity to the unoccupied lands of the Shawnee Indians, where the Mexican caravans could feed, made Westport the scene of an active trade with the towns of Sonora, Chihuahua and Santa Fe, bringing in wealth and business to its inhabitants. Extensive wagon manufactories were kept in full operation for many years, and saddle and harness manufactories employed many hands. Westport continued to flourish till "Westport Landing," now Kansas City, increased more rapidly, and soon outstripped its parent, drawing most of the business nearer the river. Westport to-day is a faded suburb of Kansas City. Westport township has a population of 1,200.

Westport township is bounded on the north by Kaw, on the east by Blue and Brooking, on the south by Washington township, and on the west by the State of Kansas. It was next to the last township organized in Jackson county, being laid off by an order of the County Court, May 17, 1869, and became a separate township, with the boundaries as defined in the latter part of the chapter on County Organization. Big Blue courses along the eastern boundary from south to north, throughout its full extent. Brush Creek flows from west to east through near the center of the township, and empties into Big Blue about four miles east of the city of Westport. Big Blue has a deep bed, and the waters are of a bluish hue, hence its name. The surface and soil of the whole township are well adapted to agriculture, and magnificent crops are yearly harvested. There are miles of stone fence, that material being readily obtained from quarries of shelving rock found in every section of the township.

Some of the old and prominent settlers of Westport township were:

Allen McGee, who came from Kentucky in 1825-6, and settled near where Kansas City now is, and about the year 1845, came and settled where he now lives, one-half mile north of the town of Westport.

John Crutchfield came at an early day, and lived at Independence for some time; then about thirty years ago came and settled in the town of Westport. He came from Kentucky, being now about eighty years of age.

Isaac McCarty came early, and lived in Westport, where he still resides.

Mr. Wright has been in Westport for many years.

John B. Warnall came and settled on a farm about three miles south of Westport town, where he still lives in a large brick farm house.

Frederick Chouteau was born in St. Louis, and came with his brothers Francis and Cyprian, to the present site of Kansas City, and being appointed by the Government to trade with the Indians in Kansas, removed thither. He came to Westport, where he now lives, in 1874.

T. J. Goforth came and settled in Westport town as early as 1850, and has

since resided there and held some of the prominent offices in the city and township.

William Bernard lived a long time in Westport town and carried on a large Santa Fe trade. He still lives at Westport and does business in Kansas City.

Joseph Bernard, Lewis Vogel and John Morris, were among the earliest settlers of the town, but have deceased.

Charles Kearney was also an early settler.

Westport township was organized from a part of Kaw, and Kaw township was one of the three original townships into which the county was divided by order of county court, May 22, 1827. The order organizing Kaw township was as follows: "Commencing at the mouth of Big Blue, thence up said creek to the State line, thence north with said line to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, thence down said river to the point of beginning; all of which territory contained within the above boundary shall compose the township of Kaw."

INDIAN AND SANTA FE TRADE AT WESTPORT.

In 1848, the traders with the Indians were Simpson and Hunter, E. D. Price, Boone and Hamilton, S. C. Roby, C. Chouteau & Co., W. G. & G. W. Ewing and the American Fur Company. This trade until 1848, was all with the Indians. The Indian tribes trading here were Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandottes, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Kansas, Osages, Sac and Foxes, Miamis, Ottawas and many small tribes. All of these tribes lived in what is now the State of Kansas; many of them had been removed from States east of the Mississippi River by the U. S. Government. The trade with these tribes just enumerated, was the whole trade of the place up to 1848, subsequently there has been trade with the Indians of the Plains and Rocky Mountains. The names of some of the prominent tribes were the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches.

The traders with these last named tribes, were: Bent & St. Vrain, Ward & Guerrier, John L. Hatcher, Lucien Maxwell, the proprietor of the Maxwell Grant in New Mexico and the American Fur Company. St. Vrain was the proprietor of the St. Vrain Grant in what is now Colorado. James Bridger, of Ft. Bridger, was another trader. William Bent built two forts on the Arkansas River. St. Vrain built a fort on the Platte River about forty miles from the present site of Denver. Some of these forts were built as early as 1840. It should be remembered that in 1848 a trader by the name of F. H. Aubry, made a trip on horseback from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Independence, Jackson county, in five days and twenty-two hours, a distance of 800 miles, over one hundred and thirty-three miles per day. He was also the first man who was able to take a mule train across the plains in the winter time, which was done during the winter of 1849-50. F. H. Aubry established a fast winter freight line from Westport to Santa Fe, known as Aubry's express. His train consisted of twenty wagons of eight mules each.

In 1848 the Santa Fe trade commenced with great vigor. Those engaged in the trade at its initiation were Boone & Bernard. This was the only firm engaged in the trade of that time. The first large stock of goods was consigned to them and loaded at Westport Landing, what is now the foot of Grand avenue, Kansas City. It belonged to Messowey and Webb, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and consisted of sixty-three wagon loads and was freighted by John F. McCauley, of Independence. It was a general stock of merchandise suitable for the Mexicans and Indians, for the Indians received about the same kind of goods as the Mexicans. Each wagon contained 6,000 lbs, and drawn by six yoke of oxen. It took six months to make the round trip with oxen. There were about

seventy-five men, all armed and disciplined for active service. The wagon-master was manager of a train usually of twenty-six wagons.

In 1849 Jose Chaves was the first Mexican merchant who outfitted at Westport. He obtained his outfit from Boone and Bernard. When he came in he brought 103,000 Mexican silver dollars, which he deposited with the above named firm and took exchange on New York. The silver was transported in two wagon loads, cased in raw hide skins which had been sewed around, about \$4,000 or \$5,000 in each package. When the hides became dry they would shrink and become so tight that the money would not "gingle."

This man's brother had been murdered on the plains about five years previous and robbed of \$34,000. The murderers were caught, tried and hung in St. Louis. It was with a sense of great relief, therefore, that he deposited the money with Mr. Bernard. He remarked that he had not slept nights during a great portion of the trip of eight hundred miles for fear of robbers, and was, therefore, greatly relieved when he reached civilization and security. This Mexican silver was the principal currency of the border. The United States government annually paid in silver to the Indians over \$300,000 as an annuity, which, together with the furs and pelts taken by the Indians, constituted the trade with those tribes at Westport.

The California immigration commenced in 1849, when it was estimated that 40,000 crossed the plains, of which probably 20,000 passed through Westport, and outfitted there; and in 1850 about the same number outfitted for California.

The trade to Mexico continued to increase and the prominent traders coming from New Mexico, in addition to those mentioned, were: Manuel Armijo, brother of Gov. Armijo. Armijo also traded to Chihuahua, in Old Mexico. The Perias were also traders. Ambrosio and Nestor Armijo from Albuquerque.

About this time the manufacturing interests commenced, which consisted of wagons, plows, harness and ox yokes.

In 1853 Charles E. Kearney, who had been a successful merchant in New Mexico, was associated with W. R. Bernard in place of A. G. Boone, under the name of Kearney & Bernard. This year the firm of Kearney & Bernard extended their trade not only in New Mexico, but into Chihuahua and Sonora, in Old Mexico. Other manufactories for wagons and harness were started at Westport.

In 1853 six hundred wagons were outfitted at Kearney & Bernard's establishment for the New Mexican and mountain trade. In 1854, eight hundred and twenty-two wagons by the same firm. In 1853, 1,217 wagons. In 1856, J. & W. R. Bernard, successors to Kearney & Bernard, outfitted 1,407 wagons, most of which were loaded with goods bought from this firm, the trade having at this time assumed more of a jobbing than outfitting trade. In 1857, 1,560 wagons; in 1858, 1,902 wagons; in 1859, 2,242 wagons; in 1860, 2,113 wagons.

In 1858 there were manufactured at Westport, 240 new wagons for this Santa Fe trade, two thousand ox yokes, 3,000 wagon sheets, and \$25,000 worth of harness. There were also at this time several plow factories that turned out from 800 to 1,200 plows annually. The Santa Fe trade fell off in the spring of 1861 about one-fourth, and in the fall of the same year entirely ceased. The sales of the firm of J. & W. R. Bernard ranged for the year 1857 to 1860 inclusive, from \$218,000 to \$260,000.

It should be said to the credit of the honest Mexican that in all this trade there was just half of one per cent. lost, or in a business of one million dollars, five thousand dollars would cover all the losses.

In 1858 the town of Westport contained a population of over two thousand. Many of the merchants were doing a large business with settlers in the vicinity, and even as far south as Arkansas and southern Kansas. At this time there were at least five church buildings, several good schools, and a grist mill. Until the

war Westport was a flourishing town, but after the war it was absorbed by Kansas City, and nearly all the trade removed to the latter named place.

After C. E. Kearney had disposed of his interest in the firm of Kearney & Bernard at Westport, he took a trip to Europe, and after his return established a wholesale grocery business in Kansas City on the Levee.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

This township was laid off May 17, 1869, but the Justices of the Peace for Kaw township, when Westport township was a part of it, from 1854 were as follows, as near as can be recollected at the present time :

1854—Albert McGee, G. D. Foglesong, H. O. Shouse, James Davenport.

G. D. Foglesong resigned in 1854 and Wm. P. Lee was appointed by the court to fill the vacancy. Lee also resigned, and Oscar Scruggs was appointed in his place, and Scruggs resigned the same year, then T. J. Goforth was put in his place and has since held the office of Justice of the Peace, except four years during the war.

In 1855 the Justices of the Peace for Kaw township were : James Davenport, Milton McGee, Alexander Street, T. J. Goforth.

Alexander Street resigned in 1855, and H. Clay Pate was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1856—Milton McGee, J. P. Summers, T. J. Goforth, James Davenport.

1857—T. J. Goforth, J. P. Summers, Milton McGee, James Davenport.

1858—T. J. Goforth, J. P. Summers, Milton McGee, James Davenport.

1859—T. J. Goforth, Sela Hudson, Elisha B. Cravens, J. P. Summers.

1860—T. J. Goforth, Sela Hudson, J. P. Summers, E. B. Cravens.

1861—T. J. Goforth, Sela Hudson, J. P. Summers, E. B. Cravens.

1862—T. J. Goforth, Sela Hudson, J. P. Summers, E. B. Cravens.

1863—T. J. Goforth, Sela Hudson, J. P. Summers, E. B. Cravens.

1864—From 1863 to 1867 the office of Justice of the Peace was not regularly filled.

1868—T. J. Goforth, William Douglass.

1869—T. J. Goforth, William Douglass.

1870—T. J. Goforth, William Douglass.

1871—T. J. Goforth, William Douglass.

1872—T. J. Goforth, William Williams.

1873—T. J. Goforth, William Williams.

1874—T. J. Goforth, William Williams.

1875—T. J. Goforth, William Williams.

1876—T. J. Goforth, William Williams.

A. Washman was appointed this year, making the number of Justices three.

1877 to 1881—T. J. Goforth, S. J. Shue, and these two are the present incumbents.

The present city of Westport was surveyed and laid off by J. C. McCoy in the year 1833, but was not incorporated till 1857.

Louis Vogle's first addition to Westport was made April 18th, 1848, and recorded August 15th, 1848.

Louis Vogle's second addition was made February 10th, 1852, and filed for record May 2d, 1853.

Louis Vogle's third addition to Westport was filed for record August 14th, 1854.

John Harris' addition to the town of Westport was made April 15th, 1851, and filed in the Recorder's office December 3d, 1851.

Edmund Price's addition was attested November 12th, 1851, and filed the 12th of February, A. D. 1852.

A. B. H. McGee's addition was attested June 10th, 1851, and filed March 3d, 1852.

Boggs' addition bears date of July 21st, 1852.

C. Purdon's addition is dated January 25th, 1855.

Jones' and Fisher's addition, March 31st, 1856.

Louis Vogle's fourth addition, August 18th, 1857.

H. Clay Pate's first addition, December 19th, 1857.

Union Cemetery, for the cities of Kansas and Westport, was platted in the year 1858, and filed for record on the 15th day of April of the same year.

The Kansas City & Westport Horse Railroad affords excellent communication between the two cities above named every half hour.

The Clinton & Kansas City Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad was graded north and south through the township, but rails were never put upon the grade, and it is probable never will be, unless some other company utilizes the same.

NAMES OF MAYORS, CLERKS AND MARSHALS.

1857—Mayor, T. J. Goforth; Clerk, Park W. Lee; Marshal, Francis Booth.

1858—Mayor, Luther M. Carter; Clerk, Mr. Monday; Marshal, John Frazier.

1859—Mayor, T. J. Goforth; Clerk, Mr. Monday; Marshal, Francis Booth.

1860—Mayor, J. O. Boggs; Clerk, Mr. Monday; Marshal, Francis Booth.

1861—Mayor, Selea Hudson; Clerk, W. T. Dewitt; Marshal, J. M. W. Wells.

1862—Mayor, Selea Hudson; Clerk, T. P. Boteler; Marshal, George London.

1863—Mayor, J. O. Boggs; Clerk, W. A. Bevis; Marshal, W. A. Bevis.

1864—Mayor, C. C. Huffaker; Clerk, Henry Graham; Marshal, W. A. Bevis.

1865—Mayor, C. C. Huffaker; Clerk, Henry Graham; Marshal, W. A. Bevis.

1866—Mayor, C. C. Huffaker; Clerk, A. Washman; Marshal, F. H. Booth.

1867—Mayor, George W. Daggett; Clerk, A. Washman; Marshal, Robert

Boggs.

1868—Mayor, Wm. R. Bernard; Clerk, A. Washman; Marshal, — Rhodes.

1869—Mayor, Dr. T. Dill; Clerk, A. Washman; Marshal, George London.

1870—Mayor, T. J. Goforth; Clerk, W. W. Williams; Marshal Amerson

Hayes.

1871—Mayor, J. D. Clayton; Clerk, W. W. Williams; Marshal, Amerson

Hayes.

1872—Mayor, John C. Morris; Clerk, A. Washman; Marshal, J. P. Ridge.

1873—Mayor, John C. Morris; Clerk, A. Washman; Marshal, J. P. Ridge.

1874—Mayor, J. D. Clayton; Clerk, W. W. Williams; Marshal, Samuel

Bucher.

1875—Mayor, T. J. Goforth; Clerk, John Morris; Marshal, J. P. Ridge.

1876—Mayor, T. J. Goforth; Clerk, John Booth; Marshal, W. J. Wright.

1877—Mayor, John Booth; Clerk, J. M. Morris; Marshal, J. P. Ridge.

1878—Mayor, John Booth; Clerk, W. W. Williams; Marshal, J. P. Ridge.

1879—Mayor, T. J. Goforth; Clerk, W. W. Williams; Marshal, Michael

McCarty.

1880—Mayor, Patrick O'Hallahan; Clerk, W. W. Williams; Marshal, J. P.

Ridge.

1881—Mayor, S. J. Shue; Clerk, W. W. Williams; Marshal, J. P. Ridge.

Postmasters here have been appointed as follows: 1854, H. Clay Pate; 1861, Selea Hudson; 1866, Mr. Smith; 1868, Edward Price; 1870, R. J. Lewis; 1873, Mr. Davies; 1875, S. J. Shue; 1879, Mrs. Martha Griffin, the present postmistress.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Westport is well supplied with good schools and churches. The graded public school furnishes ample accommodations for all children within the limits

of the city and for considerable distance around. Among the churches are the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian; all or nearly all have regular religious worship on the Sabbath, and also maintain a thriving Sunday-school. A diligent effort has been made to obtain more particulars in reference to the churches, but we give what we were able to secure.

The "First Baptist Church" was known originally as the "Regular Baptist Church at Big Blue," and was organized on the 4th day of July, 1840. The names of the early prominent members found in the constitution are as follows: Henry Bowers, Mary Bowers, Peter Booth, Francis Booth, Jane Bradden, Catherine Bradley, John W. Campbell, Eliza Ann Campbell, Stephen Davenport, Hugh L. Gregg, Cynthia Ann Gregg, Jesse King, Angelina King, Permelia Laws, Thomas R. Rule.

A Brother Burris, who resided on the other side of the river, was the first chosen pastor. In those days, no remuneration for pastoral services was expected; but a *minute* in the record shows that the church *magnanimously* agreed to pay the good brother's *ferriage* back and forth across the river. It is presumed that this did not greatly burden our ecclesiastical ancestors, inasmuch as the pastor did not continue his visits but a very short time.

In March, 1841, the church ordained, from among its own membership, a brother Henry Bowers, who entered upon his work in the following December. His pastorate proved a stormy one, for about this time the great *anti-mission* contest came up. Unfortunately, the pastor and deacon, with other leading members, took strong ground against missions; and, through their influence, a majority declared themselves "opposed to the institutions of the day commonly called benevolent." It was a crisis in the history of the little church, and sorely tried the more liberal and enlightened portion of the membership. It was at this juncture that the boldness and decision of the clerk, Bro. John W. Campbell, brought him to the front. It seems that the Association, "Blue River," had already taken a stand on the side of missions. The *Anties* had called a convention, to meet on the fourth Saturday in March, (1842); and it was the intention of the pastor and his *confreres* to have the church represented; but this object was defeated through the energetic action of the clerk, who thoroughly counterplotted, (and yet in a perfectly legal way,) his opponents; and finally called upon all who were in favor of abiding by their constitution, and remaining with their association, to meet him upon the next regular day, at the house of Bro. B. M. Adams. They did so; the names of the *Anties* were erased, and thenceforth the organization became known as the "United Baptist Church at Big Blue." The record shows that the church now enjoyed uninterrupted harmony and prosperity; constant additions being made to its membership.

In May, 1843, Brother J. Farmer was called to the pastorate, under whose ministry we find the first mention of a "pastor's salary;" the church agreeing to "try to raise" *seventy-five* dollars; upon which precarious promise, the faithful man cheerfully left home and family, as well as more lucrative business to take care of themselves, whilst he rode regularly, through storm and cold, all the way from Harrisonville, to meet his little flock and break to them the bread of life. The light of eternity alone will enable us to appreciate the faithfulness and hardships of those older brethren who laid the foundations of our cause, and into whose labors we have entered.

The subsequent pastors of the church until the war, were as follows:

Henry Farmer, called March 1845; Wm. White, June, 1848; A. P. Williams, October, 1850; J. Farmer, April, 1852; E. S. Dulin, May, 1854; R. S. Thomas, May, 1855; E. S. Dulin, July, 1859; J. W. Mitchell, October, 1860; G. L. Black, March, 1861.

The church, from its organization, like the ancient Tabernacle, maintained rather a *migratory* existence, holding its meetings from house to house, or in some

school building, according to circumstances and convenience, until about the year 1850 when the "Old Union Meeting House" was built, and the name of the "First Baptist Church of Westport" was assumed.

In August, 1861, the present edifice was completed, at a cost of \$3,250, and dedicated by E. S. Dulin. The new pastor, Rev. G. L. Black, had entered upon his work, and all looked fair; but alas! "Man proposes, God disposes." Here follows the sad story of the *war*, with its dark days. We need not particularize. Suffice it to say, preaching ceased, the pastor left, the membership scattered, and the candlestick seemed removed.

PART SECOND.

To introduce part second, we will give the following brief extract from a letter from Hon. J. B. Wornall, to the *Western Recorder*, dated June 6, 1864:

"Brother Machett's position severing his connection from the Presbyterian church, he united with us on Saturday, before the first Sunday in May, and was baptized by our venerable brother, James E. Welch. Our church called a *council* May 8th, and after a satisfactory examination, proceeded to the solemn rite of ordination.

"We had not met, previously, for *more than two years*. The evils arising from the war, in which our country has been involved, had so disorganized our church that we had become scattered, and were as 'sheep without a shepherd.' Brother M. has been preaching regularly ever since to a large and attentive congregation.

"At our church meeting, last Saturday, we received five additions; on Sunday, two more."

In the following October, 1864, a gracious revival followed, in which many, many backsliders were reclaimed, thirty-seven souls were hopefully converted, and the numerical strength of the church doubled.

At that time, of the Baptist churches in Jackson county, before the war, none remained except Kansas City and Westport, and these were indebted to the timely aid obtained from the Home Mission Society.

Since the war the following men have been pastors of the church: Revs. X. X. Buckner, J. L. Tichenor, G. W. Wheatley, and Alex. Machett, under whose preaching the church was divided, January, 1875, on the *communion question*, he taking part of the members, and organizing what was called an open Communion Baptist Church, which continued as such for about four years, he being their pastor. They then disbanded, and Mr. Machett, with some of the members, came back to the old church. After the division, Rev. A. C. Rafferty was chosen pastor, who was succeeded by Prof. A. J. Emerson, and he by Rev. W. T. Campbell, its present pastor. The present membership is 120.

The church has regular services every Sabbath, prayer meeting Tuesday evening, business meetings Saturday before the first Sabbath in each month; Sabbath-school numbering 65, A. D. Budle, superintendent.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Groceries and hardware, D. Merriwether.

Dry goods, Mrs. P. L. Price.

Dry goods and groceries, Mrs. H. Dixon.

Groceries and feed, John Endres.

" " August Rodert.

" " Christian Sautter.

" " S. I. Shue.

" " B. F. Hamilton.

Gunsmith, William Schoenshine.

Hotel, Mrs. F. Chouteau, prop.

Tin shop, James Perriman.

Post-office, Mrs. Martha Griffin, post-mistress.

Justice of Peace, T. J. Goforth.

" " S. J. Shue.

Lawyers, G. N. Noland.

" " R. J. Lewis.

Physicians, Duke Hunter.

Butcher shops, Mr. W. H. Tucker.
 " " • Hugh Brett & Co.
 Blacksmith, A. Heppely.
 " T. Crutchfield.
 " Michael Rierdon.
 Drug store, A. F. Chase.
 Cabinet and furniture, Henry Sager.
 Wagon shops, William Will.
 " " Frank Hahan.
 Livery and feed stable, William Brannick.
 Saddle and harness stores, M. Stegmiller.
 Saddle and harness stores, J. F. Ragen.
 Shoe stores, William Reinsch.
 " " Philip Becker.
 Grist Mill, A. P. Warfield.
 Shoe repair shop, M. Wirtz.

Physicians, W. W. Russell.
 " William E. Mabry.
 " F. Herford.
 School directors, A. P. Warfield, Edward West, John Endres, F. R. Green, Clark Gregg.
 Ministers, W. F. Campbell, Baptist.
 " Rev. King, Methodist.
 " Rev. Brice, Presbyterian.
 Teachers, S. J. Huffaker, principal.
 " Miss Mildred Watkins, assistant.
 Teachers, Miss Julia Behan, assistant.
 " Miss Lou West, assistant.
 " R. W. Foster, colored school.
 Teachers, Mrs. Lou Elliot, private school.

CHAPTER XXI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington Township Organized February 9, 1836—The Orders of Court fixing the Boundaries—First Election held at the house of Anson McCrackin—The Lost Townships—Physical Features—Old Settlers—Hickman's Mills—New Santa Fe—Laying out the Town—Notes from New Santa Fe—Union Point—Washington Township saw much of the Border and Civil Wars—A story of Border Warfare.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

When this township was organized from Blue and Kaw, February 9, 1836, it included much more territory than it does at the present time. The southern and western boundaries were then about the same as now, but the eastern boundary ran north and south near the present site of Lee's Summit, and the northern boundary ran east and was through the junction of Cedar Fork with Little Blue.

The order of court defined the original boundaries as follows:

"Commencing at Cummins Mill on Big Blue so as to include said Mill, thence running due west to the boundary line, thence south with said boundary to corner of Van Buren county (now Cass), thence east with said county line to a point opposite the head of Little Cedar Fork of Little Blue, thence down said Cedar Fork until it intersects the main fork of Little Blue, thence in a straight direction to the beginning. All which territory lying within the limits of the above described boundary, shall compose the township of Washington."

The present boundaries are: north by Westport and Brooking townships, east by Prairie township, south by Cass county, and west by Kansas State line.

The principal stream of water is the Big Blue, which rises in the State of Kansas, flows in a northeasterly direction till it intersects with the Missouri River, six miles below Kansas City. Big Blue is a historic stream and the largest in Jackson county. Hickman's Mills and New Santa Fe are the only post towns in Washington township.

The township includes land in four different congressional townships, all of the land in Tp. 47, R. 33, and a portion of the northwest corner of Tp. 47, R. 32, also a portion of Tp. 48, R. 32 and 33. The land is generally undulating, but not seriously broken.

Washington township was reduced in size June 4, 1860, when Prairie township was organized, and again, August 13, 1872, when Brooking township was organized.

The first election in the Township of Washington was held at the house of Anson McCrackin, March 6, 1836. This election was for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace; and the Judges of the election were John Batleson, John Fitzhugh and Abraham Chrisman.

In Washington township there are several churches, representing the different denominations. The Christian church at Hickman's Mills, the Bensonia Baptist church, the Christian church at New Santa Fe, and the New Baptist church, are among the places of worship. Meetings are also held at school houses.

There is a cemetery at Blue Ridge, the New Baptist church, and in J. S. Muir's neighborhood.

Considerable of the land in this township was embraced in what was termed "The Lost Townships."

"The Lost Townships," as some of the land in the southern portion of the county was termed, were not surveyed and sectionalized in the original survey. The surveyor reported to his superior officer that "it was mostly prairie, and he did not think it would pay to bring it into market;" and further, "that in attempting to run some lines through these townships, the presence of some powerful magnet so influenced the compass as to make the survey impossible."

The real reason for not reporting the survey was that the surveyor had lost his field notes. In those days a Hard Shell Baptist ran a still up on the Sni, and when the surveyor, who liked the genial influence of the "spirits," happened along one evening, the Hard Shell Baptist treated him till he lost his hat and field notes, a hungry sow having found them, and being ashamed to return without the notes or a good excuse, he framed the one above given. In consequence of this delay, it was fifteen or twenty years before the land was placed in market.

The bed of the Big Blue is very deep and the banks steep. Limestone rock is found in vast quantities all along its course and also where small streams enter it from the high prairie. Stone walls are numerous; fences neat and substantially built of this material are seen along the roads for miles. In the eastern States the presence of stone walls would indicate undesirable lands, too stony to be cultivated; but here in Washington township the soil, of a rich loam, covers the rock from a depth of a few feet to that of more than twenty. The stone for fencing is taken from quarries a little below the surface and laid wherever needed in a neat and workmanlike wall from four to six feet in height.

Some of the old and prominent settlers of Washington township were: John Self, John R. Whitsett, Solomon Young, Martin Hackler, Alvin Adams, Burgess Wyatt, Solomon Wyatt, Isaac Bryant, John Smith, Thos. Taylor, Sidney Barnes, J. H. Kemper, William Gray, Edward Gray, Joseph Lipscomb, Benjamin Robinson, Samuel Gregg, Thomas Rule, Geo. Harper, John Bartleson, Edward McPherson, John Wilson, Abraham Chrisman, John Fitzhugh, Stephen Davenport, William Muir, John S. Muir, Edward T. Noland, Noah Hatton, Dr. Thos. Lee, Thomas Poindexter, Wm. Shank, Dr. M. Pendleton, James Chiles, Zion Flanory, James Flanory, John Flannagan, Joseph Talley, Stephen Absalom, Richard Kirby, Enoch Oldham, E. A. Hickman, Dr. D. A. Bryant, J. H. J. Harris, William Irwin, O. H. P. Rippetoe, John Wells, Josiah Vaughn, Reuben Vaughn, John R. Moore, John A. Moore, Stubbens Watts, William Stewart, Christopher Mann.

Most of these early settlers came from Kentucky, though a goodly number

came from North Carolina, Tennessee and other eastern States. They were a hardy and thrifty class of people who were undaunted by hardships and dangers. They came to subdue the western wilds for their future homes. They brought with them their families and all their property. When they came, the vast prairies east of the Big Blue had no fence, and for miles not a tree could be seen. They were plain honest farmers, upon whose minds the suspicious frauds of modern business had not left its baneful effect.

John Self lived near the Big Blue, north of Indian Creek, but is now an old white-headed man of eighty; and lives on his old homestead.

John R. Whitsett came from Kentucky, and still lives on his farm, one mile northeast of Hickman's Mills.

Solomon Young came from Kentucky and settled two miles south of Hickman's Mills. He still lives there.

Martin Hackler came from North Carolina and settled one-half mile southwest of Hickman's Mills. He still lives on the homestead.

Alvin Adams came from Kentucky and settled one mile southwest of Hickman's Mills. He moved to the northern portion of the State.

Burgess Wyatt came from North Carolina and settled three miles south of Hickman's Mills. He died about three years ago.

Isaac Bryant settled two miles southwest of Hickman's Mills. He came from Kentucky and now lives at Hickman's Mills.

John Smith came from Kentucky and settled two miles southwest of Hickman's Mills. He died before the civil war.

Thomas Taylor settled one-half mile west of Hickman's Mills, and died many years ago.

Sidney Barnes came from Kentucky and settled at Hickman's Mills. He now lives in Colorado.

J. H. Kemper came from Kentucky and settled three miles northeast of Hickman's Mills, where he now lives.

William Gray lives four miles west of Hickman's Mills.

Edward Gray lived two and a half miles northwest of Hickman's Mills, where he died.

Joseph Lipscomb came from Kentucky and settled one mile north of New Santa Fe, where he still lives.

Samuel Gregg settled one mile south of Hickman's Mill. He came from Kentucky.

Benjamin Robinson came from Jessamine county, Kentucky, in the year 1851, and settled one mile west of Hickman's Mills, where he now lives.

Thomas Rule came from Kentucky and settled three miles south of Hickman's Mills. He removed to Colorado at the breaking out of the civil war.

George Harper lived three miles south of Hickman's Mills. He came from Kentucky, and died in Westport five years ago.

John Bartleson lived on the Big Blue, six miles southwest of Hickman's Mills.

Edward McPherson came from Kentucky and settled one half mile south of New Santa Fe.

John Wilson settled on the High Grove Farm, four miles south of Hickman's Mills. He came from Kentucky.

Abraham Chrisman settled in the east part of what is now Washington township, near little Blue Creek.

Stephen Davenport came from Kentucky and settled in the northeast of the township. He still lives in the neighborhood.

William Muir came from Kentucky; now lives at Union Point, five miles northeast of Hickman's Mills, where he first settled.

Edward Noland came from Kentucky and settled half a mile east of Hickman's Mills. He died during the civil war down south.

Noah Hatton lived two miles east of Hickman's Mills. He came from Kentucky, and now lives about five miles from Independence.

Dr. Thomas Lee came from Virginia and settled one mile northeast of Hickman's Mills. He removed to Texas, where he died.

Thomas Poindexter came from Kentucky and settled one and a half miles west of Hickman's Mills, where he died long before the civil war.

James Chiles came from Kentucky and settled at Union Point. He moved to Texas about the year 1860.

William Shank came from Kentucky and settled north of Hickman's Mills three miles, where he died in 1858.

Dr. M. Pendleton came from Kentucky. He settled northeast of Hickman's Mills about two miles. He died about the year 1877.

Zion Flannery settled at Union Point. He was killed in Lafayette county, in the war.

James Flannery still lives on the waters of Little Blue, northeast of Hickman's Mills.

John Flannaghan came from Ireland and settled about six miles northeast of Hickman's Mills.

Joseph Talley came and settled in the north part of the township, where he died.

Stephen Absolom settled two miles southwest of Hickman's Mills. He died at Independence in 1858 or 1859.

Richard Kirbey lives two miles east of New Santa Fe, where he first settled.

Enoch Oldham came from Kentucky and settled a short distance south of Hickman's Mills. He died in the year 1879.

E. A. Hickman came from Kentucky and settled at Hickman's Mills, from whom it derived its name. He now lives at Independence.

Dr. D. A. Bryant came from Kentucky and settled about three miles north of Hickman's Mills. He now lives just west of Hickman's Mills.

J. H. J. Harris came from Kentucky and settled about two miles west of Hickman's Mills. He now lives in Kansas City.

William Irwin came from Kentucky and settled near Big Blue, two and a half miles west of Hickman's Mills.

O. H. P. Rippetoe came from Tennessee in 1845.

Job and John Crabtree were among the first settlers of the neighborhood in the northeastern portion of the township. Both came from Virginia in the year 1833, and became farmers.

Among the first marriages in the township was that of Robert Pierson, which occurred in 1838, and among the first births in that neighborhood was Thomas Flannery, son of John and Rebecca Flannery, in 1837—February 11th. James Savage, a missionary Baptist, was the first minister, and preached at the homes of the settlers. The first school was taught in a house built on John Flannery's farm. It was taught by Isaac Crabtree, who died some time after on his way to Oregon. The first school house was built by the neighbors in Washington township, in 1840.

At that time each housewife did her own spinning and weaving. There were no public roads, and no wagons in the whole neighborhood, and all supplies were obtained from Independence ten or twelve miles away.

This is a land of exceeding loveliness stretching out to the view on all sides. The different agricultural products are raised here in great abundance, and many of the farmers of the township are raising and growing stock.

The first post-office in the township was at High Blue, southwest of Hickman's Mills, and Isaac Bryant was postmaster. This office was discontinued before the

war, and afterward, about the year 1867, the office was re-established, with Marcellus Gilham as postmaster.

HICKMAN'S MILLS.

This is the most important village in the township. It is a trading point for a large scope of country. Hickman's Mills is sixteen miles from Independence, the same distance from Kansas City, and eight miles from Lee's Summit.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Physicians—D. A. Bryant and Alonzo Sweaney.	and Shadrick Sechrest.
General Store—John R. Moore and T. F. Simon.	Post-office—T. M. Simon, P. M.
Blacksmith Shop—Isaac Bryant & Son	Christian Church—Elder J. W. Waller, Pastor.
Public School—Miss Lizzie M. Havron.	

The population of this little village is about fifty.

NEW SANTA FE.

This little post village is situated on the west line of Missouri, about midway in Washington township. It now contains one store and post-office and a few dwelling houses. Being on the State line between a free and a slave State, it has experienced some of the most remarkable events that have been known on a turbulent border: the Border Ruffian War of 1855-6, the awful commotions of the Civil War, and the bands of outlaws, murderers and robbers since the War of the Rebellion ceased have haunted this section to an unwonted degree. The country around about New Santa Fe is of unsurpassed loveliness and fertility.

This town was laid out October 5th, 1851, and described as follows:

"Situated on the southwest corner Sec. 7, Tp. 47, R. 33. Beginning one pole north of the southwest corner of said Sec., leaving one pole for an alley on the south side—variation of north and south lines $10\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ and east and west $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The lots are all five poles or $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide by 165 feet deep. Main street is 66 feet wide, the others 50 feet wide, the alleys $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. Given under my hand this October 6, A. D. 1851.

LOTT COFFMAN, Co. Surveyor.
D. LIPSCOMB."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON. } ss.

Dabney Lipscomb and Elizabeth W. Lipscomb, his wife, both of whom are personally known to the undersigned Justice of the Peace, to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing plat, this day personally appeared before me in said county, and acknowledged that they executed the said plat for the uses and purposes therein expressed, giving and granting to Jackson county for public uses and benefits for roads and highways, all the streets and alleys as shown and designated on the foregoing plat free from all obstruction or incumbrances. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this third day of April, A. D. 1852.

H. S. VIVION, J. P.

"Filed April 5, 1852,

S. D. LUCAS, Clerk and Recorder."

Washington township had her share of experience in the civil war. Price's whole army encamped there for several days; and when after the battle of Westport and the Blues he moved south, he swept across Washington township taking everything which a destitute and harassed army needs.

On the farm of Benjamin Robinson, one-half a mile from Hickman's Mills, Gen. James Lane, of Kansas, encamped at one time for several days with three thousand men. The Sunday evening before they took up their line of march, Gen. Lane took his stand on the front porch of Mr. Robinson's house and made his army a speech in which he said that he would follow and capture the enemy or drive him into the Gulf of Mexico. Hickman's Mills was a Federal post and a company of U. S. soldiers a great portion of the time was stationed here.

FURTHER INCIDENTS IN THE WAR.

The following is a war story told by J. T. Palmer :

"Fort Sumter had been fired into, and the 'war dogs' had already been turned loose at other places. Men were leaving their homes, and women were in distress. The mails being stopped, the country was full of dreadful reports, and to those whose fortune or misfortune it was to be living on the border of Missouri, the name of Jayhawker or Federal brought terror to the heart. A man was liable to be shot down at any time, without a minute's warning.

"I had several reasons for not engaging at an early date in the conflict. I was somewhat conscientious about taking an oath that would place me under the command of wicked men, who would be likely to lead me contrary to what I believed to be right, for I had confessed the name of Jesus Christ before men, and accepted him as my leader. I had been reading the Bible, and was not sure that I would be doing right in going to war. I was living with Mr. Wells, and my friend, Mr. Perry Rippetoe, was living with Mr. Chiles. Mr. Chiles was preparing to move to Texas. Mr. Wells said to me, 'Will you take my wagon and team, and help Perry to bring some freight wagons from the Up Hayes farm?' I said that I would. We went northwest past Watt's mill, then along the Kansas line, then northeast into Missouri. If I ever hauled an awkward load, it was two Santa Fe wagons tied to a common two-horse wagon. Perry Rippetoe was an experienced freighter, and I followed him.

"We brought one load, and dinner not being ready, we ate a few late peaches, and started back after another. We had passed Mr. Poteet's house, on the State line, and half the length of his big corn field on the east, the open prairie of Kansas being on the west. Mr. Rippetoe, looking ahead, said, 'Look yonder.' Looking, I saw a company of armed men horse-back, coming over the prairie ridge in front. 'Yes, that is those Jayhawkers or Federals—see the flag.' Mr. Rippetoe said, 'What had we best do—hide in the corn, or take a mule each and run?' 'Neither,' said I; 'if we hide in the corn they will find us, there are so many of them, just see them still coming over the ridge, and if we run, there are plenty fast horses among them, and they will catch us on any of these mules; and besides, if we attempt to run or hide, they will kill us sure, for they will think we have done something wrong. My word for it, we had better drive right ahead, put on the best face we can, meet them, and risk our chances.' He said, 'If you think best, we will do it.' All this time we had been moving onward. The advance came up; we turned to the west, intending to give them the full benefit of the road, as there was plenty of room. 'Halt!' 'Halt!' We obeyed. 'Get down off that mule, and have you any arms?' Having our coats off, they did not search us. In the meantime, the Stars and Stripes went streaming past, with the bright colors glittering in the sunbeams. Glorious, indeed, was the old flag, in the hands of true men, but on that occasion it was calculated to inspire in our heart anything but respect. While we were thus held captive at the road side, a few words were exchanged by those who held us captive and the soldiers, as they rode by, such as 'I will attend to that business,' and another 'I will see you again about something else,' which showed that they were intimately acquainted with each other; and now they turn their attention to us. 'Where are you going, and where are you from?' 'We live back here a few miles, and are going after some Santa Fe wagons for Mr. Chiles. The freighting company has dissolved, and Mr. Chiles is having his part of the wagons brought home.' 'Get on your mules and drive up,' was the positive command, and we readily but not cheerfully obeyed. 'What is your politics?' comes the horrid question, and I heard Mr. Rippetoe reply that he was a Union man, and always had been. 'Why are you not in the army, fighting for your country?' was the next question, in an angry mood. My turn came next: 'What is your politics?' 'I am a

Southern man; I was born and raised in the South.' We were now traveling rapidly west, guarded closely by four men, who made it their business by turns to question us. Here comes a rather low, compact built man, with his rifle in a direct line of my body. He has his broad-brimmed hat set a little to one side. He seems to be proud of his situation—really, he has a mean look. He don't have very much to say, and I am glad of it. A small man now rides up, with his revolver in his hand, and sword at his side. He asks, 'Do you know any Sesesh?' I replied, 'Yes, sir.' 'Where do they live?' 'They have gone south, to the Southern army.' Now he gives place to a tall man, with a heavy double-barreled shot-gun, who is my especial escort for a while. I had rather he would turn his gun in any other direction.

I—"Where are you taking us?"

Tall Man—"Into Kansas City."

I—"We are going in the wrong direction for Kansas City."

Tall Man—"We will turn and go into the city. If we went down the line we might run into a company of Sesesh." "Why are you not in the army fighting for your country?" he asks in a pompous manner and continues, "the southern men are trying to destroy the Union." "I don't look at it in that way," was my reply.

Tall Man—"They have taken Fort Sumter, and are now in rebellion against the Union."

I—"This is not altogether a one-sided business." "What do you mean, sir," said the tall man. "I mean that the southern men could not get their constitutional rights in the Union;" when their negroes were stolen they could not get them back."

Tall Man—"Who stole their negroes?"

I—"Why, a great many men from the north have made it their business for years to persuade and steal the negroes which belong to the southern men under the constitution, and you know it as well as I do."

Tall Man—"Why didn't they get them back by law, the northern man helped to enact the fugitive slave law."

I—"They did try but could not have the law enforced."

Tall Man—"I don't believe that the war is about the negroes. The southern men have violated the constitution and want to break up the Union."

I—"The northern men have violated the constitution too. Old John Brown took Harper's Ferry and fought the soldiers and now they have violated the constitution from the president down."

Tall Man—angrily—"When did President Lincoln violate the constitution?"

I—"Why was it necessary for congress to pass bills legalizing the acts of the president if he had not violated the constitution? He did violate it."

Tall Man—"How did you get this information?"

I—"It was published in the papers."

Tall Man—"There are a great many things in the papers that are not true. I don't believe it."

I—"I admit that many things are published in the papers that are not true, but I believe this and the war is carried on contrary to the constitution to-day. Here we are taken up on the public highway and marched as prisoners, although we did no wrong."

Tall Man—"This rebellion must be put down." As the subject was an unpleasant one I tried to talk about something else. The small man with sword and revolver who was the leader is again at my side and we are now going south-west. I said, "Captain, where are you taking us." He replied, "to Mound City, sir." Now I had heard that Mound City was the headquarters of the jayhawkers. If he had said that he was going to deliver us into the hands of

the whole United States Army and Navy combined, it would have been good news compared with going to Mound City, for I verily believed that if they took us into Mound City we would never get out alive. So I said, "Captain, it is getting late and we have had no dinner, don't you intend to give us supper?" I was not hungry, but did not wish to let him know that there was any dread in my mind.

Captain—"I don't know, it is war times now, and you will have to do as I do; sometimes I eat once a day and sometimes oftener, just as I can get it."

I—"I am in the habit of eating three times a day and would like to have supper if you can get it, if you don't I will do the best I can without it." I kept on secretly praying, yes, praying; I could raise my heart to God in prayer for the Lord is nigh to all that call upon Him in truth, and he could hear me now, although I was very closely guarded. I thought of many instances where God had delivered his people in Bible times and of many cases recorded in history. I was trying to plan our escape, I felt as if I could act my part in a desperate manner if the Lord should give me the opportunity, provided it did not endanger the life of my friend Mr. Rippetoe, could I get hold of the revolver, rifle or double-barreled shot-gun, and a few seconds time to use it. You may well think that these were very wicked thoughts for a Christian to harbor, but remember that I am but human; and if the Lord had not been watching over me I might have been turned into a desperado. They did not give us the least opportunity to escape. About dark they stopped at a house and the Captain gave us each a piece of pie. Here one man, whom I have not described, took leave to go to Olathe. We then turned due south, I was quite willing to let my mules slack their speed, but when I was commanded "to hurry up" those mules, I knew I had to do it. The moon arose about dark and shone brightly. I still talked to my escort as calmly as if nothing unusual was happening, and on we went until about one or two o'clock in the night. We had just crossed Coffee Creek in the Black Bob district of Kansas, when we were stopped in the midst of an old Indian camping ground, with brush around the edges. The moon was shining in splendor. As the night air was cool I slid down from the saddle and our guard stood consulting near Mr. Rippetoe, for they seemed to guard him closely, and they may well have afforded to do it. At this time I was near my team looking down, kicking my feet in the dust and thinking so deeply that when the Captain said "step here," I paid no attention to it. Mr. Rippetoe then said "the Captain wants you to step here." Immediately remembering what the Captain had said, I hastened to obey.

Everything looked very suspicious, so I determined not to become excited, if I could help it. As I stepped forward, I said as calmly as I could: "Well, Captain, what is it now?" The Captain spoke slow, and as if excited: "You men have one of two things to do right here, and right now." I spoke again: "Well, Captain, what is that?"

Captain—"Take the oath and return to your homes, or die right here."

I—"That looks hard, but what is your oath?"

Captain—"That you will support the constitution of the United States, and not take up arms against the Government."

I—"Captain, I have no objection to taking part of that oath, I am willing to swear that I will not take up arms against the Government, as I told you before I do not want to fight, I could have been into it before now if I had chosen to do so, but to swear to support the constitution, I can't do that, I think you should let me off without taking that part of the oath."

Captain—"It is against my oath to do so. Will you, take the oath?"

I—"I will not!"

Captain—"Then, you shall suffer for it."

I—"The Lord is my helper, I will not fear what man shall do unto me."

The Captain now turned to Mr. Rippetoe, inquired if he would take the oath, and hastily swore him, and turned toward me, at the same time raising his revolver, which I plainly heard click. Click went the rifle in the hands of the man with his hat set on the side of his head, at the same time click, click, went the double barreled shot-gun, as the tall man raised it to his face. Already my heart seemed feeling for the messenger of death. I could feel my body bracing itself to receive the shock. My last earthly hope was gone and I had but one request to make. I said: "Captain, give me a few minutes for prayer, please." Without waiting for an answer I knelt down, Mr. Rippetoe sank down, covering his face with both hands as he groaned out: "Oh, Lordy!" All this had taken place in very quick time, yet I could watch as well as pray; there stood the three ready to send me to eternity, the Captain with his revolver presented, the man with his hat set on the left side of his head taking deliberate aim along his rifle, seemed very anxious to show his skill, and the tall man with his big double-barreled shot-gun has squared himself, and I think his aim is true. In a few broken sentences I acknowledged my dependence upon the great God that had made and taken care of me, confessed my sins and short-comings, prayed the Lord to forgive all my sins, and be with me. Committed myself into his hand, offered up a short petition for those who were near and dear to me, and then said in my prayer: "Lord, have mercy on our Nation and country; may this war and bloodshed be stopped; and may the time soon come when war shall be no more; but all shall know Thee, from the least to the greatest; and these men, remember them, in thy great mercy; may they see the wickedness of their ways, and turn, before they go down to eternal ruin; Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Here, I thought I had finished my course, but as they did not fire, I continued praying in a few broken sentences, when the man with the rifle, said: "Captain, stop this foolishness." The tall man then spoke: "Captain, I think you should let this man go, he don't believe there is any Union." The Captain said: "I don't like to kill him." My friend who had by this time uncovered his face, spoke a few words in my favor. The Captain then stepped to where I was, still on my knees, he put out his hand, I arose and took his hand, and he spoke in a mild tone, as follows: "Do you, sir, pretend to say that you are a better man than Washington, and the men who made the constitution and gave their lives for it, and all the great and good men of our day who swear to support it, and are ready to die for it?" I said: "No, I don't say any such thing, Washington and the men who made the constitution have done a great and good work, and all I have to say about the great and good men of our time who are swearing to support the constitution is this, they think different from what I do, or they would act different from what they do."

Captain—"What do you think about the negroes?"

I—"I think that they are just in the place God intended them to be."

Captain—"Well, I don't."

I—"Well, I do."

Captain—"Well, I guess that I will have to let you off; will you take that part of the oath?"

I—"I have no objections to swear that I will not take up arms against the United States."

Captain—"In case a company of southern soldiers were to come along, would you swear to support the Confederate States?"

I—"I could not do it if I had taken this oath."

Captain—"Then hold up your hand and be sworn; *do you solemnly swear that you will not take up arms against this Government?*"

I—"Yes, I swear to that."

Mr. Rippetoe was soon at my side and the Captain said, "now you can return to the place from whence you came."

I said, "Captain, let me drive Mr. Well's team back with me."

Captain—"Can't; I dread it."

I—"Well, the two old lame mules in front; they will do you no good in the service; let us each have one to ride home."

Captain—"It is against my oath to do any such thing."

I—"Well, Captain, there is that saddle; I borrowed it from old Rube, a real good old negro; you won't take that."

Captain—"You couldn't take it to him if you had it."

I—"I would just hide it here in the brush and tell old Rube, and he would come and get it—he knows all this country."

Captain—"Do you ever go to Kansas City?"

I—"I have been there often."

Captain—"I can't spare it now; the next time you go to Kansas City you come to Camp Union, on the hill, and I will either leave the saddle there or pay for it; you can come and get it for him."

I—"All right, good bye;" and we shook hands with the Captain and started. We had not gone twenty yards when the Captain called to us to come back; we looked at each other, looked toward the brush, but was not long in turning back; the Captain had a little blank book in his hand and said that he had forgotten to take down our names; we gave our full names. He again told us that we could go, and we could hardly keep from running we felt so light and free. We crossed the branch and took the road for home. We had not gone far when Mr. Rippetoe squatted down and crept into the tall grass and wild sun-flowers; I followed as quickly as I could. With our heads close to the ground, we could hear a tramping sound, but it did not sound like horsemen. I whispered, "Perry, what did you see?" "I don't know," was his reply. I finally ventured to part the grass and peep out. I saw that it was a herd of cattle going toward the creek. I said, "Perry, it is nothing but cattle going for water." He said, "I can stand it if you can." We went ahead then on quick time until within about four miles of New Santa Fe, when a thunder storm came up; we took refuge in a little vacant house near the roadside. As the rain came rattling down and the thunder jarred the windows, I lay down among the pea vines on the floor and was soon asleep. My friend, Mr. Rippetoe, was more cautious; he had been west among the wild Indians and knew how to keep a sharp lookout. The shower soon passed over, my friend called to me; remembering where I was, I sprang to my feet. We arrived at New Santa Fe at daybreak. Seeing a light burning, we knocked at the door of Mr. A. R. White. Mrs. White came to the door; she was excited and talked very fast. She said, "the Federals have been here and taken Mr. John Davis' goods; we have been up all night; the men are all hid; the soldiers have been all over the neighborhood; we heard guns firing all around and no telling who is killed; but they are all gone now, won't you come in?" We said "no, thank you; they have had us and we must go home." I soon saw my friend Rippetoe buckle on his heavy revolver.

As he started south, he said: "they have forced that oath upon me, and I don't feel bound by it. They will never get me again alive."

After the war was over I saw a stranger turn into the yard; he looked as if he was tired; he came toward the house I recognized him as my old friend, Perry Rippetoe. As I took his hand I noticed that his revolver was gone, and he had on a palmetto hat that had been made and presented to him by the ladies in the extreme south. He said, "I heard that you were living here, and determined to stop and see you before going home." Since that time we both have been permitted to live peaceable and quiet lives at home.

CHAPTER XXII.

BROOKING TOWNSHIP.

The Youngest Township in Jackson County—The Order of Court, Organizing the Township, bears Date March 13, 1872—The Order Itself—First Constable—A Word from Rev. J. J. Robinson—Interesting Reminiscences—A Letter in the Spring of 1876—West Fork Baptist Church—A Farmers' Meeting.

Brooking township is the youngest child in Jackson county's family of townships, it was organized by order of the county court March 13, 1872. The following is the order:

The Court orders that a new Municipal township be formed out of Washington and Blue townships described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Round Grove Creek, and thence up said creek to where it crosses half section line, running east and west through the center of Sec. 29, Tp. 49, R. 32; thence east with said line, to the range line between ranges 31 and 32, thence south to line of Prairie township; thence west to Little Blue Creek; thence up said creek to where the south line of Sec. 22, Tp. 48, R. 32 crosses the same; thence west with said line to the half-section line on south side Sec. 19 of said township; thence on the center of said section; thence west to Big Blue Creek; thence with said creek to place of beginning, and that said township be called Brooking township.

The Court appoints T. L. Cassell constable of Brooking township.

The following, bearing date of March 16, 1872, is from the pen of one of Jackson county's old and most respected citizens:

"Brooking township.—This is the name of a new township formed out of territory heretofore included in Blue and Washington townships. It is in the center of Jackson county, and embraces a large portion of Jackson county's finest lands. It is a good farming country, having good land, good water and good timber, three qualities not often found near each other.

"There are, perhaps, more good springs of water in this township than any of the same size in the State. Many of our farmers have not had to drive their stock off their farms to get water for them in the last twenty-five years.

"We have two post-offices—Raytown and Little Blue, and an industrious, civil community, erecting school-houses and churches to beautify and adorn the ennobling virtues of civilized society.

"We have given the name 'Brooking' to our township in respect to the memory of the late Hon. Alvin Brooking, who, in his long and faithful public life, was true not only to the finances but to every great interest of Jackson county. And, sir, may our new township prove worthy to perpetuate the name and memory of so true and good a man.

J. J. ROBINSON."

Brooking township is too young to have a very long historical sketch. The first church organization of any denomination took place on Round Grove in 1831, near or on the lands now owned by Capt. H. C. Brooking. It was a United Baptist church. Elders Moses Stayton and James Kinsley, preached to them. They partly built a log house, which was used for both church and school purposes. This church was dissolved in 1838 (or 9). The first death and burial was that of Samuel Kimsley. His grave was made July 7, 1832, near this house. James Kimsley, in 1831, built a horse-mill at Round Grove, near Rock Falls. It was washed away in 1833. Water six feet deep, fell from a "water spout,"

and came in a flood against it. James Kimsley and another man were in the mill, but escaped unhurt.

After this Wm. Cox built another horse-mill about one mile south of this, on the place which has the honor to be the oldest settlement in the township. Johnson Kimsley states that his father Samuel Kimsley settled the Cox farm in 1831, and that the first settlement east of Heart Grove was made by Wm. Pierson in 1835. Tp. 48, R. 32, was then known as "the condemned townships." Long after this it was surveyed and brought into market. George W. Rhoades, who as surveyor platted the town of Independence, lived here. For many years he was a prominent citizen of the county, and also County Surveyor—they never had a better surveyor.

About the year 1840, a Mr. Slusher built a water-mill on Little Blue. It was not a success. Then Reuben Harris built another horse-mill. It was a great convenience; but otherwise of little profit.

George W. Howel also built a horse-mill. It was about one mile west of the Kimsley mill. It was also of greater convenience to the people, than profit to the owner.

For many years education and schools did not receive that attention which their importance demands. The age in which we *now* live, tells to each reflecting mind, these are *a part of the body politic*. But pioneer life had its charms, in roving among the wilds of nature. Education and schools did not occupy enough of their thoughts. It required an *effort* to build the first school house. This rude structure was about three hundred yards south of the present residence of Mr. T. W. Green. The people then called it "Science Hill." But one and another taught several good "subscription schools" there—averaging from fifty to sixty scholars. Now, within four miles of the spot where stood "Science Hill school house," are eight or nine well organized school districts—each having a good school house; and furnished with the latest and best patented seats, etc. Few if any of them have less than seven or eight months' school in each year. Self interest, if nothing else, will compel them in the near future to build a high school at Raytown, and perhaps also at other places. When this shall be accomplished Brooking township will be one of the most inviting localities for a country residence to be found any where in the great State of Missouri.

Brooking township has two villages—Raytown and Little Blue. Raytown occupies a central location in what is called the "Blue Prairie"—being on the ridge between Big and Little Blue, eight miles from Independence and ten from Kansas City. It has a Masonic hall, one meeting house, one store and saddler's shop, one blacksmith shop and a doctor's office, also a post-office and school house. Little Blue is on the Mo. P. R. R.; has one store, a school house; is a "station;" has a telegraph office, and several other houses.

Brooking township has ever been the home of good, skillful physicians. Dr. Samuel Hobbs, deceased, was one of the most successful practitioners the county ever had. Dr. R. Hewitt, was also a good physician, and resided for many years in Raytown. Dr. M. T. Smith now has an extensive practice, and is a skillful physician.

Brooking township has, perhaps, more good, "never-failing" springs than can be found any where else in the same extent of territory.

Raytown is the center of many roads. A good road runs by the house of every family in the school district. And a good ridge road could be located from Raytown to Kansas City.

WEST FORK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following church history was furnished by Rev. J. J. Robinson: West Fork Church, situated one mile east of Raytown, was organized in December, 1842, by Elders Moses Stayton and Henry Farmer, at the house of John Davis.

The following were the constituent names: John Davis, Sarah Davis, Alvin Brooking, Fannie Brooking, Lewis Jones, Sarah Jones, C. S. Stribling, Elisabeth Stribling, Joseph Davis, Annie Davis, James Beckham, Eliza Beckham, James Allen, Edwin Allen, Mahala Slusher and Ellen Mobly.

This was the first permanent church organization of any denomination in the central southwestern portion of Jackson county. It has ever held a prominent position among our churches. Elder J. Farmer, of Cass county, was the first pastor. He is a man of good mind and of pleasant address, and by his prudence did much to harmonize the Baptists and allay prejudice against "Missionary Societies." During his ministry the church increased in numbers almost continually.

The church, when organized, had no meeting house, but met in private dwellings, or in some grove. At this time Brother A. Brooking became so fully impressed with the idea the Lord's "set time to favor his Zion" here had come, that he not only built a "stand," but also prepared a place before the meeting began to baptize. Twenty-two were received at that meeting—the greater part by experience and baptism.

In 1845 Mr. A. S. Tackard, now of Independence, gave the church two acres of land on which to build a meeting house. A stone house was built. The expense of building this house was borne mainly by Alvin Brooking, J. Mickleborough and Archy Rice. In 1859 a good brick house was erected, costing about \$2,300.

In 1847 J. J. Robinson began to preach. He has preached to the church once a month (either as pastor or otherwise), most of the time since.

In 1852 J. Bowers was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. He was a man of good ability, and had a very strong voice. He lived only a few years, dying of pneumonia soon after the close of a successful meeting, at Pleasant Valley church.

Howard Chism was also a minister of this church. He was a man of good practical sense, and also a good preacher, strongly devoted to the doctrines of the Baptist.

The names of the other ministers who have preached to this church statedly, either as pastor or otherwise, are: H. Farmer, L. Franklin, J. B. Bowers, H. Chism, W. A. Durfey, J. W. Swift, J. Lee, R. Thomas, E. Wood, A. W. Chambliss, D.D., and J. O. Anderson, the present pastor. J. J. Robinson continues to preach on the fourth Sabbath in each month.

This church has been blessed with many precious revivals. In 1880 forty-six were added to the church; forty-four were baptized in one day. West Fork Church has dismissed many valuable members to aid in the organization of the First Baptist church in Independence, Blue Ridge, Lee's Summit, Besonia, etc. At present the church has 170 members.

Their deacons have been Alvin Brooking, Peter Courtney, J. J. Robinson, W. C. DeBord, Jesse Davis, J. Cummins, S. R. West, L. M. Dehoney, H. C. Brooking, B. Brown, B. Rice and T. W. Green.

It was at this church that the first country Sunday-school was organized in Jackson county. Alvin Brooking, ever ready and willing to lead in every "good work," was the first superintendent. Then J. J. Robinson, J. B. Bowers, T. W. Green and J. B. McKeever.

In the list of members of West Fork Church we find the names of three of Jackson county's court judges, viz: Alvin Brooking, Richard Fristoe and John Davis. Of these Judge Brooking represented Jackson county four years in the State Senate, and Richard Fristoe represented the county two years in the House of Representatives. We also find the name of F. H. Lane, who for many years was the honored President of the Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

It will soon be forty years since the organization of West Fork Church. Of the original members only one yet remains on the church book—Fannie Brooking, the honored relict of Judge Brooking. Few churches have a more inviting and useful field to occupy; and its members feel as if its usefulness was only begun. Long may West Fork continue to be one of the “land marks” of Jackson.

CHAPTER XXIII.

KAW TOWNSHIP.

When established and its original extent—The establishment of Washington and Westport townships—The first settlers and first officers—The first and second elections, etc.

Kaw township was established by order of the County Court, dated May 22d, 1827. This was at the second day's session of the first County Court of Jackson county; the judges—Abraham McClelland, Richard Fristoe, and Henry Burris—holding their office by appointment from the Governor, and having been sworn into office the day previous. This order established Kaw, Blue and Fort Osage townships. Kaw township, as established by this order, embraced all that part of Jackson county lying west of the Big Blue. On the 9th of February, 1836, the County Court, by order, established Washington township and included in it that part of Kaw township now embraced in Washington west of the Big Blue. On the 17th of May 1869, Westport township was cut off of the south end of Kaw, reducing it to its present dimensions, which include but about twenty full sections of land.

On the day that the County Court established the first three townships, it recommended to the Governor for appointment as Justices of the Peace certain gentlemen in each township, those for Kaw being Samuel Johnson and Andrew P. Patterson, who were appointed and were the first Justices of the Peace in Kaw township.

The first white man, probably, who ever entered the territory of Kaw township was Col. Daniel Morgan Boone, a son of the celebrated Daniel Boone, who is said, in a memoir of him written some years ago by Dr. Johnson Lykins, to have trapped beavers twelve winters on the Blues prior to 1800, at which time he was married at St. Louis and ceased trapping in that way. The first settlement in Kaw township was that made by the French fur traders, opposite Randolph bluffs, in 1821. Francois Chouteau was the head of this party, of which a more extended history will be given in the history of Kansas City.

The territory embraced in the township not having been relieved from Indian possession until 1826, there was no real settlement in it until 1826 and 1827. Among the early settlers were William Lewis, John Bostic, Abraham Linville, Perman Henderson, Dyer Cash, Benjamin Hancock, Major Hancock, Lewis Haneau, Paul Lacoot, Francis Tromley, William Johnson, Thomas Linville, Pierre Revellett, Taplaw Bingham, Andrew Patterson, John Savage, Andrew Gaudy, Isaac Ray, Joseph Boggs, Robert Y. Foulter, Silas Hitchcock, Samuel Son, Michael Farrer, Lewis Levantieur, Sampson Hitchcock, John Young, Andrew Patterson, William Master, James Jennings, Richard Hancock, James Johnson. These parties were all residents and voters in 1828, by which time there were probably, a number of others in the township. It was about this time that James H. McGee came into the township, and at that time Francois Chouteau and a num-

ber of other Frenchmen were residing in the French settlement near the mouth of the Kaw.

The first election in Kaw township, was held at the house of William Johnson on the first Monday in August 1828, with Andrew Patterson, John Young and William Master, as judges, and James Jennings and Richard Hancock as clerks. The second was held on the first Monday in August, 1830, at the house of Michael Farnes, with Andrew P. Patterson, James Welch and William Lewis as judges.

Kansas City is in Kaw township, and now embraces about half of it within its corporate limits, the history of which embraces substantially the history of the township. This history will be found elsewhere in this volume. Westport was embraced in Kaw township until the establishment of Westport township in 1869, and its history might be said to belong to that of Kaw township. This history is also mainly embraced in that of Kansas City, above referred to, the two places having been always so nearly identical that the history of one must embrace the leading features of the other.





THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

HISTORY OF KANSAS CITY.

BY W. H. MILLER, SECRETARY BOARD OF TRADE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

How Ancient Cities were Founded and Built—The Considerations Determining their Location—How Modern Cities are Built, and the Considerations Determining their Location—American Cities, how Located and how Built—Western Cities—The Importance of Transportation Facilities—The People who Determined their Location, and why—"Motion Follows the Line of Least Resistance."

The first efforts of mankind to build cities antedates history, hence nothing very definite concerning the circumstances and methods is or can be known ; but in the earlier ages of the historic era, when the race was divided into comparatively small and warring factions, and afterward, when these factions grew to be powerful but not less warlike nations, cities were located by kings and conquerors and built by the people under their immediate supervision and direction. In those warlike ages a site of a city was determined mainly by the advantages of defense of the spot of ground selected, though the contiguity of fertile and pastoral country seems not to have been entirely ignored ; hence cities built in those ages were at once the capital and fortress of the king, while immediately surrounding it was a country susceptible of supporting his subjects. No regard seems to have been had, however, to facilities for transportation, not even so much as would facilitate military operations, while trade, which consisted chiefly of exchange between the people of the town and the adjacent domain, was entirely ignored. Exchanges between people of different dominions existed only as pillage.

In earlier periods, however, the conquering of one people by another, the combination of different cities under the same dominion and the necessities of military operations, seem to have caused more attention to be given to transportation facilities in the location of cities. This was after the adoption of methods for utilizing the larger streams and the inland seas, and the erection of cities after that time seems to have been determined by the three principles of defensibility, contiguity of productive country, and facilities for water transportation, and hence were usually located on large rivers or arms of the sea. At least it was cities so located that in this period were most prosperous and became most famous.

These features continued to be the ruling factors in determining the location

of cities until after the American Revolution. The cities of the United States built before that time were founded, not directly by royal hands, but by those holding royal patents for that purpose, and the same features seem to have been observed by them, as were regarded by kings and conquerors for many previous ages in the Old World.

BUILDING CITIES IN AMERICA.

Since the Revolution, however, cities have ceased to be founded in the United States by authority; the people have done it themselves, without supervision or interference from government. The sites have been selected by individuals or companies; the grounds staked off, and the lots offered for sale. This done, the balance rested with the people, and though the number of cities founded in this country west of the Alleghany Mountains is almost infinite, each of which was expected by its founders rapidly to become a great emporium, the people have built but few. The popular choice among the many rivals that have presented themselves in every section has been determined by principles as well as ascertained as those of old, and as easy of definition.

CONSIDERATION OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Defensibility has ceased to be a consideration, for in the interior of the United States we have had no foe that made it necessary. Contiguity to fertile country can scarcely be said to have exerted an influence, for this country is all fertile. Facilities for transportation, however, have exerted a very great and controlling influence. Having never been a warlike people, and having a country of wonderful and varied productiveness, the Americans are, of necessity, a producing and trading people. The chief consideration to such a people is transportation, and the city or the proposed city, possessing this feature in the highest degree, be it wagon roads, watercourses with keel or steamboats, or railroads, will be most prosperous; and the one that by such means, each in its age, has accommodated the country farthest into the interior has commanded the widest extent of trade. The history of interior cities is but a history of the development of transportation in its different forms. Where we find that a place now almost obsolete was once more promising than its rivals, we will likely find that it had the best transportation of the kind then employed, but that in some subsequent phase some rival took the advantage and the lead. Indeed there are but few, besides our own city, that from the first have held the advantage over all rivals in all phases of transportational development, or that stand to-day more pre-eminent in this regard.

BY WHOM WESTERN CITIES WERE LOCATED.

The importance of facilities for transportation in determining the location and prosperity of cities cannot be better indicated than by a brief reference to the character, vocation and habits of the class of men who determined the locations of all our important western cities, though they did not actually build any of them. We refer to the pioneer traders, trappers and hunters who preceded the march of civilization from the Atlantic coast—a class now rapidly disappearing into tradition and history, because the wilderness, and the wild animals they loved to chase are gone, and the red men, their companions, associates and foes are rapidly going. Daniel Boone was the type of the American element in this class, and also of the hunters who constituted a part of it; but the most of them appear to have been of French origin or descent. They were divided into three distinct classes—hunters and trappers, traders and *voyageurs*. This latter class were always in the employ of the traders, and it was their business to propel the water craft which the traders employed in transportation. The hunters and trappers were sometimes independent and sometimes in the employ of the traders. They penetrated far into the wilds and explored the unknown regions. They were the

true pioneers. The furs and skins procured by them were sold to the traders, or procured for them. The traders, originally independent but subsequently under the direction of the great fur companies, established posts far into the interior of the wilderness, to which they transported articles suitable for traffic with the Indians, and such supplies as hunters and trappers wanted, and at which they purchased robes, skins and furs, which they transported back to the borders of civilization. Irving's "Astoria" and "Booneville" give an excellent history of this trade, which, about the beginning of the present century, was immense, and extended all over the uninhabited parts of North America. The men engaged in it were a brave, adventurous class, for whom the wilderness and association with wild animals and wild men possessed more charms than civilization. With a few articles of traffic, a gun and perhaps a few tools for constructing traps, they pushed their way hundreds and even thousands of miles into the untrodden wilderness, not knowing what moment they might fall in with some unknown ferocious animal, or some band of hostile savages. They put their canoes and rafts into streams and followed their course, not knowing to what falls or dangers they might lead. Their lives were a perpetual vigil, and they may be said to have lived with their finger on the trigger. In the beginning they confined their excursions to a limited territory where the valuable fur animals were to be found. Here they spent their winters in solitude, and in the spring went with the proceeds of their trapping to a trading post where they were disposed of and new supplies purchased, when they were off again into the solitude for another year. Subsequently they became the employees or agents of the fur companies, by whom expeditions of great magnitude and extended exploration were undertaken.

The traders were mostly French, and as they employed trappers as well as traded with them and the Indians, and as the fur animals were chiefly found along streams, their posts were usually located on them or near their confluence. The latter were deemed the most desirable locations, as they gave access to larger districts of country by keel boats and pirogues, and hence more easily commanded a larger trade. Their only means of transportation was packing on their own backs, or on the backs of horses, and light water craft which could be propelled in the rivers with pikes. The manifest great superiority of the latter method for conducting an extensive trade is sufficient explanation of their preference for the confluence of streams, as the latter gave them access to more than one valley and thus increased possibilities for trade. This explains, also, why the vicinity of Kansas City became so attractive to them when they came to know of it, as the sequel will show that it was; for, from here they had direct access to St. Louis, their headquarters at the time they came here, and had also good command of the upper Missouri, Kansas and Platte River valleys, while it was but a short distance across the prairie country to the valleys of the Osage, Neosho, and Arkansas.

The American and British Governments have always maintained military posts on the frontier, for the protection of advancing settlement, yet they have never led, but always followed these men; and military men in scientifically determining the strategic advantages of locations for posts have always found the judgment of these pioneers unerring as to the points that held best command of the adjacent country, and have located their posts in the vicinity of the traders and where substantially the same advantages were secured.

The principle underlying these facts—underlying the law of transportation itself—is the long since observed universal physical law that "motion follows the line of least resistance." The movements of communities, classes and individuals whether in commercial, industrial, military, or social efforts, no less than of physical bodies, obey this universal law. All effort employs the methods, and follows the lines that most facilitate the attainment of its object, which is but another form of expression of the law that "motion follows the line of least resistance."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPEDITIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

The Fur Companies—The First Settlement at Kansas City—How and Why it was Made—In the Wilderness—The Entry of the Land—The French Settlement, and Life Among the French Settlers—The Advantages of the Place Recognized by Others—An Anecdote of Washington Irving.

The French element of the class of pioneers above referred to, settled Canada and the northwestern part of the United States, as well as the country about the mouth of the Mississippi River. They came into the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys in 1764, under the lead of Pierre Laclède Liguist (always called Laclède), who held a charter from the French Government, giving him the exclusive right to trade with the Indians in all the country as far north as St. Peters River. Laclède brought part of his colony from France, and received large accessions to it in New Orleans, mainly of hunters and trappers, who had had experience with the Indians. In the year 1764, this colony established itself on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and founded the present city of St. Louis. From this point they immediately began their trading and trapping incursions into the then unbroken wilderness in their front. Their method of proceeding seems to have been to penetrate into the interior and establish small local posts for trading with the Indians, and from whence the trappers and hunters were outfitted and sent out into the adjacent woods. These local posts were many of them independent, but usually they were under the general management of parties in St. Louis. In this way, the country west and northwest of St. Louis was traversed and explored by these people at a very early day as far west as the Rocky Mountains, but of the extent of their operations little has been recorded; hence, little is known concerning the posts established by them. It is known, however, that such posts were established at a very early day, on the Chariton and Grand Rivers, in Missouri, and at *Cote Sans Dessein*, in Callaway county.

In the year 1799 a post was established in the Blacksnake Hills, near St. Joseph, and in 1800 one was established at Randolph Bluffs, opposite and three miles below Kansas City. The Indian and fur trade constituted the commerce of St. Louis for half a century, and when the Territory of Louisiana was ceded by France to the United States, in 1803, the population of St. Louis was all of this class of people, and the Indian and fur trade its principal interest.

Prominent among the men who were engaged in an extensive way in this trade, were Auguste and Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, who came from France with Laclède. Auguste had charge of the workmen who began the clearing of the forest for the city of St. Louis in 1764. Both at once engaged in the fur and Indian trade. Pierre was interested in the posts on Grand and Chariton Rivers, and it is supposed was the proprietor of the post at Randolph Bluffs, which appears to have been under the immediate charge of Louis Bartholet, afterward known in the settlement at the mouth of the Kaw as "Grand Louis," in counter-distinction to his son, who was known as "Petite Louis." Both these Chouteaus were afterward connected with the Missouri Fur Company, and the sons of Pierre, and Francois, with the American Company.

Probably the first white man who came into the territory of Jackson county was Col. Daniel Morgan Boone, a son of old Daniel Boone. He came to St. Louis in 1787, where he was warmly received by the trappers and traders. In a memoir of him written by the late Dr. Johnson Lykins, of this city, it is stated

that he spent twelve winters trapping beavers on the Blue, spending his summers in St. Louis. He was married in the year 1800, when he abandoned trapping. After the settlement of the county he returned and located on a farm near Westport, where he remained until his death from Asiatic cholera in 1832.

THE FUR COMPANIES.

The increase of the volume of any business and of the amount of capital employed in it, naturally leads to more extended operations and more systematic methods. It gives rise also to a tendency to concentrate into fewer hands. This was true of the fur and Indian trade as well as of all others. In 1787 this universal tendency of business to concentrate led to an abandonment, to a large extent, in Canada, of the simple individual methods above described, and the organization of the Northwest Fur Company at Montreal. John Jacob Astor, of New York, having been for some time interested in the fur trade with others began business for himself in 1807, and in 1809 organized the American Fur Company. The year before this event, that is 1808, twelve persons, among whom were Pierre and Auguste Chouteau, residing at St. Louis, gave systematic shape to the trade of the Missouri valley by the organization of the Missouri Fur Company, of which, Manuel Lisa, a Spaniard, was the leader. Sometime previous to this the Mackinaw Company was organized in the northwest in the region of the lakes. About 1809 or 1810 the Missouri, American and Northwestern companies began to push their expeditions across the Rocky Mountains about the head-waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, with a view of establishing a chain of posts across the continent, and they thus became strong rivals. They made one expedition each and effected the desired lodgment, but, owing to the unfortunate killing of a Blackfoot chief, there arose a hostility on the part of those Indians which drove out the American and Missouri companies.

At this time there was another more northern company operating in the nothwest, known as the Hudson Bay Company. In 1810 Mr. Astor organized the Pacific Fur Company and undertook the Astoria enterprise, of which Washington Irving has written such an excellent history. In 1811 the Mackinaw company was bought out by the American and Northwestern companies, jointly, and its territory and effects divided between them. This year the American company sent a second expedition up the Missouri River under charge of Wilson P. Hunt, who was closely followed and strongly opposed by a second expedition of the Missouri company, under Manuel Lisa.

During the war of 1812, the Astoria enterprise failed, and it was some years before the American company again attempted extended operations in the far northwest. In 1813 the Missouri Fur Company was merged into the American, and in 1819 a branch house of the latter was established at St. Louis, under the general direction of Samuel Abbott. The Chouteaus and others who had been connected with the old Missouri company then became connected with it. Pierre Chouteau, eldest son of Pierre Chouteau, who came from France, was quite prominent in its operations, and his brother, Francois Chouteau, was also connected with it. This company having inherited the posts and trade of the Missouri company, occupied the territory included in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and extended also into Arkansas and the Indian Territory, although there were still a number of independent traders in this territory. After the absorption of the Missouri company, the American company began to make great efforts to monopolize the trade of the southwest by rooting out the independent traders. In pursuance of this, Francois Chouteau was sent into the country to establish posts and to bring the local traders into subordination to the company. At what time he first entered upon this work is unknown, but he was thus engaged for several years. Among the posts thus established by him, was one on the Kaw River about twenty miles from its mouth, known as the "Four Houses," from the fact

that it consisted of four log houses so arranged as to inclose a square court equal in size to the width of one of the houses. In other words a square was marked off and the houses built so that one end of each should be on one line of the square, the corners touching. This form of construction presented in each direction a detensible front equal to the length of two houses and the width of another.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AT KANSAS CITY.

In the spring of 1821 M. Chouteau was sent back to this country to establish a general agency for the posts he had established or connected with the company, from which supplies could be sent to the posts, and at which the proceeds of the trade could be collected. The extent of this trade was such as to demand an establishment of this kind nearer than St. Louis. The knowledge of the country he had already acquired enabled him to judge of the merits of different points for such agency, having in view always the advantage offered by each for extended operations by the methods of transportation then employed. At the Kawsmouth he had access by water to the entire valleys of the Kaw, Missouri, Platte and smaller tributaries, while it afforded the shortest land transit to the Indians of the plains and to the valleys of the Osage, Neosho and Arkansas. Hence, with that unerring judgment for which his class was peculiar, he selected this point and established himself in the bottom opposite Randolph Bluffs, about three miles below what is now Kansas City. This was the first recognition of the natural advantages of this angle of the river for a large distributive trade, and the actual founding of the interest which has since expanded into the varied and wide extended activities of this city. He brought with him at this time about thirty men, all of whom were employed in the service of the company as *courriers des bois* or *voyageurs*, and through them he concentrated at his general agency here the trade of the trans-Missouri country. His post at this point was in a sense a trading post for the Indians near by, but its distinctive feature was as a depot of supply and as a point of concentration for traders, trappers, hunters, and the interior posts. In the fall of the same year he brought his family to this post in a keel boat, which was towed all the way from St. Louis. The men who came with M. Chouteau, in 1821, were, with few exceptions, dispatched into the interior, where they established trading posts or traveled and traded among the Indians.

At a later date, 1825, M. Chouteau's younger brother, Cyprian, joined him here and soon afterward built a trading house on the south side of the Kaw River about opposite the present site of Muncie. A few years later he was joined here by another brother, Frederick, now living at Westport, in this county, and afterward they removed their post about eighty miles up the Kaw River.

In 1826 there was a flood in the rivers which washed away M. Chouteau's houses opposite Randolph Bluffs and caused great loss. A part of the stock was taken to Randolph Bluffs; he sent his family to the Four Houses, and soon afterward rebuilt his house, but this time higher up and on higher ground, which is now embraced in what is known as Guinott's Addition to Kansas City. This place became well known as "Chouteau's Warehouse," and was the landing place for large amounts of freight for Indian trade, and for the trade with northern Mexico, which subsequently sprung up here.

M. Chouteau subsequently entered the land on which his house stood, thus becoming a permanent resident. He continued here until he died in 1840, and his aged wife and his son, Pierre M. Chouteau, still reside in this city.

Soon after the flood above referred to, the men who came with Mr. Chouteau in 1821, and others of the same class, who had been living among the Indians and in the mountains, began to gather here with their families, to settle, and thus established that wonderful French settlement, which, for a quarter of a century, existed here. This settlement was never very large, probably never exceeded a

few dozen families, but it was always important as the headquarters of a very extensive trade.

Of the location made by the people little is known, but Louis Bartholet (Grand Louis) settled on the bottom north of the junction of Fifth and Bluff streets and at a point now near the middle of the Missouri River. Calise Montardeau settled at the foot of Delaware street, and opened a farm of a few acres on the hill, the center of which was about the present crossing of Fourth and Delaware streets. Louis Uneau settled at about the foot of Main street, and Louis Roy, whose son afterward established the first ferry across the river at this point, settled on the low lands a little below the foot of Grand avenue. Besides these there were a number of others who were known in the Kawsmouth settlement after Americans began to come into the adjacent country, but whether they came with M. Chouteau, or afterward, is not known. Among these were Gabriel Prudhomme, Gabriel and Louis Phillibert, Clement Lessert, Benedict Raux, Pierre La Siberte, Louis Tromley, Benj. Lagotrie, John Gray, Maj. Dripps, Louis Tourjon, Louis Ferrier, M. Vertefeuylle, M. Cabori and John Le Sarge.

IN THE WILDERNESS.

At the time this general agency was established it was practically in the heart of the western wilderness. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois were but sparsely settled, and still contained all the indigenous Indian tribes. The admission of Missouri into the Union was pending, and was not consummated until afterward. At the time of its admission the State had a population of but 66,586, mostly along the Mississippi. The population of St. Louis was but 5,500. The Indian title to the country south of the Missouri River had been extinguished soon after the establishment of Fort Osage in 1808, except twenty-four miles along the western border. The Indian title to the country north of the river and west of a line running due north from the mouth of the Osage River, had been extinguished in 1815, and settlements had been made in Saline county in 1810, in Cooper in 1812, in Lafayette in 1815, in Carroll and Ray in 1816, and in Jackson, east of Fort Osage, in 1819. But these were the merest outposts—the country was substantially in the hands of the Indians, except a small part along the eastern border. All the country north of the Missouri, including part of Iowa, was still the hunting grounds of the Sac, Fox and Iowa Indians, and was occasionally traversed by Kickapoos. The first three of these tribes occasionally crossed south of the river, and at this time had a village south of Fort Osage. The country on the south side was still subject to the incursions of the Osages and Kaws, who occupied the twenty-four mile strip in Missouri above referred to, and all the country south and west from the Platte River on the west to the Arkansas River in the south. Through this country, south and west, the posts had been established, which the general agency here was to supply.

The Fort Osage above referred to was established in 1808 by Captain Clemson, under the name of Fort Clark, which name was afterward changed to Fort Osage. It was before the Indian title to southern Missouri was extinguished, on a tract six miles square ceded by the Indians for that purpose. Soon after its establishment the treaty by which the Indian title to southern Missouri was extinguished, was negotiated there by Pierre Chouteau, the elder, of St. Louis. In 1810 a man named Audrain had settled about a mile and a half below the Fort, but he was probably connected in some way with the Fort, as there was no other settlements in Jackson county until 1819, when there were some settlements made east of the Indian line. There was no settlement of any consequence in the county until after the extinguishment of the Indian title to the twenty-five mile strip in 1825, and Jackson county was not organized until 1827, and the early settlers had to go to Cyprian Chouteau's trading house, on the Kaw River, as the nearest place to trade. The first white man, other than the French traders who

became connected with the Kawsmouth settlement, were the *attaches* of the Kaw Indian agency, established here in 1825, but these, too, were, with one exception, Frenchmen. They consisted of Baronette Vasques, sub-agent, Daniel Morgan Boone, a son of the celebrated Daniel Boone, farmer, Clement Lessert, interpreter, and Gabriel Phillebert, blacksmith. They established themselves near the foot of Gillis street, remained there until 1827, when they were removed to the Kaw agency, on the Kaw river, about eight miles above the present town of Lawrence.

The first white man other than these and the French traders to locate on ground now embraced within the corporate limits of Kansas City was James H. McGee, who settled here in 1828 and whose family was so prominently identified with the early development of Kansas City. Several of his sons still reside in this city and vicinity. But there was not enough infusion of Americans into this French settlement to materially affect its character for a number of years afterward, but it continued as it had begun, the center of an extensive fur and Indian trade. The first ferry across the Missouri river in the vicinity of Kansas City was established at Randolph Bluffs by a Mr. Younger, grandfather of the "Young boys" who in connection with the "James boys" have been so notorious in the west. At what time this ferry was established is not known, but it was in operation in 1828. The only means of crossing the river at Kansas City at that time consisted of canoes. Two of these lashed together were used from the time of the first settlement of Americans in this vicinity, to cross over with their grists to a horse mill on the other side of the river, and it continued of about this character until 1836.

The first road from this settlement into the interior appears to have led from Chouteau's warehouse up the hill in the vicinity of where Forest avenue now is, running southward nearly to Twelfth street and then southwest to about the intersection of Broadway and Seventeenth street when it descended the hill and bore south to a point where Westport is and thence west into the prairie. When this road was first used is unknown, but it was probably developed from a foot or horse trail soon after the first settlement opposite Randolph Bluffs. When roads came to be made from Independence westward through Westport and thence into the Indian country, they were connected with this road at Westport. In 1829 and 1830 this was the outlet from the settlement and the ground upon which Kansas City is now located, was a dense forest overgrown upon rugged hills and deep ravines save where the Frenchmen had built their cabins and made small clearings.

ENTRY OF LAND AT KANSAS.

In 1828 a land office was opened at Franklin, and the lands in Jackson were brought into market. The ground upon which Kansas City stands was located as follows:

Southeast quarter Sec. 5, Tp. 49, James H. McGee, November 14, 1828, 160 acres.

East half northeast quarter Sec. 7, Tp. 49, James H. McGee, November 14, 1828, 80 acres.

West half northwest quarter Sec. 8, Tp. 49, James H. McGee, November 14, 1828, 80 acres.

East half southwest quarter Sec. 5, Tp. 49, James H. McGee, March 3, 1829, 80 acres.

Northwest fractional quarter Sec., Tp. 49, Joseph Phillibert, June 18, 1831, 154.90 acres.

Southeast fractional quarter Sec. 31, Tp. 50, Louis Bartholet, August 12, 1831, 49.6 acres.

South fractional half Sec. 32, Tp. 50, Gabriel Prudhomme, ———, 1831, 271.77 acres.

West half northwest fractional quarter Sec. 5, Tp. 49, Francis Chouteau, December 5, 1831.

East half northwest fractional quarter Sec. 6, Tp. 49, Gabriel Phillibert, December 14, 1831, 170.41 acres.

Lot 1, southwest fractional quarter Sec. 6, Tp. 49, Joseph Phillibert, December 10, 1832.

Lot 2, southwest fractional quarter Sec. 6, Tp. 49, Francis Chouteau, 160.66 acres.

East half southeast quarter Sec. 6, Tp. 49, Clement Lessert, December 10, 1831, 80 acres.

East half northwest quarter Sec. 8, Tp. 48, James H. McGee, December 10, 1831, 80 acres.

Northwest fractional quarter Sec. 33, Tp. 50, Louis Roy, April 9, 1832, 53.25 acres.

Lot 1, northeast fractional quarter Sec. 5, Tp. 49, O. Caldwell and H. Chiles, June 2, 1852.

Lot 2, northeast fractional quarter Sec. 5, Tp. 49, W. B. Evans, June 2, 1832, 164.62 acres.

West half lot 1, northwest fractional quarter Sec. 5, Tp. 49, W. B. Evans, September 22, 1832.

West half lot 2, northwest fractional quarter, Sec. 5, Tp. 49, Calise Montordeau, October 31, 1832.

East half lots 1 and 2, northwest fractional quarter Sec. 5, Tp. 49, O. Caldwell and H. Chiles, November 8, 1834, 166.43 acres.

East half lots 1 and 2, fractional quarter Sec. 6, Tp. 49, Pierre La Libertie, October 22, 1832.

West half lots 1 and 2, fractional quarter Sec. 6, Tp. 49, Benedict Raux, April 10, 1834, 166.46 acres.

West half southeast quarter Sec. 6, Tp. 49, Wm. Gillis, December 10, 1832, 80 acres.

Southwest quarter of southwest quarter Sec. 5, Tp. 49, James H. McGee, May 2, 1833, 40 acres.

West half of northeast quarter Sec. 7., Tp. 49, Joseph Jarboe, November 3, 1834 80 acres.

Southeast quarter Sec. 8, Tp. 49, O. Caldwell and H. Chiles, November 8, 1834, 160 acres.

Northwest quarter of southwest quarter Sec. 5, Tp. 49, Wm. Bowers, December 17, 1835, 40 acres

Southwest quarter Sec. 33, Tp. 50, Francois Chouteau, August 15, 1836, 160 acres.

The General Government gave the State of Missouri an endowment of land for a State University, part of which was located within the present borders of Kansas City. This land was sold in 1832, and the following named tracts in Kansas City were purchased as follows :

East half lot 2, northwest fractional quarter Sec. 4, Tp. 49, James Johnson, 40 acres.

East half lot 2, northwest fractional quarter Sec. 4, Tp. 49, Daniel King ; west half lots 1 and 2, northwest fractional quarter Sec. 4, Tp. 49, Daniel King, 162.76 acres.

Southwest quarter Sec. 4, Tp. 49, James Johnson, 160 acres.

East half northwest quarter Sec. 9, Tp. 49, Adeliza and Constantia Fowler, 80 acres.



INDEPENDENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Northwest quarter of southwest quarter Sec. 9, Tp. 49, Joseph Boggs, Sr., 40 acres.

Southwest quarter of northwest quarter Sec. 9, Tp. 49, L. W. Boggs, 40 acres.

These land entries indicate that at the time they were made there were few in the Kawsmouth settlement except the French. And so it continued without change from the situation already stated until 1838; in fact, until 1846, though great changes were wrought in other parts of the county by settlement, and though Independence had become the headquarters of the overland trade with northern Mexico, and both it and Westport had grown to be considerable and thriving towns. During all these years the Indian trade was the leading interest, and during the larger part of the time the only interest. The French were the dominant element, and conducted the trade after their peculiar methods, and gave tone and character to social intercourse.

LIFE AMONG THE FRENCH.

Of life among the French and in fact in western Missouri at this time, the late Rev. Father Donnelly gave an interesting account a few years ago in a paper contributed to the *Journal*. Father Donnelly came to Kansas City in 1845, and his mission then embraced eight or ten counties extending as far east as Boonville. For twenty years he traveled on horseback over this extent of country, stopping often at farm houses. This afforded him an excellent opportunity to observe the conditions of life and the situation, customs, habits, manners and characters of the people. He noticed that the people were substantially clothed, and that they generally manufactured their clothes at home. There was a spinning wheel and loom in almost every house, and the young women of the family all spun and wove, and the piles of blankets, quilts and clothing attested the skill and taste and industry of the farmer's daughters. He also observed that when occasion demanded it, they could dress richly and elegantly, and always with studied propriety and unaffected modesty. The people were healthy, hardy, industrious and well developed, and he found them not lacking in social culture and refinement, notwithstanding their home-spun, and always and everywhere he found them courageous, courteous and hospitable. Of the French settlers at the Kawsmouth, he says:

"They were a very sociable people—they had their innocent balls and dances, especially in winter. They got up their social assemblies on a novel but simple plan of their own. A select committee waited upon some settler and informed him that a dancing party would visit his place on a certain evening. The party waited upon was reminded that his friends expected that he would have the indispensable *pot de Bouillon* prepared for his guests; but what was this *pot de Bouillon*? It was a rich, palatable soup, cooked in a large pot, composed of chickens, wild fowl, venison, and sometimes slices of buffalo meat, to all of which were added a few handfuls of corn meal, with seasoning of small pepper, etc. The soup was quaffed from gourds, cups, dishes, etc.

"Messrs. Joe and Peter Revard were the parish fiddlers—two respectable brothers. All went to the ball—men and women, young and old, and all danced. It seems to me that some of your readers would like to ask 'did the beaux escort the belles to the ball-room, as they do in our polished times?' Not a bit of it. 'How then?' Why, the belles went, and returned too, by the side of their own affectionate mothers. Not only that, but the daughters took their seats in the ball-room itself beside their mothers, and at the end of every dance the beau restored his partner to the same secure place. This, too, is the proper etiquette among the old French themselves in 'La Belle France.' A most respectable gentleman, Mr. Northrup, informed me that he attended these parties, that he never witnessed anywhere such real politeness, such guarded deportment, and such genuine, amiable, refined enjoyment, as he witnessed among the old French half-

breeds of Westport Landing, at their winter balls and reunions. The strictest decorum, decency and politeness always prevailed.

"There was no liquor drank, no boisterous talk, no unbecoming word or act seen among them. All were happy; all danced; all partook of the *Bouillon*. There were no quarrels, no contentions and no scandals among them, nor thefts, nor wrongs, nor impudicity, no adulteries, nor injustice, nor slanders, nor deceit.

"They took one another's word in buying and selling and they never broke it—they kept their word because there was honor among them of the christian sort."

They were all Catholics, and of course, brought their religion with them when they came to the Kaw's mouth. Father Reau was the first priest, but it is not known at what time he came. Their first church was a log structure in the vicinity of Penn and Eleventh streets, where the first parsonage, a long since abandoned and dilapidated log hut stood, until recently.

This condition of society was largely adopted by others as they came in, and was substantially maintained until the Rebellion broke out. In the winter time when boats could not run, the Santa Fe trade stopped, and there was no business of any consequence to do. The Santa Fe traders were all in and the trappers and travelers on the plains and in the mountains came to "the camp" to spend the winter. There was nothing to do but enjoy life, and dance and festival succeeded each other so rapidly as to occupy the time until spring brought the boats, started the trains, and business broke in upon the revels of pleasure.

The trade of this period was peculiar. It was chiefly an exchange of commodities. The Indian brought his ponies and pelts, and the fruits of the chase; the trapper brought his furs, and both were exchanged, not for money, for neither Indian or trapper had use for that, but for supplies—blankets, trinkets, groceries, flour, salt and whisky—everything received here was brought by the boats, even flour, bacon and corn, which the country now produces so abundantly, were brought from eastern Missouri and Illinois, and merchants had to lay in a stock in the fall to last the community, and the trade, until the boats brought more in the spring.

RECOGNITION BY OTHER PARTIES.

At an early date, which it is now impossible to fix, the Rocky Mountain Fur Company began to debark at the Kawsmouth settlement. It is probable that the members and agents of that company were attracted hither by the same natural advantages for their trade that had previously brought the American company. It was doing the same kind of business and operating in the same field. This company was brought into existence in 1822, by Gen. Ashley, of Missouri. Its forces made their first expedition up the river in keel boats and across the mountains in 1824. In 1830 it took the name of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, with William L. and Milton Sublett and Robert Campbell, of St. Louis at its head. These men afterward became property owners in Kansas City and were identified with its early history as a town.

Washington Irving, in Astoria, gives an excellent account of some of their early expeditions, and bestows a fitting tribute upon their courage and enterprise. Several of their expeditions were debarked at Chouteau's warehouse, and followed the road above described, thence westward until about the present town of Topeka, they crossed the Kaw River and followed up the Blues, thence to the Platte and into the mountains above and north of Cheyenne. There were some very important firms and individuals engaged in this trade who also took a departure from here. Among these were Maj. Dripps and Bent and St. Vrain. Father DeSmedt attended one or more of the expeditions, thus departing from this point, being entertained while here at the Catholic parsonage by Father Reau.

The advantages of this as a point of departure for the west, southwest and northwest, were afterward recognized by Captain Bonneville, who took his departure from Fort Osage in 1832, and of whose expeditions such an excellent account has been given by Washington Irving. Lieut. Lupton, and Fremont and Beale subsequently took their departure for their celebrated expeditions from the French settlement where Kansas City now is. In 1832, Colonel Ellsworth, commissioner of Indian affairs, visited the Indians west of Missouri and Arkansas, and likewise took their departure from this point. Colonel Ellsworth's party consisted of a number of persons of great distinction, among whom were J. H. B. Latrobe, architect of the Capitol at Washington, Count Pourtales, of Switzerland, Paul Leguest Chouteau, of St. Louis, and Washington Irving. It was this expedition that furnished Irving the material for his "Tour on the Prairies," in which he gives an excellent account of it. However, there was one incident of this tour which he does not mention, and which occurred in this county, so strongly illustrative of the disregard the hardy frontiersman of that time had for rank and position in society, that it is given here. The party had engaged as a camp assistant Mr. Harry Younger, of this county, the father of the "Younger Boys." The first morning after leaving Chouteau's house, Mr. Irving requested him, at the breaking of camp, to bring up the horses, so that they might start on the journey. The horses were grazing at a little distance. "All right," replied Mr. Younger, "let's go after them." "But," said Mr. Irving, "we expect you to do that." "Well," said Mr. Younger, "why can't some of you help me. There's that d—d Count, why can't he go? He does nothing but shoot snow birds." Mr. Younger, with the social equality ideas peculiar to the hardy frontiersman, could not readily appreciate the dignity of a Commissioner of Indian affairs, a Swiss Count or a celebrated author, nor see why they should not help bring in the horses.

CHAPTER III.

THE GREAT INDIAN TRADE.

Proposed Removal of the Indians to the West—The Numbers to be Moved—The Removal—The New Locations—Effects on Western Trade—Founding of Westport—And Concentration of The Trade There.

Having thus briefly sketched the fur trade and its result in the recognition of the advantages of the point at which Kansas City came subsequently to be built, and the recognition of the same advantage by the various exploring parties sent into the unknown west, it comes next in order to state a set of contemporaneous facts which led to a most important increase of the Indian trade of this section and its relations to the future city.

The close of the British war of 1812, which occurred in 1815, was followed by an immense immigration to the west and northwest during the ten years following. Mr. Schoolcraft, in his history of the Indian tribes, says that no such movement of people into a new country was ever witnessed before in the entire history of the world. This brought the whites into contact with the Indians in the northwestern territory, in the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and in the southwest in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The indigenous tribes still lived in these localities. This pressure upon the Indians and curtailment of their hunting grounds led to constant conflicts and bloody

wars, and the necessity of removing the Indians to more distant localities became every year more apparent, and a policy of that character gradually shaped itself.

PROPOSAL TO REMOVE THE INDIANS TO THE WEST.

In pursuance of this fact, President Monroe, Jan. 27th, 1825, sent a message to Congress, formally proposing such a course. At the same time Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, furnished Congress with a statement of the numbers and locations of the Indians proposed to be removed. The whole number was 92,664, divided as follows: In Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and New York 13,250, which he proposed should be removed to the country north of Illinois and west of Lake Michigan. In Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi 53,625, which, together with the Wyandottes, Shawnees, Senecas, Delawares, Kaskaskias, Munsas and Eel Rivers of the northwest, 3,082; the Seminoles, in Florida, 5,000, and Delawares, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Weas, Peorias, Iowas, Prankashaws, Quapaws, Osages and Cherokees of Missouri and Arkansas, he proposed to locate on the territory west of Missouri and Arkansas, occupied at that time by the Osages and Kansas.

OPPOSITION TO REMOVAL.

This proposition of removal was severely opposed by the people of all the States mentioned. The Legislatures of some of them adopted resolutions strongly protesting against it, and memorials were sent to Congress from the people protesting against it. Most of the Indians were receiving annuities from the Government, and their trade was a valuable item of business which the people desired to retain. The wildest stories regarding the sterility and uninhabitableness of the country proposed for them were circulated among both whites and Indians, and the communications of Gen. Clark, of Missouri and others well acquainted with the country, from expeditions they had made through it, were inadequate to quiet such misrepresentations. Hence delegations of Indians were sent out to examine it for themselves. Among these delegations was one consisting of representatives of several tribes in the northwest, in charge of Rev. Isaac McCoy, father of our esteemed fellow citizen, John C. McCoy. This party crossed the country to Younger's Ferry, on the Missouri River, at Randolph Bluffs in 1828, and pressed on into the Indian country west of Missouri and Arkansas. This fact is mentioned here because Mr. McCoy several years afterward, in 1831, after the removal of part of the Indians had taken place, caused the establishment of Shawnee Mission, eight miles south of this city, Dr. Johnston Lykins, recently deceased, being placed at its head.

THE REMOVAL AUTHORIZED.

The Government and the Indians having become satisfied of the suitability of the proposed country, Congress on the 28th of May, 1829, passed an act authorizing President Jackson to cause the removal of the Indians, and to allot the different tribes their portion in the new territory. The Kansas Indians, an indigenous tribe, who occupied a large tract of the country in Missouri and a large part of the State of Kansas extending from the great Nemaha southward, had in 1825 ceded it to the government, so that a part of the land for the new reservation was already in hand. Subsequently in 1833 the Pawnees were induced to relinquish the title to that part of Nebraska lying between the Platt and the great Nemaha, for the same purpose.

THE REMOVAL.

In pursuance of the authority given by Congress, President Jackson caused treaties to be made with the Indians for the relinquishment of their eastern reservations and removal to the west. These treaties were made as follows: With

the Creeks, April 4, 1832; with the Seminoles, May 9, 1832; with the Appalaches, October 11, 1832; with the Chickasaws, October 20, 1832; with the Kickapoos of Missouri, October 24, 1832; with the Pottawatomies, of Indiana, October 26, 1830; with the Shawnees and Delawares of Missouri, October 26, 1832; with the Piankashaws and Peorias, October 26, 1832; with the Weas, October 29, 1832, and with the Senecas and the Shawnees of Neosho, October 29, 1832. The removal followed soon after the treaties and by 1836 the Choctaws and Chickasaws, Creeks and part of the Cherokees and Seminoles, the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, Shawnees, Delawares, Kickapoos, Weas, Peorias, Piankashaws, Kaskaskias and Ottawas, had located on the new reservations. These numbered 37,748, leaving out the Creeks. There were yet to come the Wyandottes, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and part of the Ottawas, beside some of the southern tribes.

THE NEW LOCATION.

When these Indians were all located, which occurred soon after 1836, they occupied the territory as follows: Beginning at the Platte River in Nebraska the Otoes occupied the country southward to the Little Nemaha; between Little and Great Nemaha were half breeds; south of the Great Nemaha arranged in the order here mentioned were the Iowas, Sac and Kickapoos, the southern line of the territory of the latter intersecting the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth. The Delawares came next with a small river front but extending far back to the west. The Wyandottes occupied a triangular tract bounded by the Missouri River on one side the Kaw on another and a line running diagonally from the Missouri near Fort Leavenworth to the Kaw River at about the same distance as Fort Leavenworth from its mouth. The Pottawatomies lived west of the Wyandottes and south of the Delawares, their territory extending over to the south side of Kaw River. South and east of the Pottawatomies, extending to the Missouri State line were the Shawnees, south of the Shawnees and on the Osage River were the Weas, Piankashaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias and a band of affiliated Sacs and Foxes. West of these were the Kaws, and on the south of the Weas were the Miamis. Between these tribes and Fort Scott and extending from the State line on the east to the Verdigris river on the west, was an unoccupied strip reserved for the tribes of New York. South of this strip and lying along the State line to the Indian Territory was Cherokee country, and west of the Cherokees were the Osages. South of them and in the Indian Territory were the Seminoles, Quapaws and an affiliated band of Shawnees and Senecas. West of these was the larger territory of the Cherokees, and farther south lay the lands of the Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws.

These allotments of land, it will be seen, occupied the entire country southward from the Platte River in Nebraska to the southern line of the Indian Territory, and extending west to the wild Indians of the plains, thus covering the most of Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory. In 1836, 45,000 Indians had been concentrated in this territory and there were as many more to come; and they did come soon afterward, making a total of 90,000. Besides these lands they had been given money for their eastern reservations, the total of which was \$26,983,068, which, when they came here was being paid to them in annuities. This made them immensely richer than they had been in the east, and since their trade there was regarded by the people as a valuable thing, it is easy to see that after their removal it was far more valuable.

EFFECT ON WESTERN TRADE.

The removal of the Indians to this country, from 1832 to 1840, and the trade caused by them as they came into the country, did not immediately effect the French settlement at the mouth of the Kaw, but it greatly stimulated the growth of other places along the border, but none more than the present town of

Westport. Rev. Isaac McCoy, who has already been mentioned in connection with the Indian removal, and the establishment of Shawnee Mission, determined to settle in the country, and so entered the land four miles south of the French settlement, at the intersection of the roads from that settlement and from Independence into the Indian country. This was in 1831. The following year his son, John C. McCoy, who figured so prominently in the early history of Kansas City, established a trading house at this place, having the Indians to trade with on the one side and the new settlers in Missouri on the other. At that time steamboats were running on the Missouri River, and M. Chouteau of the American Fur company was receiving his supplies from St. Louis by them. These goods were, of course, landed at his warehouse. Mr. McCoy received his first stock of goods in the same way and by the steamer John Hancock, but he caused them to be landed in the woods above Chouteau's house, at about the place where Grand avenue now reaches the river. This was in 1832, and it was the first landing ever made at what afterward became the Kansas City levee.

WESTPORT FOUNDED.

In 1833, Mr. McCoy's ideas of his new trading post had become so enlarged that he laid off the ground adjacent to it into town lots and called it Westport. The new town thus founded grew rapidly, and in a short time Messrs. Lucas & Cavanaugh, Capt. John A. Suter, A. G. Boon, Street & Baker, and Alfonda Van Biber had established trading houses and opened an extensive trade with the neighboring Indians. Mr. McCoy being a surveyor was soon induced to accept an engagement from the Government in surveys that were then being made south and west of the river, and hence sold his trading house to Wm. M. Chick. But these were not all; many others came in from year to year, and among them Messrs. W. G. and G. W. Ewing, who afterward became a most extensive concern.

At this time the principal landing place for goods was at Blue Mills, eight miles below Independence, but the distance made it desirable to the Westport merchants that a nearer landing place should be had; hence some of them followed Mr. McCoy's example and caused their goods to be landed at the French settlement, first at Chouteau's warehouse, but afterward higher up the river, as the sequel will show. This was the second recognition of the trade advantages of this point, the settlement of the French here having been the first. But as above stated, the occurrence of these events at Westport had little immediate effect upon the French settlement. It continued as it had been from the first, the center of a most extensive trade conducted with far off Indians by the primitive methods of the early pioneers. The trade at Westport soon became larger, but it was of a different character. It was a point to which the Indians came personally to trade and from whence the government traders with the different tribes were supplied. Westport thus became a great center for this near-by Indian trade for precisely the same reasons, and on precisely the same principles that led M. Chouteau to locate his general agency for the American Fur company on the ground now occupied by Kansas City. It was the most central point that had command of good transportation facilities for receiving supplies, and the development of its trade confirmed the judgment previously exercised by M. Chouteau as to the natural advantages of this angle of the river, as a point of distribution and concentration of trade from the country south and west.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SANTA FE TRADE.

Its Origin and Character—Its Real Beginning—The Effect of Steamboats—It Locates at Independence—Changing to Westport—Character and Methods of the Trade—Statistics to 1838.

While this extensive French-Indian and fur trade was being conducted at the French settlement, and while this near-by Indian trade was being developed and conducted at Westport, another interest was being developed, which, in after years, gave the third recognition of the advantages of this angle in the river, for an extensive distributive trade, and contributed largely to the development of Kansas City. This was the once great overland trade with northern Mexico, popularly known as the Santa Fe trade. This trade was for many years of great magnitude and importance, and attracted much attention in all parts of the country. The arrival and departure of the caravans were watched for with as much interest, and were as regularly and scrupulously chronicled by the press, as are the arrivals and departures of steamers at great commercial ports.

ORIGIN OF THE TRADE.

This trade seems to have originated with the Indian traders, or rather they were the first to discover its possibility; and others, mostly American frontiersmen, inaugurated and conducted it until the Mexicans themselves became interested, and formed a considerable portion of those engaged in it. Though popularly known as "The Santa Fe Trade," it was in reality a trade with all the northern provinces of Mexico, Santa Fe being merely the port of entry from the United States.

These northern provinces were of very early settlement. Dr. Gregg, who resided in the country for nine years, and had unusual facilities for historical and statistical research, informs us in his "Commerce of the Prairies," that while the settlements so far north as New Mexico are of traditional and doubtful date, the country was certainly known and inhabited by Spaniards as early as 1550. He found historical statements, though of questionable authenticity, that the country even so far north as Santa Fe, was penetrated and conquered soon after the capture of the City of Mexico by Cortez, and he found a well authenticated record of colonization in the valley of the Rio del Norte, near Santa Fe, or on that ground, as early as 1595.

Whatever may have been the date of the first settlement, New Mexico, Chihuahua and California were defined provinces, settled and populous at the beginning of the present century. The interior, New Mexico, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacaticas and Sonora, were then receiving their supplies of foreign merchandise from the sea coast at Mazatlan, Matamoras, Vera Cruz, Tampico and Guaymas. About this time, the *courriers des bois* in the employ of the fur companies and Indian traders, pushed westward by the advance of civilization, penetrated far beyond the wooded country from whence they took their name, and traversing the illimitable plains of the West, discovered these settlements, and on their return, reported the fact, and their isolated situation. The prospect of a rich trade with an isolated people, who were then nearer the frontiers of the United States than the existing sources of supply, was too tempting to the adventurous and commercial spirit of the Indian traders and frontiersmen, not to be improved.

The first attempt to reach this country on a trading expedition is stated by

Capt. Pike, in his narrative of his explorations in search of the head-waters of Red River, to have been in 1804, when a merchant of Kaskaskia, named Morrison, sent out a French Creole by the name of La Land with a pack of goods on his back, with instructions to traverse the Platte Valley, and if possible penetrate to Santa Fe. The expedition was entirely successful, and La Land reached Santa Fe in safety, but was so well pleased with his success and the country that he never returned, but took up his residence among the Mexicans, and went into business on his employer's capital. Capt. Pike also speaks of a James Pursley who, after wandering for some time, perhaps years, in the unexplored regions of the Northwest fell in with some Indians on the Platte River near the mountains, who told him of New Mexico, and he with a party of the Indians went down to Santa Fe in 1805.

In 1806 Capt. Pike, afterward General Pike, killed at the victory of York, in Upper Canada, in 1813, was sent to explore the country on Upper Red River, and if possible discover the sources of that stream. Capt. Pike passed around the head of Red River, and crossed the Rio del Norte, which he mistook for the Red River. Believing himself in the territory of the United States, he went into winter quarters and built a small fortress for the protection of his little party until spring, when he proposed to descend the river to Natchitoches. However, he was in Mexican territory, and not over eighty miles from Santa Fe; hence the Mexicans soon became aware of his presence, and the governor at Santa Fe sent a party to bring him in. The commandant of this party assured him that the Governor had heard of his presence and his objects, and, learning that he had missed his way, had sent an escort to guide him, and animals to convey his men to a navigable point on the Red River, and would be pleased to see him at Santa Fe, which might be taken in on the way. Trusting to the friendship of the Mexicans, Capt. Pike went with them; but no sooner had he reached Santa Fe than a different line of treatment was adopted. He was sent with an escort to the commandant-general at Chihuahua, where his papers were seized and he and his men sent under escort to the United States by the way of San Antonio de Bexar.

THE FIRST EXPEDITIONS.

On his return to the United States he published a description of the northern provinces of Mexico and their situation, which proved of the most exciting character. Soon afterward, in 1812, an expedition was fitted out by some parties about Franklin, in Howard county, opposite Boonville. From Dr. Gregg's account it appears that this party, like many that followed in the early years of the trade, conveyed their goods on pack animals. The names of the party are not all known, but among them were Messrs. McKnight, Beard and Chambers. They followed Capt. Pike's route as near as possible, and reached Santa Fe in safety, but here they received treatment which they were little expecting, and for which they were little prepared. Previous to the Declaration of Independence by Hidalgo, in 1810, all trade with Mexico was prohibited, except by permission granted by Spain. These adventurous men, relying upon that declaration believed all restrictions removed until they reached Santa Fe, when they learned to their sorrow that Hidalgo had been captured and executed, and that the royalists, with all their restrictions on trade, were again in power. The party were immediately arrested as spies and sent to Chihuahua, where they were imprisoned for nine years. Their goods were all confiscated. Two of the party escaped in 1821, and made their way back to the United States, and the next year the republican forces under Iturbide having gained the ascendant, the others were all released.

The removal of the restrictions on trade incident to the success of Iturbide encouraged others to launch into it, and in 1821 a Mr. Gillam, who had a trading house at the mouth of the Verdigris River, sent through a small party in perfect

safety. The same year Captain Beckwith, with four companions from the vicinity of Franklin, went out to trade with the Indians, but falling in with a party of Mexican rangers, and learning from them of the removal of the restrictions on trade, they pushed their way through to Santa Fe, arriving also in 1821.

REAL BEGINNING OF THE TRADE.

The profits of those early trading parties were so great, and their reports so flattering and exciting, that the next year, 1822, a large number of parties, with large amounts of merchandise, went out. The isolated situation of the northern provinces at the time caused prices of all imported merchandise to range very high. Common calico sold as high as two and three dollars per *vara*, the Spanish yard of thirty-three inches, and everything else in proportion. In 1822 Col. Cooper and sons, from the vicinity of Franklin, Captain Beckwith and others, conducted expeditions across the unexplored prairies with the greatest hardships and with much suffering. The trade may be said to have been fairly inaugurated that year, and the route so far determined that substantially the same trail was followed for many subsequent years.

STEAMBOATS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE TRADE.

Steamboats had then just begun to run on the Missouri River. The first boat to arrive at St. Louis was the General Pike, August 2d, 1817. The first boat on the Missouri River was the "Independence," which ascended the stream in 1819, probably as far as Council Bluffs. She passed Franklin May 28, where a dinner was given to the officers, but we have no record of her dates at points higher up. In August and September of the same year the steamers "Western Engineer," "Expedition" and "R. M. Johnson," ascended the stream with Major Long's scientific party, bound for the Yellowstone.

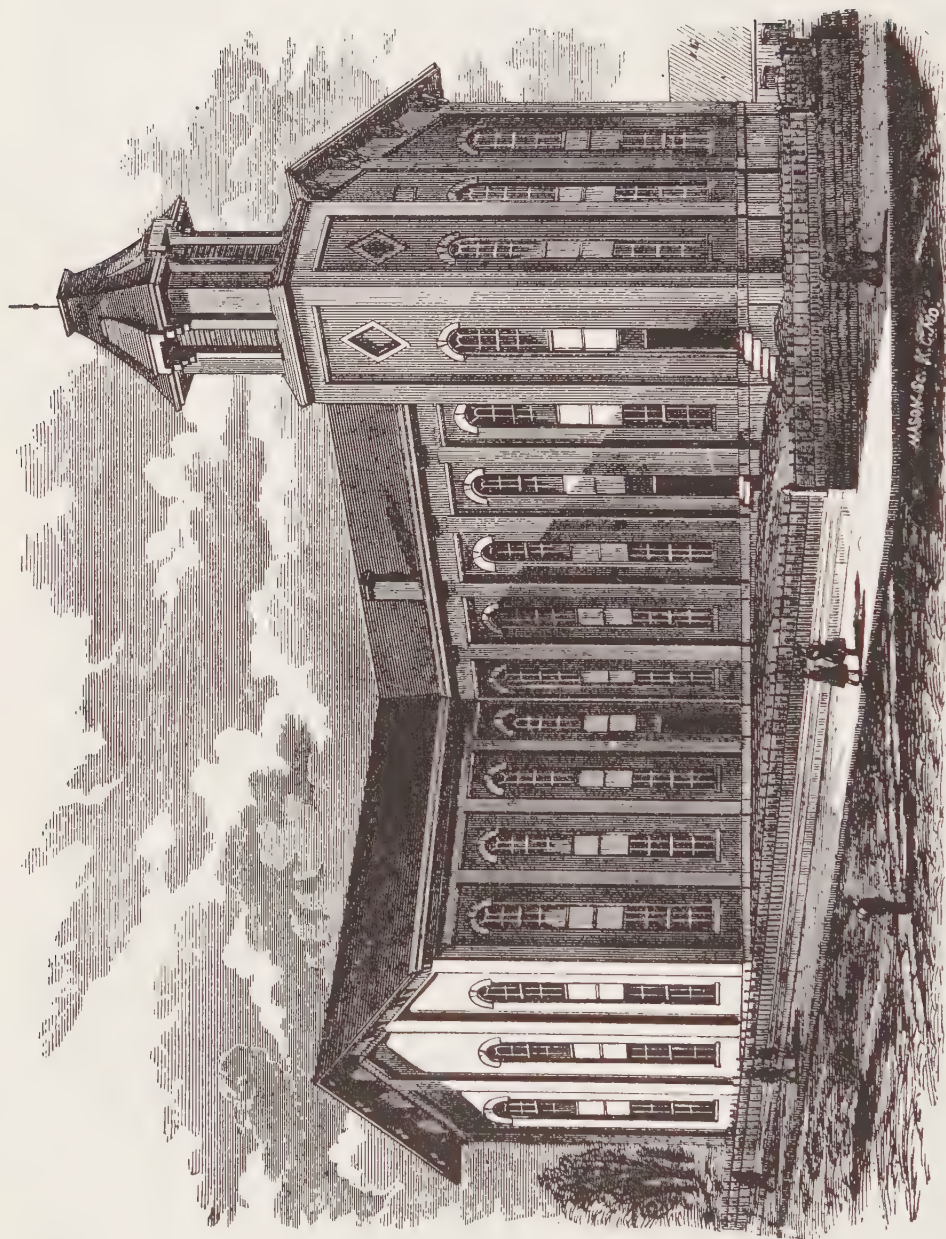
The Missouri River trade appears to have been attractive to steam-boatmen, but the difficulties of navigation appear to have been quite a restriction. However, this new method of water transportation soon had its effect on the Santa Fe trade, as the traders were only too ready to avail themselves of it to escape the longer transit overland. As their stocks began to be enlarged and their number increased, the boats became valuable in delivering them at points higher up than Franklin.

IT LOCATES AT INDEPENDENCE.

The points that at first competed for this trade at this angle of the river were Blue Mills, Fort Osage and Independence. Blue Mills, which was situated about six miles below Independence, soon became the favorite landing point, and the exchange between wagons and boats settled there and defied all efforts to remove it. Independence, being the county seat, was the larger and more important place, and became the American headquarters of the trade and the outfitting point as early as 1832. It continued so until the trade was temporarily suppressed in 1843. Independence preferred Wayne City as a landing point, and made great efforts to secure its adoption. The river front was paved with stone; still, however, the landing point continued to be at Blue Mills, and the headquarters and outfitting at Independence, which, under the rapidly growing trade, experienced an era of rapid development and great prosperity.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF BASE.

However, Independence was not to be allowed to enjoy a monopoly of the trade for any great length of time. The Mexican traders finding accommodations for themselves at Westport, so much nearer the prairies, where they could herd their teams while awaiting the arrival of their goods at Blue Mills, soon took advantage of that fact. The large numbers of them that stopped there, and the



WASHINGTON SCHOOL BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

trade they naturally caused, added an additional element to the prosperity of Westport, and there began to be some outfitting done there, but in a smaller way than at Independence. Among the first to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by Westport were such of the old Indian traders as had become engaged in the Mexican trade. Understanding the river and the country, as well as the methods of conducting a frontier trade, better than others engaged in it, they were quick to perceive the advantages to this new trade of a landing nearer to their new headquarters than that at Blue Mills. Knowing the character of the landing at Chouteau's warehouse, and perceiving the advantage of the superior pasturage for their teams on the prairies, and the saving of the eighteen miles haul over wooded roads, they began to land their goods at Chouteau's warehouse. As early as 1834, Messrs. Bent and St. Vrain landed a cargo of goods at this point for the Mexican trade, and for their Indian posts on the plains. Others followed their example, and then a tendency to make headquarters at Westport and use Chouteau's warehouse as a landing place arose and gradually increased, adding the Santa Fe business to that of the Indian and fur trade already done at this place and Westport. It was this tendency more than anything else that suggested the idea of a town where Kansas City now is, and led to the organization of a company for that purpose in 1838, at which time the trade had assumed very large proportions.

CHARACTER AND METHODS OF THE TRADE.

In the earlier years of this great trade, pack animals were largely used for conveyance. The first expeditions, prior to 1822, appear to have been conducted on foot with packs on the backs of the traders, after the fashion of a peddler. In 1822 and 1823, pack animals were mostly used, and in 1824 and 1825, the caravans were composed partly of pack animals and partly of wagons. From 1826 on, only wagons were used. For many years no party started from the border strong enough to feel it safe to attempt the passage alone, hence they adopted the custom of rendezvousing at Council Grove, in what is now the State of Kansas. Here they united in such numbers as to feel safe in attempting the passage, and organized, electing a captain and such minor officers as they deemed requisite.

The men engaged in the trade were of the most hardy and courageous class; and it was well, for their life on the plains was one of peculiar dangers and hardships. From Council Grove to within a few miles of Santa Fe, they were beset with hostile savages. The caravans marched four wagons abreast with guards all round, and were so corralled at night as to form a barricade, which was well guarded. Affrays with the Indians were of frequent occurrence, and many of the earlier parties lost some of their men, and some were nearly annihilated. Some were compelled to *cache* their goods, that is, bury them in the earth to keep them from falling into the hands of the Indians, and escaped themselves only with the utmost hardships and suffering. Others again were lost for days on the prairie, without water, and nearly famished. One instance is recorded by Dr. Gregg of a party that were saved only by finding a buffalo fresh from a stream to them undiscovered, with stomach full of water, which, after killing the animal, they eagerly drank, and esteemed it the most delicious draught they had ever tasted. Although opening and developing a trade of such vast importance to the United States, and although constantly beset with hostile savages, the government furnished but three military escorts, and these only so far as to the American line, then the Arkansas River. These escorts were in 1829, 1834 and 1843.

STATISTICS.

Dr. Gregg, in his "Commerce of the Prairies," gives the statistics of this trade from the beginning down to 1843, from which the following table is taken, to show its growth to the close of the year 1837 and its magnitude at that time:

Years.	Amount Merchandise.	No. Wagons.	No. Men.	No. Pro- prietors.	Taken to Chihuahua
1822	\$ 15,000	. .	70	60	\$
1823	12,000	. .	50	30	
1824	35,000	26	100	80	3,000
1825	65,000	37	130	90	5,000
1826	90,000	60	100	70	7,000
1827	85,000	55	90	50	8,000
1828	150,000	100	200	80	20,000
1829	60,000	30	50	20	8,000
1830	120,000	70	140	60	20,000
1831	150,000	130	320	80	80,000
1832	140,000	70	150	40	50,000
1833	180,000	105	185	60	80,000
1834	150,000	80	160	50	70,000
1835	140,000	75	140	40	70,000
1836	130,000	70	135	35	60,000
1837	150,000	80	160	35	80,000

Of the fur and Indians conducted from this center, no statistics were ever preserved; but at the close of 1837, when the Santa Fe trade had reached such proportions as are above given, these others were almost, if not quite, as prominent.



KANSAS CITY UNION DEPOT.

CHAPTER V.

THE FOUNDING OF KANSAS CITY.

The Situation in 1838—The First Ferry—The Santa Fe and Indian Trade Tend to Kansas City—Purchase of the Prudhomme Estate for a Town Site—The Survey and Sale of 1839—Troubles of the Company Retard the Town—What Was Thought of It—Its Early Trade—A Description of Early Kansas City—Efforts to Divert the Santa Fe Trade—Its Suppression in 1843—Statistics—Situation in 1843—The Great Flood of 1844—The Events of 1843 to 1846—The Mexican War.

Having now briefly sketched the history of the three principal elements that entered into the commercial foundation of Kansas City, it comes next in order to set down the circumstances under which the town originated, the manner in which it was founded, and the course of events entering into its development.

THE SITUATION IN 1838.

At the time to which each of the preceding chapters brought this record, to 1838, the entire country west of the Missouri River and the State line of Missouri and Arkansas was in the possession of the Indians. The tribes on these borders were all in receipt of large annuities from the Government which gave rise to a rich and profitable trade with them. There was in existence a trade of about equal volume between this western border and southern Mexico, crossing the intervening Indian country, and there was still in existence a large volume of the old French, Indian and Fur trade. These three elements of trade gathered at this angle of the river as at a focus, for the reason already stated, that this was the nearest point toward the scene of each of them that could be reached by water transportation. To stop lower down the river, or advance higher, were alike detrimental.

At that time Missouri was still quite a sparsely settled State. The western half of it had been settled in part for not exceeding twenty years, and the tide of immigration into it, though considered large in these times, was trifling when compared with the immense movements of population since witnessed into other States. What is called the "Platte Purchase," that is, the territory embraced in Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison counties, had been added to the State in 1836, the State line prior to that time having run directly north from the mouth of the Kaw River. This country was not opened for settlement until 1837, and though its settlement was rapid for those days, it was still an unorganized country.

THE FIRST FERRY.

The settlement of this Platte purchase had an important effect upon the future city: Up to that time there had been no ferry across the river here, other than the canoes heretofore referred to, but with the opening of this new country there was a spasmodic movement into it from the south side of the river. To accommodate this movement Peter Roy, a son of Louis Roy, who settled at the foot of Grand avenue during 1826, established a flat-boat ferry, and in order to provide better access to it than the old road heretofore mentioned, he cut a new road through the woods from about where Walnut street crosses Fifteenth street down by the present junction of Main and Delaware streets, and thence down a deep ravine which followed down Delaware street to Sixth, thence across by the corner of Main and Fifth streets, diagonally across the Public Square and thence to the river a little east of the present line of Grand avenue from Third street

down. This road afterward became a factor in the concentration of the Indian and Santa Fe trade at this place. The ferry, thus established by Mr. Roy, was conducted by him but a short time when he sold it to James H. McGee, who then lived on a farm south of Sixteenth street. McGee sold the ferry in less than a year to Rev. Isaac McCoy, of whom mention has already been made, who conducted it until 1843, when he sold it to his son, John C. McCoy. Mr. McCoy subsequently sold a half interest in it to John Campbell, and in 1854 the other half to Messrs. Northrup and Chick.

THE SANTA FE AND INDIAN TRADES TEND TO KANSAS CITY.

At this time, 1837 and 1838, many of the Santa Fe traders had adopted the custom heretofore mentioned of stopping at Westport to await the arrival of their goods at Blue Mills. To them, and to the Indian traders at Westport, a new landing only four miles distant, at the French Settlement, offered great advantages over one eighteen miles distant, at Blue Mills. Hence, with the facilities afforded by the new road cut by Petite Roy, there arose a strong tendency to receive their goods at this point. It then became manifest that the best landing point was higher up than Chouteau's house, on the property belonging to the estate of Gabriel Prudhomme, who died about this time. This point was at the foot of Grand avenue, Walnut, Main, and Delaware streets, and the new road gave access to this new locality. Here there was a natural rock landing superior, by nature, to those of Blue Mills and Wayne City, notwithstanding all the improvements that had been made upon them. It was this fact that determined the site of Kansas City, by determining the exact spot of transfer between boats and wagons of these two great branches of trade.

PURCHASE OF THE PRUDHOMME ESTATE.

The Prudhomme estate, upon which existed this natural landing, is described as the south fractional half of section thirty, township fifty, and includes the land lying between Broadway and Troost avenue, from the river back to the township line, which runs along Independence avenue.

On the 30th of October, 1837, Prosper Mercier and wife, his wife being a daughter of Gabriel Prudhomme, and one of the heirs of the estate, petitioned the Circuit Court of Jackson county for an allotment of dower to Prudhomme's widow, and a division of the land among the heirs. On the 9th of December, the court made an order appointing Wm. M. Chick, Peter Booth and Samuel Johnson commissioners to make such allotment of dower and division of the land among the heirs. On the 3d of April, 1838, these commissioners reported to the court that after viewing the land they were satisfied that such allotment of dower and division of land could not be made without great injustice to the parties. On the next day, April 4th, the court made an order for the sale of the land, and releasing from the commission Messrs. Chick and Johnson at their request, appointed James P. Davenport and Elliott Johnson in their stead. These commissioners were instructed by the court to advertise the sale of the land for six weeks prior to day of sale by notice in a paper in Liberty, Clay county, and one in St. Louis, and by hand bills, and to make the sale on twelve months' credit. They made the sale July 7th, 1838, and reported it to the court on the 10th of August. At this sale James H. McGee, who, on the 21st of August, 1837, had been appointed guardian of the minor heirs, acted as crier. In fact, it appears that he had conducted the whole business, and that the advertising had been inadequately done. At the sale there were present only Mr. McGee, Abraham Fonda and a Mr. Clark, who came with him; and William Gillis and Michael Auther besides, perhaps, some few others who had dropped in merely as spectators. Fonda was bidding and offering such low prices that Gillis and Auther asked for time to consult, with a view to bidding. They retired for this purpose,

and while absent the sale was made to Fonda for \$1,800. A remonstrance against this sale was filed with the court on the 8th of August, two days before the filing of the report of the sale. It was set up that McGee, Fonda and Clark were interested together in the purchase of the land, and that the sale had been conducted fraudulently in not allowing time for bidders (Gillis and Auther) to make bids. A new sale was asked for, and on the 11th of October, the court made an order setting aside the sale and directing that another be made, the advertising to be as before, and the sheriff of Jackson county, to act as crier. This sale was made November 14, 1838, for \$4,220.

At the time these events were transpiring, there was much discussion among certain men, who had observed the tendency of the Santa Fe and Indian trade to effect transfers at this point, concerning the feasibility of building a town here. In fact, it was supposed that McGee, Clark and Fonda were interested together, and had that in view in the first sale. Wm. L. Sublett, of St. Louis, who had become well acquainted with the place during the operations with the Rocky Mountain Fur Company regarded it as a feasible enterprise, and wanted to take an interest in such a movement. This idea took shape pending the advertising for the several sales, and a company was formed for the purpose.

This company consisted of Wm. L. Sublett, Moses G. Wilson, John C. McCoy, Wm. Gillis, Fry P. McGee, Abraham Fonda, Wm. M. Chick, Oliver Caldwell, Geo. W. Tate, Jacob Ragan, Wm. Collins, James Smart, Samuel C. Owens, and Russell Hicks. The last two gentlemen lived in Independence, the first being the leading merchant, and the other the leading lawyer of the county. Independence and Westport were jealous of the enterprise, foreseeing the danger of its absorbing the trade of the Indians from the one, and the Santa Fe trade from the other. Hence, Hicks and Owens were taken into the company with a view of placating the jealousy of Independence. Messrs. McCoy and Chick were of Westport, and were prominent there, but they went into the enterprise on its merits. The addition of the two Independence gentlemen was no advantage to the company, but rather the reverse.

The sale was set for November 14, 1838, at which time it occurred, the sum realized at this time being four thousand two hundred and twenty dollars, and the company bought it, and proceeded at once to lay out the town, which they called Kansas.

THE SURVEY AND SALE OF 1839.

Mr. McCoy was the surveyor of the party, but being engaged at that time in government surveys, he could not attend to laying off the town. Accordingly, he drew up a plat for about fifteen acres of it, and employed W. S. Donahue to make the survey. This survey included that part of the city bounded by Wyandotte street and Grand avenue, and extending from the river back to Second street. From the old records of the company, now in the hands of John Campbell, Esq., of this city, it is learned that a sale of lots was had in May, 1837, at which lots were sold as follows:

Lot 1, to W. B. Evans	\$155 00
Lot 3, to J. H. McGee	70 00
Lot 5, to F. Kleber	82 00
Lot 10, to J. C. McCoy	200 00
Lot 12, to J. Ragan	151 00
Lot 26, to J. Ragan	32 00
Lot 81, to J. Ragan	62 00
Lot 24, to J. C. McCoy	30 00
Lot 48, to W. B. Evans	144 80
	<hr/>
	\$926 80

These sales were made on one year's time, at ten per cent. interest; and the company, anxious to give the town a start, built a log warehouse for the accommodation of the Santa Fe and Indian trade, which was kept by W. B. Evans.

TROUBLES OF THE COMPANY RETARDED THE TOWN.

But just at this point the company met with difficulties which checked this enterprise and held it *in statu quo* for eight years. The first of these was that the law required that every member of the company should sign and acknowledge the plat, and that it should be filed for record with the county clerk before the company could give a title to lots. It had been arranged that this should be done at a meeting to be held on the morning of the sale of lots, but it so happened that less than a majority of the company attended the meeting; hence, after the sale titles could not be given, but the company got over this difficulty by giving title bonds to purchasers. It was then observed also that two of the commissioners appointed to sell the estate, Peter Booth and Elliott Johnson, had died before the sale of the land, leaving a minority of the commissioners to do the business. The legality of this sale was called into question on this account, and this question was not settled until in 1846. The method employed by the company to procure a settlement of the question was unique. It was a question for judicial decision, and to get it into the courts for that purpose required that a case should be made up. To do this was the trouble, but the company finally decided to dispute the legality of the sale thus made by one of the commissioners, refuse to pay him the purchase money, and compelled him to sue for it. This they did; the suit was brought and the members of the company appeared as defendants in a case they really much desired to have decided against them. The decision was finally made in 1846, the legality of the action of the commissioners was confirmed and executions were made against the members of the company for the purchase money. It is needless to say that these executions were cheerfully paid. In the situation in which it was placed pending the litigation, the company could not, of course, sell lots nor make titles to those already sold nor even collect from the purchasers. However those who had bought lots made some improvements on them and a few trading houses were opened. Among these early trading houses Messrs. Cohn & Block appear to have been the first to offer a stock of general merchandise. This was in 1839, and about the same time A. B. Canville, Anthony Richter and Thos. A. Smart, opened houses. The latter being what was then called a grocery.

WHAT WAS THOUGHT OF THE TOWN.

There were many different opinions about the prospects for the new town prior to the difficulties just mentioned. Independence and Westport nick-named it "Westport Landing" in derision, and, owing to its non-development, for so many years, it came to be generally known by this name. However, there were others who regarded it differently. Senator Benton, than whom none better knew the controlling facts of trade, while visiting Randolph, nearly opposite three miles below the city at this time, pointed to it and remarked that it was destined to become the greatest commercial center west of St. Louis. Senator Benton afterward repeated this prophecy in Kansas City.

EARLY TRADE.

Some trade immediately sprung up at the trading houses, and concerning its character, Spalding's Annals contains the following:

"The great portion of this early trade of the city was a trade similar to that of all new towns, and was what our Yankee neighbors would consider, in their vernacular, as a "truck and dicker trade," mainly done with the neighboring Indians, and employees of the mountain traders and freighters, and Mackinaw boatmen, etc., etc. Ponies, pelts, furs, trinkets and annuity moneys, were receiv-

ed by early traders in exchange for powder, lead, tobacco, sugar, coffee, candies, beads, and as there was at that time no temperance orders among these buyers and sellers, a little bad whisky was also sold by 'the large and small.' We are happy to announce, however, that in this border ruffian era, a reform has taken place in the sale and use of this 'large and small' commodity. In 1839 and 1840, the Indian tribes trading at Kansas City were the Delawares, Munsas, Stock-bridges, Shawnees, Kansas (or Kaws), Kickapoos, Osages, Pottawatomies, Weas, Peorias. In addition to articles already enumerated, these Indians bought of our traders, calicoes, blankets, very many saddles, bridles and ribbons; and rings, costing ten cents in St. Louis were frequently sold to them for five and six dollars; and large profits were made on every thing. As a general thing, the Indians paid cash for goods; and when they had no money they would freely pledge anything in their possession, such as ponies, silver arm-bands, ear ornaments, etc. Bacon was sold to them as high as from thirty to forty cents per pound; and salt for fifteen and twenty cents per tin cup full. As early as 1840 it was not uncommon, on the arrival of Mackinaw boats, to see as many as three or four hundred men on the levee at one time, and all of them buying, more or less from our traders."

A DESCRIPTION OF EARLY KANSAS CITY.

In a paper read before the Old Settlers' Association in January, 1872, John C. McCoy thus describes the appearance of the place at that time:

"A clearing, or old field, of a few acres, lying on the high ridge between Main and Wyandotte and Second and Fifth streets, made and abandoned by a mountain trapper, a few old girdled dead trees standing in the field, surrounded by a dilapidated rail fence; all around on all sides a dense forest, the ground covered with impenetrable underbrush and fallen timber, and deep, impassable gorges; a narrow, crooked roadway winding from Twelfth and Walnut streets along down on the west side of the deep ravine toward the river, across the public square, to the river at the foot of Grand avenue; a narrow, difficult path, barely wide enough for a single horseman, running up and down the river under the bluffs, winding its crooked way around fallen timber and deep ravines; an old log house on the river bank, occupied by a lank, cadaverous specimen of humanity named Ellis, with one blind eye and the other on a sharp lookout for stray horses, straggling Indians and squatters with whom to swap a tin cup of whisky for a coon skin; another old dilapidated log cabin on the point below the Pacific depot; two or three small dwellings and cabins in the Kaw bottom, now called West Kansas, which were houses of French mountain trappers, engaged principally in raising young half breeds. The rest of the surroundings were the still solitude of the native forest, broken only by the snort of the startled deer, the bark of the squirrel, the howl of the wolf, the settler's cow bell, and mayhap the distant baying of the hunter's dog or the sharp report of his rifle."

The man Ellis mentioned in the above description of Kansas City, by Mr. McCoy, was, at the time he speaks of, living in the house built originally by Louis Uneau, at the foot of Main street, and was the first Justice of the Peace ever officiating at Kansas City.

The difficulties surrounding the Kansas Town Company prevented town development and retarded the tendency of trade to concentrate here. Still, however, the Indian trade continued to flourish at both Westport and Kansas City, and the Santa Fe trade at Independence until 1843, when it was temporarily suppressed by order of General Santa Anna.

EFFECT TO DIVERT THE MEXICAN TRADE FROM MISSOURI.

Two efforts were made to divert this trade from the Missouri frontier, but without success, because of the superior advantages afforded by this point. In 1839, Dr. Josiah Gregg, after nine years' experience with this route, and a pretty

thorough acquaintance with the plains and with Northern Mexico, undertook to open a river route from Van Buren on the Arkansas River. Finding that a good point for steamboats to ascend to, considerably nearer Santa Fe, and with a season nearly a month earlier in spring and a month later in the fall, he thought it much more desirable, and undertook to conduct an expedition from that point and open a new route. He was successful in getting through with less hardships than the early explorers had experienced on the route from Missouri, but he found that the old route had some advantages that the new one could not equal, and no further attempt was made. The trade from the Missouri border had been extended to Chihuahua, and so large a part of the imports of that place had come to be received from that source *via* Santa Fe, that in 1840 the Mexican government undertook to open a new and shorter route from that country to the United States. Some point on Red River, at the American border, was selected, and the party, with a concession of special advantages, as to imposts, duties, etc., started from Chihuahua April 3, 1839. It succeeded in getting through to Red River that year; and the next year, 1840, took back a large amount of goods. This expedition, however, failed to discover any advantage in the new route, though much nearer for Chihuahua than the old route from Missouri, and no further effort was ever made to develop it. These two attempts to divert the trade from the Missouri border were of importance in this connection, as showing the superior command of the country, even to Chihuahua, held by the locality of Kansas City.

ITS SUPPRESSION IN 1843.

On the 7th of August, 1843, Santa Anna, then President of Mexico, issued a decree closing the ports of Taos, in New Mexico, and Paso del Norte and Presido del Norte, in Chihuahua. As these were the only ports at which goods were passed through the custom-house into northern Mexico, it nearly suppressed the trade. This was done in consequence of the sympathy and co-operation of Americans with the people of Texas, who, although they had previously, in 1838, achieved their independence, were still subject to the hostilities of Mexico, and were practically in a state of war. Prior to this decree, the hostile attitude of Texas and Mexico toward each other had made the trade peculiarly hazardous. Two expeditions had been fitted out in Texas to raid it, the Texans not regarding the fact that a large part of those engaged in it were citizens of the United States—a friendly power. Santa Anna's decree was issued with equal injustice to the large number of his own subjects who were engaged in it, and with no less injustice to the large sections of his country which were accommodated by it. This decree so far caused the abandonment of the trade that, although another decree was issued March 11, 1844, raising the embargo, not over ninety wagons, with not over two hundred men and \$200,000 worth of goods crossed the plains to Santa Fe in 1844. The Mexican war coming on soon afterward further embarrassed and restricted it until the close of that struggle.

We are indebted to Dr. Gregg's admirable "History of the Commerce of the Prairies," for the following statistics of the trade prior to its suppression in 1843:*

Years.	Amount Merchandise.	No. Wagons.	No. Men.	No. Proprs.	Taken to Chihuahua.
1838	90,000	50	100	20	40,000
1839	250,000	130	250	40	100,000
1840	50,000	30	60	35	10,000
1841	150,000	60	100	12	80,000
1842	160,000	70	120	15	90,000
1843	450,000	230	350	30	300,000

* Although this table is given by Dr. Gregg as representing the entire trade, we are inclined to think it is far short of the actual aggregates. The year 1840, for instance, appears to include only the Chihuahua expedition from Red River.

THE SITUATION IN 1843.

At the time the Mexican trade was temporarily suppressed by order of Gen. Santa Anna in 1843, Blue Mills was the principal landing point for Independence, the effort to divert it to Wayne City having proved ineffectual. Independence enjoyed a monopoly of the outfitting business. Westport had attained much importance as an Indian trading post and was rapidly becoming the headquarters for the Mexican traders, who stopped there to graze their teams on the prairies, and await the arrival of their goods at Blue Mills; Liberty had grown to be quite a town; a town had been established at Randolph Bluffs, and at this time contained one or more quite respectable mercantile houses, and a number of residences, and had macadamized one short street. The town of Barry, which came into existence prior to the opening of the Platte purchase to settlement, had become quite an important place, as had the town of Weston. A town had been started at Parkville, an Indian trading post, and was doing a large trade with the new settlers in the adjacent country and with the Indians across the river. Parkville then contained several trading houses. At this time Kansas City was much smaller than any of these places, and was not perceptibly growing, owing to the inability of the Town Company to make titles to ground. Kansas City then contained three warehouses, those of the Town Company, Francis Chouteau, or rather the American Fur Company, and that of W. G. and G. W. Ewing, of Westport, two or three small trading houses and a few log cabins, mostly occupied by Frenchmen. It was then known only as Westport Landing, but as a landing place for Westport was beginning to attract some attention from Mexican traders, who saw the advantage of receiving their goods at this place rather than at Blue Mills. Still, however, it continued the headquarters of the fur and Indian traders established by the old St. Louis guild of French traders, and conducted by the American Company or their successors. This trade was then, as it had been from the first, distributive, and though it made much less local show, and was probably less in volume than the Indian trade done at Westport, it covered a much greater area of country.

In 1840 W. G. and G. W. Ewing, already referred to as having become prominent Indian traders, at Westport, in about 1836, determined to build themselves a warehouse at Kansas City. They had received goods at Blue Mills, and at Chouteau's Warehouse just below Kansas City, but their trade had become so large that they desired to avoid this warehouse tax and so built a warehouse as above stated.

In June, 1842, Gen. John C. Fremont came to Kansas City on his first expedition across the plains. At this time he made his headquarters at Cyprian Chouteau's house, six miles west, but outfitted here at Kansas City. In his subsequent expeditions he made his headquarters with Wm. M. Chick, at Kansas City, while outfitting.

During the year of 1843, Wm. M. Chick, father of Jos. S. Chick, now President of the Bank of Kansas City, who was then living at Westport, saw the tendency of trade to concentrate at Kansas City, and removed to this place and built a warehouse here.

FROM 1843 TO 1846.

The suppression of the Mexican trade in 1843 was a severe blow to Independence and damaged Westport somewhat. The former was thrown back upon its resources of local trade with the adjacent country, and the latter was left dependent mainly upon its Indian trade. Aside from the loss by the warehousemen of the few cargoes they had been receiving, on account of this trade, Kansas City was not affected.



KANSAS CITY JOURNAL BUILDING.

THE GREAT FLOODS.

In 1843-4 events transpired here which have furnished material for many a fireside story among the old settlers. These were the great floods and attendant adventures of these two years. That of 1843 was not so great as that of 1844, which was the greatest ever known in these rivers.

During the past Spring of 1881, the United States Engineer, having charge of the river improvements at this point, J. W. Nier, Esq., informed the press that he had information of great snows and large accumulations of water in the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, which rendered a recurrence of these floods not improbable. This called forth from John C. McCoy, Esq., the following graphic historical sketch of the great flood, which will be interesting in this connection:

"The subject of floods in the Missouri and Kansas River in the past, and the probabilities of their recurrence in the future, is neither a pleasant or popular theme to talk or write about just now, and those who indulge in speculations or predictions of danger are looked upon as croakers and birds of evil omen, especially by those whose interests would be in jeopardy in the event of their fulfillment. This is very plainly shown by the way many persons interested in West Kansas City and the bottom lands of the river have received warnings and statements of the United States engineer as to the probable danger of a devastating flood in the Missouri River, and which appeared in the *Journal* a few days ago. His statements have, I think, provoked a good deal of unjust and unnecessary criticism and comment. He is a stranger to me, but holding the position of trust and responsibility he does in the engineer service of the Government, we may safely conclude that he is at least theoretically competent, and certainly possesses the most correct information obtainable to enable him to form a proper estimate of the danger to be apprehended. Not only this, but it is his special business to study the situation. He is in possession of all the facts and facilities requisite to form a correct conclusion in the premises.

"Now, granting that it is his deliberate judgment, formed from these sources, that the dire calamity of a devastating flood was likely to sweep over the West Kansas City bottoms, causing the loss of millions of dollars value in property and perhaps many lives, his failure to give timely warning, would, under the circumstances, be looked upon as little short of murder; and then, if his predictions fail and the elements over which he has no control are propitious, why then he subjects himself to ungenerous flings and jeers. His situation in the premises is one of great responsibility and certainly by no means to be envied. Having some knowledge of facts connected with floods in the Missouri River, I will venture, disagreeable as the subject may be to many, to briefly state them. Physic, albeit nauseating, is sometimes very beneficial to general health. We may sincerely hope the general health in this case is in no danger at present. The records of the past tell us of only three floods that may be regarded as devastating, viz: In 1782, 1826 and 1844. (One other in 1843 only partially so, and many others where the overflows caused little or no damage.) According to my recollection, the overflow of 1843 occurring the last of May and the first of June, reached a height about six feet lower than that of the succeeding year of June, 1844, and the damage was correspondingly less. The winter of 1842-3 was a long, hard one with much snow toward the mountains. In January there was a general thaw and break up with fine wetaher lasting nearly three weeks and the steamer "Ione" ascended the river to Kansas City. On the day of her arrival it turned suddenly cold, the river froze up again and so remained until near the 1st of May, during which time the boat remained near the foot of Grand avenue.

"The rise of water in 1843 was high enough to wash away some heavy new one-story log houses standing near the river bank at the lower end of Harlem, which I had put up at the beginning of winter. I stood on the levee one day and

witnessed their departure with sudden lurch and a graceful sweep of the upper end toward the river that mingled and melted away in the boiling flood.—Have I told this story so often that I really believe it was an actual occurrence, and that rumors of the snowfields to the northwest, caused me as soon as the ice was out of the river, to vamose the imperiled ranch? Nay, even before that occurred that I pulled down one house and hauled the hewed logs across on the ice and put them up to live in near the foot of William street? Does any one doubt the correctness of this statement? And that this occurred in 1843, the year before the great flood? I hope not, for I am now going to say something of another flood that far exceeded this one in its desolating effects—that which occurred from the 13th to the 16th of June, 1844. The water rose to a height of six feet or more above that of the previous year. The Missouri River at about the 13th was only a few feet over the bottom lands, but the great volume of water that came down the Kansas River madly rushing against the mighty Missouri caused the seething waters to pile up at the mouth, no doubt several feet higher than they would have done had they met at the point of junction more obliquely.

“On the morning of the 14th, Col. Wm. M. Chick, who was temporarily occupying with his family a house he owned, which stood on the east side of Turkey Creek, not far southeast of the State Line house, was surprised to find the water just rising above the banks of the creek. By 9 o'clock it had reached the door step, and as the ground was lower toward the hills eastward, he deemed it advisable to seek a place of safety on higher ground, which they succeeded in doing with the aid of a canoe or small boat. His daughter, Mrs. Peery, went to the hills near Twelfth Street on a horse, the water being then about mid-side to the horse near the hills. From thence she made her way to my house, two miles south of the city, and astonished me by her statement of facts. I galloped down to the ferry across the river, which I owned, and ran at that time, and taking a skiff with Col. John Polk, we made our way, with great difficulty and danger, up through the woods to the house, where we arrived at about twelve o'clock, and found the water about waist deep on the lower floor. We secured as many articles as our skiff would carry, placed the balance out of the reach of the water, and made our way back to the ferry, where I immediately secured a party of about ten persons to take up the ferry flat to secure that which was left.

“The seething, foaming flood of water was not only dashing madly onward in the river channel, but it swept across the heavily timbered bottom of West Kansas, from bluff to bluff, with a roar almost deafening. With the aid of twenty or more men in rounding the rocky headland above the bridge, we finally reached the building about four o'clock p. m., when we found the water had reached nearly to the upper floor. Placing the boat beside the house we tore off a portion of the roof, the eaves of which was probably five feet above the boat—the upper window being too small to pass out the furniture. Being now nearly dark we held a council, and decided to tie up for the night, deeming it unsafe to venture into the river in the dark. So we ran up to the smoke-house, built of heavy logs, in which about 5,000 pounds of bacon was floating about, and there spent the long, dreary hours of the night in roasting bacon and hams and telling marvelous tales of blood-curdling scenes that never happened, probably.

“In the morning we found that the depth of water under our boat was at least ten feet, and the water still rising.

“Now, those who feel disposed to believe the above statements of facts can make their own estimate of the rapidity of the rise of water in twelve hours from the morning of June 14. I make it from eight to ten feet. Is this incredible? If so, ask Col. Polk, Allen McGee, William Mulkey, and others who spent the night with me in that flood of waters.

“I will now mention only one other episode of that eventful day in West Kansas. During the night of the 15th, and the next morning, from time to time

loud cries of distress were heard over at Wyandotte, in the direction of the residence of Louis Tromley, who then lived near the Missouri south bank, just east of the State line. Those who listened to those cries knew full well that the old man was in deep trouble, as well as deep waters, but the impetuous Kaw forced its mad waters into the broad sea of the Missouri with a current so rapid that it was impossible to get the ferry flat across to the opposite woods (for there were no banks then) without cordeling the boat some distance up the Kaw, and before this could be done darkness had overspread the desolate scene. At early dawn brave hearts and strong arms were ready for the rescue. Isaiah Walker, Ethan Long, Russell Garret, David Froman, and Tall Charles, of Wyandott, soon made their way with the boat, cutting their way through the woods, to poor old Tromley, whom they found perched in a tree, and a few hundred yards farther on his wife in another tree, and a short distance further his boy sitting astraddle of the comb of the house which was just beginning to sway into the seething waters of the river.

"Tromley had tried to make his way to Wyandotte on a log, in order to procure a boat and help, but finding he would be inevitably swept into the Missouri, he desisted from his effort and betook himself to his perch in the tree, and thus passed the long vigils of that dreary, desolate night to those three helpless persons. Poor Tromley meanwhile trying throughout its long watches to cheer and comfort his terrified wife and boy, whom he was unable to reach. The rescuers took them to the hills, near Twelfth street, on their way, picking up some others as they went. Soon afterward old Tromley's house, with his favorite dog perched upon its top, was seen by the hundreds gathered on the hillside passing rapidly down in mid current and Poor Tromley, who had just arrived, called to his dog by name, who set up a mournful wail, and the old man seemed disposed to dash in to its rescue. During this day, the 15th, the Wyandotte rescuers, were busy saving persons and property in the West Kansas bottom until darkness closed their labors, theirs being the only boat that operated on that day, and after that none was needed for nothing was left to save of life or property. On the same day I went down with an old horse boat I had and brought up Mrs. Chouteau and her household goods from her homestead below East Kansas, to the high grounds above.

"Now, Mr. Editor, I have written these few incidents of the great flood of 1844 not as a sensation, for the facts are just as I have related them without any undue coloring. Neither have I done so to create any unnecessary alarm, for I don't know that there are any grounds for any, but simply to communicate some facts that everyone having interests in the river bottoms ought to know. But smart people may laugh me to scorn, and so they would have done to old Tromley a day or two before he went to roost in that hackberry tree, had he been guilty of the same indiscretion. I have seen times when I would have felt supremely happy to be sitting astraddle of a good dry log with my neither extremities dangling in the waters beneath."

The great flood of 1826 has already been mentioned in this history as having washed away the house of Mr. Chouteau, opposite Randolph Bluffs, which caused him to remove higher up the river and to higher ground. Little is known of this flood, but it doubtless was not such as to cover the ground to which Mr. Chouteau removed; for it is not probable that after being washed away once he would rebuild below the high water line. However, the flood of 1844 proved that he made a mistake, for it washed away this second house which he had built. It also washed away the warehouse built by W. G. & G. W. Ewing, which was in the same vicinity, both being below the limits of the land of the Prudhomme estate, which had been partly laid off into town lots in 1839. It also washed away the warehouse built by the town company in 1839, and rose to the door of Wm. M. Chick's warehouse. This latter warehouse stood at the corner of Main street and

the levee, and on ground fully six feet higher than the ground at that place at this time. The old log cabins built by the Frenchmen in 1826, on the river front and in the West Kansas bottoms, were all washed away, and that was about all there was of Kansas City at that time. During the flood steamboats ran up to Mr. Chick's warehouse door, which shows that they were floated over our present levee at an altitude fully six feet above the present level of the street.

This flood had no material effect on the course of trade, as it did no damage at Blue Mills, at which point most of the Indian and Santa Fe trade was then effecting its exchange between boats and wagons, and it did not cause any of the warehouse business that was being done here, to drift away. It was of material advantage, however, in a local way, for two of the leading warehouses were below what was then the town, which diverted trade to that point. These were Chouteau's and Ewing's, and by the washing away of these, the trade was drawn to Chick's warehouse, which was in town. Thus this great calamity was an advantage to what was then Kansas City, and every great calamity since, except the war, has equally redounded to her advantage, as the sequel will show.

OTHER EVENTS OF 1843 TO 1846.

In 1844, H. M. Northrup, now a banker at Wyandotte, Kansas, came to Kansas City with the largest stock of merchandise that had yet been offered here, if not, in fact, the largest stock that had yet been offered at any place near this angle of the river. He made an effort at once to do a jobbing trade with the traders in western and southwestern Missouri and the Indian country, and was very successful in establishing that kind of a trade; so much so that he soon became an important jobbing merchant, and shipped goods to local traders two hundred miles down the border of Missouri. This was the first attempt at a jobbing trade in Kansas City or on this border, and was the fitting super-position of a civilized distributive trade upon the old distributive trade of the French with the Indians; and preserved that distinctive feature of trade as Kansas City passed from the French-Indian era into an era of civilized commerce. Mr. Northrup was a most important element in the early development of Kansas City, and in the building up of his business did more than any other man of that time, to build up the town.

In 1845, James H. McGee made some brick on his farm south of the then town, and built the first brick house ever built in Kansas City. From this lot of brick J. C. McCoy, who then conducted the ferry at this place, built the L part of a brick house, which still stands on the bluff, between Grand avenue and Walnut street. These were the first brick made in Kansas City, and the first laid here.

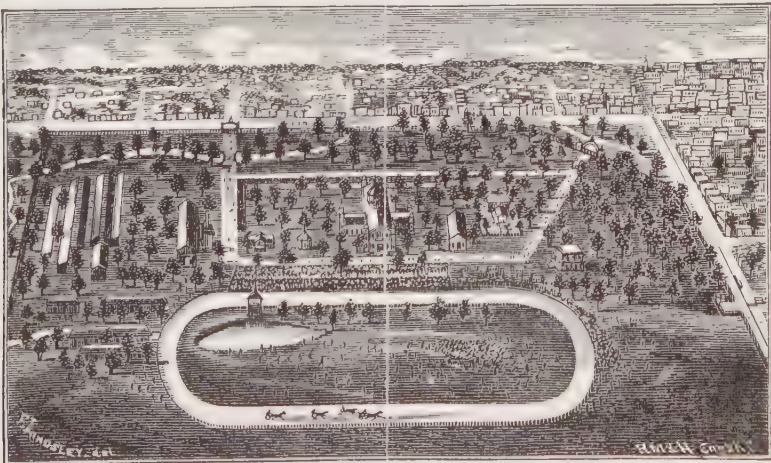
RENEWAL OF THE MEXICAN TRADE.

In 1845 the Santa Fe trade was resumed with larger proportions than before, and with many new men engaged in it. By this time steamboatmen had become better acquainted with the river and had come to appreciate the natural rock landing at the town of Kansas, which was then superior to that of Blue Mills or Wayne City. The traders had also come to appreciate the advantages of this as a starting point. Before the suppression of the trade in 1843 they had learned the advantage of herding their teams on the prairie across the line in the Indian country, and to a considerable extent had adopted the custom of keeping their teams there, making their own headquarters at Westport, then the nearest town, and waiting until their goods arrived at Blue Mills, when they would hitch up and go after them. To this fact Westport owed whatever share of the trade she enjoyed prior to that suppression. This custom was established with the re-establishment of the trade in 1845, and then the hardship of going twelve miles after their goods through a wooded country had been greatly increased by the settlements and cutting up of the country into farms, hence there arose a more urgent necessity for a

nearer landing. Messrs. Bent and St. Vrain, who were among the oldest Indian traders on the plains, and who understood the advantages of this point better than many others who had engaged in the Santa Fe trade, landed a cargo of goods here this year, which, it is stated in Spalding's "Annals of Kansas City," published in 1858, was the first cargo of goods that ever went from this point in a train to Santa Fe. Others followed their example, so that in 1846 the people of Kansas City had what they regarded as a fair show of the trade

THE EFFECT OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the winter of 1845 and 1846, the Mexican war was impending, and preparations were being made at Fort Leavenworth and all along the border, for the expeditions that were to be started out in the spring. This gave a great impulse to the trade and prosperity of the border towns; for now, more than ever was the advantages of this angle of the river as a point of departure for the southwest appreciated. It was the nearest point, to the scene of the struggle, that could be reached by water. To stop below was to increase the wagon transportation over bad roads, and to go above was to increase the distance. Besides, at this angle of the river was the best landing and the best roads leading to Mexican territory. This locality, therefore, became the focus of outfitting and departure. Recruiting offices were opened in the border towns, and suttlers and quartermasters outfitted at them. Westport landing then became much more important than it ever had been before, as a place for transferring goods from steamboats to wagons, though it was not enough of a place to do much in the way of outfitting. Weston, Parkville and Liberty, but more particularly Independence and Westport, were greatly benefited by this trade; the latter two places enjoying the largest part of the outfitting business. Westport was chiefly benefited, and at that time got an impulse that speedily raised it to rank with Independence. However, Kansas City felt the impulse of the preparations that were being made during the winter, and from the anticipation of the large amount of warehousing, and receiving and forwarding of military and suttler's goods, outfits and supplies, soon to occur, it acquired new and improved prospects. These facts, united with the tendency the Mexican trade had shown the previous year to come to this place, led the town company to adjust their differences, and lay anew the foundation of the future city.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

CHAPTER VI.

KANSAS CITY REDIVIVUS.

Reorganization of the Town Company—The First Great Sale of Lots—An Interesting Record—Bad Titles—Further Surveys and Sales—The Company Dissolved—Town Development—The California Emigration—The Concentration of the Santa Fe and Indian Trades at Kansas City—Cholera and its Direful Effects—Municipal Organization—The First Newspaper—Revival After the Cholera.

The events chronicled in the last chapter concerning the movement and development of trade, together with the settlement of the question concerning the title of the town company to the Prudhomme estate led to a revival of the town building feeling. A meeting was held on the 28th of February, (1846), at the house of Wm. B. Evans, at which time were present Messrs. William Gillis, Fry, P. McGee, Jacob Ragan, Wm. B. Evans and John C. McCoy. These gentlemen, together with Robert Campbell and H. Jobe now held the fourteen original shares, some of the original parties having sold out to some of their associates or to the new parties here introduced into the company. The fourteen shares always existed so long as the company existed, but some members held two or more. The record of this meeting is as follows:

"On motion of F. P. McGee, ordered that a sale of lots be advertised to take place on Thursday, the last day of April, next, and to be sold on twelve months credit, reserving the title of said lots until the money is paid, and to bear interest from due until paid at the rate of ten per cent per annum from due until paid."

"On motion of Wm. Gillis ordered that the above sale be advertised in the following newspapers."

The names of the newspapers do not appear however in the record.

A settlement of the sales of 1836 was now made with the purchasers of lots at that sale. Interest was charged on the purchase price at ten per cent for six years, making the total for that sale, \$11,482.88; the money was collected and titles made, the deeds being signed by each member of the company and the wife of each member, which was an expensive and laborious way of making titles.

While the sale ordered at this meeting in February was being advertised a new survey was made by John C. McCoy. At this time he adopted the survey of 1838, and extended it back to the township line and east half a block beyond Grand avenue, then called Market street, and west three hundred feet beyond Wyandotte street.

THE FIRST GREAT SALE OF LOTS.

The sale was held as advertised, and the original records of the company show that one hundred and twenty-seven lots were sold singly and two whole blocks together, Robert Campbell being the purchaser of the two blocks, for which he paid three hundred dollars. These two blocks were those lying between Fourth and Fifth streets and Wyandotte and Main streets, now the center of Kansas City's Jobbing Trade. The highest price paid for any one lot sold at this sale was three hundred and forty-one dollars, paid by Wm. M. Chick for lot No. 9. A few others in the same vicinity on the levee between Wyandotte and Walnut streets sold for between two and three hundred dollars, but most of them went below one hundred. The amount for which some of the lots were sold

is not carried out in the original record, but the total of those carried out is \$8,-137.42. A copy of this record made at a later date foots up the sale \$8,643.62. Spaldings Annals states this aggregate at \$8,625, and the average at \$55.65, but the records of the company do not appear to contain the data for such calculations.

AN INTERESTING RECORD.

A very interesting feature of the record of this sale is that it gives the vocation of most of the purchasers, as well as their names, and this shows what kinds of business prevailed here at that time, as well as who lived here. Thus it is shown that there were seven farmers among the purchasers, Jacob Ragan, N. Ross, W. G. Barkley, F. P. McGee, John Park, Peter McGee and Thomas A. Smart; four merchants, H. M. Northrup, W. M. Chick, P. M. Chouteau and Thos. Elliott; three butchers, John Javins, H. Javins and Thos. Javins; three doctors, Jos. O. Boggs, Benoist Troost and S. G. Harlan; two carpenters, Henry Jobe and M. Walden; two grocers (saloon keepers in these times), Geo. Hudson and A. G. Yancy; two traders, F. H. Booth and B. Linkingfelter; two laborers, Henson Javins and Peter Belanger; two brick makers, Wm. B. Pruddy and Jas. Pruddy; two brick layers, Wm. Champagne and Franklin Barnes; one landlord, Wm. B. Evans; one pilot, Chas. Dripps; one lawyer, L. Kaufman; one broker, Chas. Horning; one stone mason, D. Edgerton; one Santa Fe trader, B. Pruitt; one surveyor, John C. McCoy; one tailor, J. A. Stull; one gunsmith, Gabriel Phillebert, one wheelwright, Moise Belmar; one school master, Lott Cauffman; one Indian, Isaac Zane, and one gentleman, Wm. Gillis. A "gentleman" in those days signified a man who had no regular business, and lived without labor. There were also among the purchasers Robert Campbell, formerly of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, Thos. Breeze, Edward F. Hand, Lewis Ford, David McWilliams, Robert Hudgins, Elijah Jackson S. D. Ray and Mr. Parsons, whose vocations are not stated in the record.

Notwithstanding the inability of the company to make titles or sell lots between 1838 and 1846, the tendency of trade to transfer itself to this point, caused an accumulation of people here for various purposes, so that at the time of this sale, in April, 1846, it was estimated that the town had already a population of not less than three hundred.

BAD TITLES.

Notes were taken for lots sold in 1846, having fallen due in 1847, on the 1st May, of that year, P. M. Chouteau, son of Francois Chouteau, was appointed by the company to collect the money. On the 3d of May, Fry P. Mc Gee was also appointed to collect. At this time, of course, titles had to be given to the lots, as the notes were collected, and the method employed the previous year—that of each member of the company and his wife signing the deed—was too slow and cumbersome to be re-adopted, hence a power of attorney was given to Mr. Chouteau to sign the deeds for the company. This he did, but signed them by his own name as "attorney-in-fact," without signing the name of the company by himself as "attorney-in-fact." This was afterward found to be irregular, and it gave rise to much trouble in adjusting titles.

While referring to this subject, it may be as well to mention another fact which subsequently arose to cause some litigation and trouble. A posthumous daughter was born to Gabriel Prudhomme after proceedings for sale in partition had been initiated by the other heirs. In this situation the order of court naming the heirs among whom the proceeds of sale were to be divided did not mention her, and hence the commissioner paid her nothing. She afterward became the wife of Col. M. J. Payne, now president of the Kansas City Gas Company, and suit was brought for her portion. This suit was not successful in its object, but for a long time it caused a cloud to rest upon the title to every lot in the Prudhomme estate.

FURTHER SURVEYS—THE COMPANY DISSOLVE.

In May, 1847, the company decided to lay off the balance of their land into lots. Accordingly, a contract was made for the clearing of the land east of Market street (Grand avenue) to "Phillibert's Branch," about Campbell street, running back to Fifth street; and John C. McCoy was employed to lay off the balance of the land into lots. All this having been done, another sale of lots was held July 17, 1847, at which twenty-three lots were sold for an aggregate of \$1,475.30.

On this same day—July 17th—the company decided to close up its affairs, and divide proceeds. Accordingly, Messrs. McGee, Gillis and Evans were appointed to make a survey of the assets of the company, preparatory to such action. On the 30th of September following, the division was made, lots and notes being apportioned to each share in the company, in as nearly equal values as possible. The company appears here to have practically gone out of existence, as the record shows no further proceedings, except some business transacted for it by McCoy and Gillis, in disposing of a few lots overlooked by the committee, in the division of the proceeds.

TOWN DEVELOPMENT.

At the time of the first sale above referred to, April 30, 1846, it was estimated that there were about three hundred people in the new town, nearly all settled along the river front. However, under the impulse of the Mexican war and Santa Fe trade, added to the Indian trade already existing, the place grew rapidly, and before the close of the year, the population was estimated at seven hundred. New warehouses and outfitting houses were established, trade facilities became much enlarged, and the tendency of the Santa Fe and Mexican war trades to concentrate at this point largely increased.

The next year, 1847, Colonel Charles E. Kearney, now of this city, located in Westport, and went into business with W. R. Bernard, still a citizen of that place. Mr. Bernard was at that time engaged with Colonel A. G. Boone, in Indian trading, and Colonel Kearney had been for some years previous trading in Old Mexico, from southern points. The new firm opened a large outfitting house for the Santa Fe traders, and thus supplied the only lacking facility for transferring the trade to the border, and obviating the eighteen miles haul and the bad roads, and the rendezvous twelve miles from the depot of supply. Kansas City, in her new warehouses, in her unequaled natural steamboat landing, and her near proximity, supplied all the balance. For the next three years Westport was the headquarters of the trade, but Kansas City was rapidly absorbing it.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.

The excitement incident to the revival of the Santa Fe trade and the Mexican War, was supplemented by the California gold excitement in 1849. The progress of Kansas City meantime was rapid, for a new town, against older, more populous, and better known towns. Still, she had not, up to this time, advanced to a point where she could successfully compete with Westport and Independence for this new trade, and while it lasted they had the lion's share of it. The emigration was large through this locality, for it was soon found that on the more northern routes the springs were later, and the winters came earlier, not giving emigrants time to get through. Besides, the routes up the valley of the Kansas River, or over the prairies toward Santa Fe, were by far the best for the emigrants. Many of them came by boat to this place, and outfitted here. It was useless to go higher up the river, for they got no nearer to California by doing so, besides which they lost their time, and approached the latitude of shorter seasons. Here again this locality vindicated its natural advantages, and again Kansas City

vindicated her natural advantages as the best steamboat landing on the river, and her rightful claim to the business being done from neighboring points.

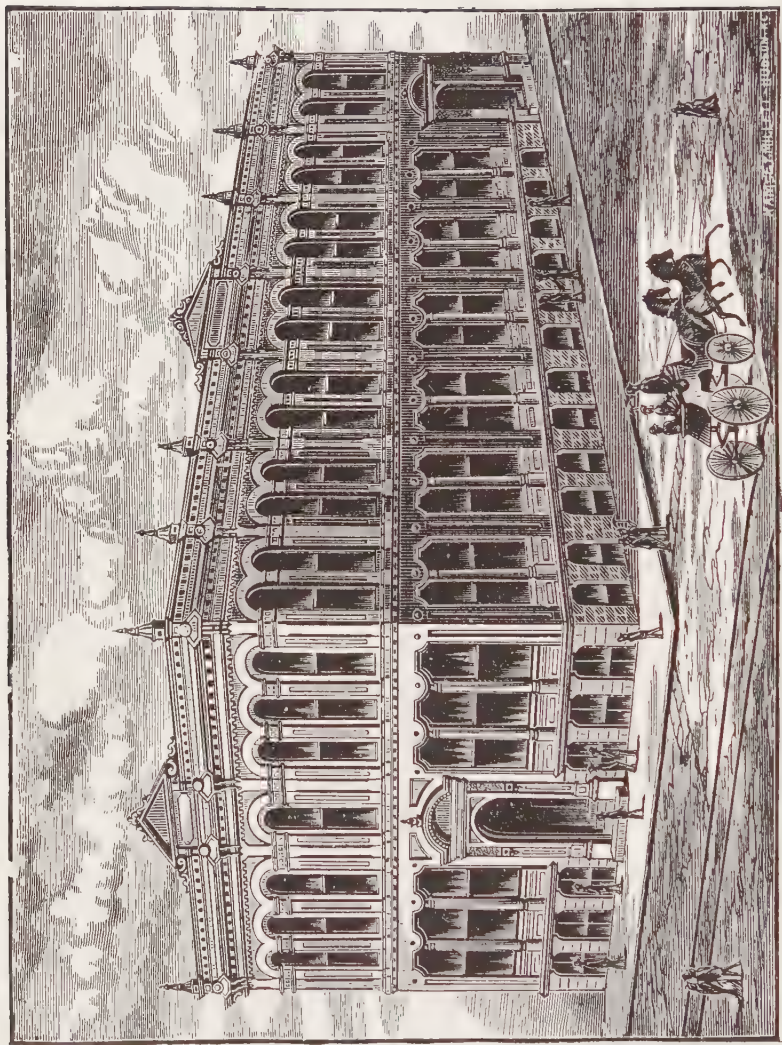
CHOLERA AND ITS EFFECTS.

At the same time this new element of trade and town development came into existence, there came also that dread scourge, the cholera. It came first in 1849. It first made its appearance among some Belgians brought here by Mr. Guinotte and Mr. Chouteau. There were about eighty of them camped below town, and the cholera proved very fatal among them, and soon spread to other classes of the populations and to Independence, Westport and other neighboring places. From the earliest history of this disease, it appears to have traveled farthest and fastest and with deadliest effect along water courses. Wherever it has taken epidemic form in this country, it has shown this peculiarity to a marked degree, and once possessing itself of a footing on the Mississippi it has penetrated all the ramifications of its tributaries. Kansas City this year having a large trade and many steamboats touching her levee from points below, received the scourge in its most fatal form. It followed the California emigrants in 1849 and 1850 on to the plains, and besides decimating their numbers also greatly depressed the trade and emigration. In 1850 there was little if any of it in Kansas City, or in the adjacent cities of Independence and Westport, and, though it had caused the flight of many people from here, they returned, and in 1850 Kansas City had a population of between 700 and 800.

THE SANTA FE TRADE DRIFTS TO KANSAS CITY.

But though Kansas City did not participate to any great extent in the rich harvests of the Mexican war and California emigration trade, she felt the stimulus of it and grew rapidly. And as she grew, adding warehouses and outfitting stores to the facilities of her natural landing, she began more and more surely to command the Santa Fe trade. At a banquet given by the merchants Christmas day, 1857, Col. E. C. McCarty made a speech, a report of which is here copied from the *Journal* of contemporaneous date, because of its historical value :

"He said he was a poor speaker, but would make some few statements as to the Santa Fe trade. He had been engaged in it as early as 1828, having come to Missouri in December of that year. The Santa Fe trade was then in its infancy, from \$50,000 to \$100,000 being the amount of merchandise transported annually across the plains. In those days there were very few trains with more than two or three wagons, and it was customary for all the Mexican traders to meet at Council Grove, organize into a company under a captain there chosen, and so proceed on their journey under his direction. The press of the whole United States then used to make particular mention of the departure of the Santa Fe caravan from Council Grove, and like notice was given of their return. It was almost universally the case in those early days for some one or more of the party to be scalped by the Indians. The trade gradually commenced to increase year by year, and has multiplied to the present almost incredible amount. I was informed two years ago, by Dr. Connelly, probably the largest trader in New Mexico, that the Santa Fe trade across the plains then amounted to five millions of dollars, nearly all of which passed through the City of Kansas. It was on this statement of the amount of trade as set forth as above, that he succeeded in forcing the passage of a bill by the Legislature establishing a Court of Common Pleas in this city, while bills sent in in favor of other counties were rejected. In the spring of 1847 he, in company with Mr. Russell, now (1857) of Leavenworth, started the first train from this city to New Mexico. Old Mr. McDonald went in charge of it, and was the first man that ever crossed the great American Desert with a wagon. Mr. Northrup was the first merchant he had the pleasure of doing business with in Kansas City, and their business operations have been continued



KANSAS CITY MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BUILDING.

until the present time with high satisfaction to the speaker. Mr. Northrup was one of those men who had taken an early day for settlement in Kansas City and had stuck to it ever since. In the spring of 1850 his brother, then in New Mexico, came in as a partner of Capt. St. Vrain, and through their influence and his own, all outfitting trade, previously done in Independence, was brought to this point, and from the year 1850 dates the era of Kansas City trade with New Mexico. Six hundred wagons started from this point that year. Was engaged, as one of the firm of Brown, Russell & Co., during the summer and fall of 1850, in transporting the army supplies from Fort Leavenworth to the western forts, and from their knowledge of the routes they offered the Government to receive the freight at St. Louis, and pay freight and insurance on the same from thence to this point if the Government would permit them to land the goods here instead of at Fort Leavenworth, as the advantages of the route from this point would more than compensate for the additional expense. The Government refused to do it—for who ever knew an army officer to walk ten steps out of his way to accommodate anybody? Their loss, in consequence of not being permitted to start from this point, amounted to sixty thousand dollars, one item in which was 600 yoke of oxen. For a number of years it was customary to transport all goods over the plains by mules, as it was thought impossible for oxen and wagons to be used. He was the first man that started an ox team across the plains from this point, and they had been used altogether ever since."

At the time of the occurrences here referred to by Col. McCarty, Kansas City had not probably more than five hundred inhabitants, owing to the effects of the cholera in 1849 in driving people away. In 1850 Kansas City, Independence and Westport were none of them incorporated towns, hence the census of that year does not give the population separate from that of the townships in which they were located. Lexington, however, was a considerable place, and Weston had a population of 3,775. The growth of these two places was due to the large production of hemp in those days, for which they were the markets.

CHOLERA AGAIN.

However the rapid development of the city promised by the fact here noted by Col. McCarty it was destined to receive a serious check by the re-appearance of the cholera in 1851. At this time it created a panic, which speedily reduced the population to about three hundred. People literally deserted the town and fled in all directions. The scourge revisited the place in 1852, and revived to a considerable degree the previous panic. That year forty-eight deaths occurred in Westport within twenty-four hours after the appearance of the disease, and there were in a like space of time about forty deaths in Independence and twenty or more in Kansas City. Owing to this circumstance the outfitting business for the Santa Fe trade and the trade on and across the plains did not fully concentrate itself here until several years afterward—about 1856 and 1857.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

There was no municipal government in Kansas City prior to 1853. Previous to that time the peace was preserved and difficulties were adjusted by a township Justice of the Peace and a constable, but a circumstance occurred in December, 1852, which led to the establishment of municipal government. This circumstance was the arrest of a man for some light offense by the constable, upon whose trial it was discovered that the commission issued to the authorities was for the next congressional township east, which located their jurisdiction at least six miles from where they had been exercising their authority. This led to a movement looking to municipal organization. That winter, February 22, 1853, a charter was obtained from the State, and in the spring of 1853 a municipal government was organized. The land embraced in Kansas City, according to this charter, was

bounded by the river on the north, by Summit street on the west, by Ninth street on the south, and on the east by the alley between Holmes and Charlotte streets, and therefore embraced much that was not yet, nor for two years to come, laid off into town lots. All that was platted at that time was the old Prudhomme estate, the boundaries of which have already been given. At the election, W. S. Gregory was elected mayor, but served only a short time when Dr. Johnson Lykins was elected to succeed him. Dr. Lykins was re-elected next spring, and in the spring of 1855 John Johnson was elected, but resigned a month afterward. M. J. Payne succeeded him, and held the office till 1860.

A list of city officers from the organization of the town to the present time is here inserted:

1853—Mayor, W. S. Gregory, Johnston Lykins; Treasurer, P. M. Chouteau; Assessor, G. W. Wolf; Register, S. W. Bouton; Marshal, N. B. Hedges; Attorney, Judge Nelson; Councilmen, Wm. G. Barkley, Thompson McDaniel, M. J. Payne, Wm. J. Jarboe, T. H. West, Johnston Lykins, T. S. Wright.

1854—Johnston Lykins, Mayor; H. M. Northrup, Treasurer; Hallom Rice, Assessor; John Curtis, Wm. G. Barkley, Registers; J. P. Howe, Marshal; John Curtis, Asa Bartlett, City Attorneys; Councilmen, Benoist Troost, J. C. McNees, Daniel Edgerton, Caleb Keer, M. J. Payne, Tilman H. West.

1855—John Johnson, M. J. Payne, Mayor; E. R. Threlkeld, Treasurer; J. W. Summers, Assessor; M. J. Payne, W. S. Bouton, Registers; Fred Breckenridge, C. C. Spaulding, City Engineer; J. P. Howe, Marshal; Asa Bartlett, City Attorney; Councilmen: Caleb Keer, A. T. Gilham, John W. Ammons, John S. Campbell, T. J. Wilson, John C. McNees.

1856—M. J. Payne, Mayor; E. R. Threlkeld, Treasurer; J. P. Howe, Assessor; S. W. Bouton, Register; Robt. J. Lawrence, City Engineer; J. P. Howe, Marshal; S. W. Bouton, City Attorney; Councilmen: John Johnson, T. J. Wilson, Caleb Kerr, John S. Campbell, A. T. Gilham; Wm. J. Jarboe, N. B. Hedges.

1857—M. J. Payne, Mayor; E. R. Threlkeld, Treasurer; F. M. Barnes, Collector; S. W. Bouton, Assessor; John S. Hough, S. W. Bouton, Register; C. P. Wiggins, E. O'Flaherty, City Engineer; J. P. Howe, Marshal; Wm. A. Strong, City Attorney; Councilmen: R. J. Lawrence, Wm. J. Jarboe, R. T. Van Horn, A. T. Gilham, Michael Smith, I. M. Redge, D. J. Williams. On the 17th of August this council resigned and the following were elected; Wm. J. Jarboe, John Johnson, James A. Frame, T. B. Lester, I. M. Ridge. John A. Boarman.

1858—M. J. Payne, Mayor; E. P. Threlkeld, Treasurer; D. L. Shouse, Collector; Lott Coffman, Jas. A. Gregory, Assessors; J. W. Robinson, L. B. Scott, Register; J. Q. Anderson, Engineer; S. M. Gilham, Wharf Master; F. M. Barnes, Marshal; J. W. Robinson, City Attorney; Councilmen: T. B. Lester, John W. Ammons, John S. Hough, Michael Smith, Charles Long, George W. See.

1859—J. M. Payne, Mayor; John A. Boarman Treasurer; D. L. Shouse, Collector; S. W. Bouton, Assessor; Daniel Geary, Register; J. Q. Anderson, City Engineer; S. M. Gilham, Wharf Master; W. A. Pollard, Wharf Register; Jonathan Richardson, Marshal; John W. Robinson, City Attorney; John W. Summers, Recorder; Councilmen: J. B. Higgins, E. M. McGee, L. A. Schoen, E. B. Cravens, Theodore S. Case, N. C. Clairborne.

1860—G. M. B. Maughs, Mayor; John A. Boarman, Treasurer; S. D. Vaughan, Collector; J. K. Staw, Assessor; Daniel Geary, Register; C. L. DeHam, City Engineer; J. E. Jewell, W. V. Pulliam, Wharf Master; Thomas Oliver, Wharf Register; Jonathan Richardson, City Attorney; John W. Summers, Recorder; Councilmen: Lott Coffman, W. V. Pulliam, W. W. Ford, A. L.

Harris, John Campbell, D. A. N. Grover, W. J. Jarboe, D. M. Jarboe, Dennis O'Brien.

1861—R. T. Van Horn, Mayor; John A. Boarman, Treasurer; S. D. Vaughan, Collector; E. O'Flaherty, Assessor; Michael Smith, Register; E. O'Flaherty, City Engineer; Thos. Oliver, Wharf Register; Geo. F. Irwin, Wm. Holmes, Marshal; J. S. Boreman, City Attorney; Geo. W. Taler, Recorder; Councilmen: D. A. N. Grover, A. L. Harris, Patrick Shannon, Charles Long, J. E. Snyder, M. J. Payne, B. M. Jewett, N. Vincent, Johnston Lykins.

1862—M. J. Payne, Mayor; J. A. Bechman, Treasurer; S. D. Vaughan, Collector; E. O'Flaherty, Assessor; M. Smith, Register; Bernard Donnelly, Register; E. O'Flaherty, Engineer; F. R. Lord, Wharf Master; D. M. Jarboe, Wharf Master; John Joyce, Wharf Register; Wm. Holden, Marshal; William Quarles, City Attorney; Geo. W. Toler, Recorder; Councilmen: Joshua Thorne, M. Diveley, E. M. Sloan, J. R. Ham, John Kaney, Lewis Deardorf, Thomas Burke, P. Switzgable.

1863—William Bonnefield, Mayor; A. B. Cross, Treasurer; C. F. Smith, Collector; D. M. Jarboe, Assessor; B. Donnelly, Register; R. B. Whitney, Engineer; Fred. Von Longinan, F. McMillian, Wharf Master; W. B. Hoagland, Alphonso Hughes, Wharf Register; Dennis O'Brien, Marshal; William Quarles, City Attorney; A. Ellenberger, Recorder; Councilmen: C. W. Fairman, P. Switzgable, W. C. Holmes, F. Timmerman, F. P. Flagler, Lewis Deardorf, Thomas Burk, Charles Dwyer.

1864—R. T. Van Horn, P. Shannon, Mayor; S. D. Vaughan, Treasurer; R. Salisbury, E. B. Cravens, Collector; E. O'Flaherty, Assessor; B. Donnelly, Register; William Miller, Engineer; T. R. Lord, Wharf Master; John Joyce, Wharf Register; Dennis O'Brien, Marshal; Charles Carpenter, Attorney; A. Ellenberger, Recorder; Councilmen: C. A. Carpenter, Jas. Mansfield, Charles Dwyer, T. S. Case, Thomas Burk, B. L. Riggins, Aaron Raub, P. C. Causey, P. Shannon, P. S. Brown.

1865—P. Shannon, Mayor; S. D. Vaughan, Treasurer; E. B. Cravens, Collector; E. O'Flaherty, Assessor; B. Donnelly, Register; William Miller, E. O'Flaherty, Engineer; Thomas Fox, Wharf Master; Samuel Quest, Wharf Register; Jeremiah Dowd, Marshal; T. B. Rummel, Attorney; C. A. Carpenter, Recorder; Councilmen: P. S. Brown, J. Q. Watkins, H. L. Hughn, E. F. Rogers, John Taylor, Gerhart Zueker, Thomas Burke, William Kalb.

1866—A. L. Harris, Mayor; S. D. Vaughan, Treasurer; Charles Long, Collector; B. Donnelly, Assessor; D. O'Brien, Register; Edmond O'Flaherty, Engineer; H. G. Toler, Wharf Master; Phillip Ott, Wharf Register; Jeremiah Dowd, Marshal; Charles Carpenter, Attorney; C. A. Carpenter, Recorder; Councilmen: Charles Dwyer, John Bauerlein, Robert Salisbury, F. A. Mitchell, N. Vincent, Henry Tobener, Thomas Burk, David Slater, John R. Balis.

1867—E. H. Allen, Mayor; J. W. L. Slavens, Treasurer; James Lee, Assessor; Dennis O'Brien, Auditor; Oscar Koehler, Engineer; E. B. McDill, Wharf Master; A. T. Hoover, Wharf Register; T. J. Brougham, City Clerk; J. B. Brothers, Marshal; William Warner, City Attorney; P. Lucas, C. A. Carpenter, Recorder; Edmond Keller, Market Master; Councilmen: John Campbell, Herman Hucke, H. W. Cooper, E. A. Phillips, H. L. Hughn, E. H. Spalding, J. W. Keefer, Henry Speers.

1868—A. L. Harris, Mayor; George Sweeny, Treasurer; J. B. Drinkard, Assessor; Dennis O'Brien, Auditor; John Donnelly, Engineer; A. T. Hoover, Wharf Master; J. Draggon, Wharf Register; D. E. Dickinson, City Physician; T. B. McLean, T. J. Brougham, Mell. H. Hudson, City Clerk; J. L. Keck, Marshal; H. P. White, Attorney; C. A. Carpenter, Recorder; Edward Keller, Market Master; Councilmen: Wm. Smith, M. English, Junius Chaffee, J. W.

Cook, H. Hucke, John Campbell, H. W. Cooper, E. A. Phillips, A. H. Waterman.

1869.—F. R. Long, Mayor; George Sweeny, Treasurer; C. F. Smith, Assessor; Dennis O'Brien, Auditor; John Donnelly, Engineer; A. T. Hoover, Wharf Master; Mell. H. Hudson, City Clerk; J. L. Keck, Marshal; D. S. Twitchell, Attorney; W. H. Sutton, Recorder; D. E. Dickinson, City Physician; Councilmen: Junius Chaffee, C. J. White, J. W. Cook, M. English, J. H. McGee, A. H. Waterman, T. J. Wolf, R. W. Hilliker.

1870.—E. M. McGee, Mayor; George Sweeny, Treasurer; P. M. Chouteau, Collector; Robert Salisbury, Assessor; John T. Tobin, Auditor; John Donnelly, Engineer; A. T. Hoover, Wharf Master; Daniel Geary, City Clerk; Thomas M. Speers, Marshal; H. P. White, Attorney; C. A. Carpenter, Recorder; H. F. Smith, Market Master; D. E. Dickinson, City Physician; Councilmen: Junius Chaffee, John Campbell, C. J. White, P. J. Henn, J. H. McGee, John W. Keefer, D. Ellison, J. Lykins, T. J. Wolf, Thomas Burk, R. W. Hilliker, James E. Marsh.

1871.—Wm. Warner, Mayor; Samuel Jarboe, Treasurer; P. M. Chouteau, Collector; O. Chanute, J. J. Moore, Engineers; John J. Tobin, Auditor; Robert Salisbury, Assessor; Daniel Geary, City Clerk; J. W. Dunlap, City Attorney; D. A. N. Grover, Recorder; T. M. Speers, Marshal; W. C. Evens, City Physician; R. C. Gould, Market Master; John C. Gage, J. Brumback, Counselors; Councilmen, Junius Chaffee, John Campbell, William Weston, H. T. Hovelman, P. J. Henn, J. W. Keefer, David Ellison, J. Lykins, Jacob Toney, Thomas Burke, James Hannon, James E. Marsh.

1872.—R. H. Hunt, Mayor; H. C. Kumpf, Auditor; Samuel Jarboe, Treasurer; O. G. Long, Recorder; Wm. Sheppard, Marshal; John C. Campbell, Attorney; H. B. Toelle, Supervisor of Registration; Daniel Geary, J. Enright, City Clerk; J. M. Silvers, Chief of Fire Department; Sam. Winram, Inspector of Weights and Measures; W. C. Evens, Physician; H. L. Marvin, Engineer; P. M. Chouteau, Collector; R. C. Gould, Market Master; Robt. Salisbury, Assessor; J. Brumback, Counselor; W. A. M. Vaughan, Wharf Master; J. Y. Leveridge, Wood Inspector; Chas. Quest, E. H. Russell, Supt. Workhouse; Councilmen, Michael Flynn, Wm. Weston, Lyman McCarty, Michael Diveley, M. Horner, E. L. Martin, H. T. Hovelman, M. English, D. H. Porter, D. Ellison, Patrick Kirby, Patrick Fay.

1873.—E. L. Martin, Mayor; D. H. Porter, Recorder; H. C. Kumpf, Auditor; Wm. Weston, Treasurer; G. G. Neiswanger, Marshal; H. M. Withers, Attorney; D. L. Hall, Supervisor of Registration; M. McCormick, Supt. of Workhouse; Web. Withers, Collector; H. L. Marvin, Engineer; John Phillips, Market Master; John T. Blake, Robt. Salisbury, Assessor; E. H. Russell, Sanitary Sergeant; J. M. Silvers, Chief of Fire Department; A. M. Crow, Physician; A. Mayer, City Clerk; James Sweeny, Inspector of Weights and Measures; Thos. Cloudsley, T. McLean, Wood Inspector; J. Brumback, Counselor.

1874.—S. D. Woods, Mayor; James Farron, Recorder, H. C. Kumpf, Auditor; P. M. Chouteau, Treasurer; J. C. Tansney, Attorney; J. M. Ekdahl, Supervisor of Registration; F. M. Black, J. W. Dunlap, Counselor; E. O'Flaherty, Engineer; J. O. Day, Physician; W. B. Napton, Comptroller; M. E. Burnet, Chief of Fire Department; F. Fitzpatrick, Supt. Workhouse; M. Renahan, Market Master; Robt. Salisbury, Assessor; John Ryan, Inspector Weights and Measures; A. Mayer, City Clerk; Thomas Fox, License Inspector; Thomas M. Speers, Chief of Police. Councilmen, John Campbell, Jos. M. Beach, F. B. Nofsinger, A. C. Moffat, D. A. N. Grover, Dennis Levy, Chas. A. Ebert, W. W. Payne, O. H. Short, Ed. H. Webster, P. Kirby, Edward Kelley.

1875.—Turner A. Gill, Mayor; P. M. Chouteau, Treasurer; H. C. Kumpf, Auditor; W. H. Sutton, Recorder; Wash. Adams, Attorney; J. M. Ekdahl,

Supervisor of Registration; D. A. N. Grover, Comptroller; John C. Gage, J. Brumback, Counselor; Jas. Dowling, Superintendent Workhouse. Councilmen: J. M. Beach, John Campbell, A. C. Moffat, B. A. Feineman, Dennis Levy, G. W. Lovejoy, W. W. Payne, P. McAnany, Ed. H. Webster, J. W. Reid, Ed. Kelley, H. A. Simms.

1876.—Turner A. Gill, Mayor; P. M. Chouteau, Treasurer; L. J. Talbott, Auditor; W. H. Sutton, H. R. Nelso, Recorder; Wash. Adams, Attorney; J. M. Ekdahl, Supervisor of Registration; J. Brumback, Counsellor; D. A. N. Grover, Comptroller; Robert Salisbury, Assessor; A. A. Holmes, Engineer; Patrick O'Reilley, Market Master; Wm. C. Morris, Physician; J. W. Wirth, Supt. Workhouse; John Kelley, Inspector Weights and Measures; A. Mayer, E. R. Hunter, City Clerk; F. Foster, Chief of Fire Department; Thos. M. Speers, Chief of Police. Councilmen: John Campbell, W. S. Gregory, B. A. Feineman, D. R. Porter, Edward Lynde, G. W. Lovejoy, Dennis Levy, P. McAnany, James M. Buckley, J. W. Reid, Wm. Holmes, H. A. Simms, David P. Bigger.

1877.—J. W. L. Slavens, Mayor; L. J. Talbott, Auditor; P. M. Chouteau, Treasurer; D. Ellison, Recorder; James Gibson, Attorney; John M. Ekdahl, Supervisor of Registration; J. M. Dews, Comptroller; H. N. Ess, Counselor; Robert Salisbury, Assessor; W. C. Morris, Physician; F. M. Furgason, Inspector Licenses, Weights and Measures; Joseph Porter, Market Master; W. L. Sheppard, Superintendent Workhouse; W. E. Benson, City Clerk; A. A. Holmes, Engineer; Thomas M. Spears, Chief of Police; F. Foster, Chief of Fire Department. Councilmen: W. S. Gregory, Philip Casey, E. Lynde, R. H. Drennon, Dennis Levy, C. C. Whitmeyer, James M. Buckley, W. B. Robinson, William Holmes, W. H. Winants, David P. Bigger, H. A. Simms.

1878.—Geo. M. Shelley, Mayor; William Weston, Treasurer; L. J. Talbott, Auditor; Hamilton Finney, Recorder; James Gibson, Attorney; Erastus Johns, Supervisor of Registration; Robert Salisbury, Assessor; W. E. Benson, City Clerk; W. L. Sheppard, William Kelley, Superintendents of Workhouse; Joseph Porter, Market Master; J. M. Trowbridge, Engineer; H. C. Kumpf, Comptroller; W. W. Payne, Inspector Licenses, Weights and Measures; S. P. Twiss, Counselor; A. M. Crow, Physician; Thomas M. Speers, Chief of Police; F. Foster, Chief of Fire Department. Councilmen: Philip Casey, P. D. Etue, R. H. Drennon, H. C. Morrison, C. C. Whitmeyer, T. W. Butler, W. B. Robinson, L. A. Allen, W. H. Winants, Louis Dragon, H. A. Simms, A. H. Glasner.

1879.—George M. Shelley, Mayor; A. C. Walmsley, Treasurer; William Vincent, Auditor; Hamilton Finney, Recorder; Thomas King, Attorney; M. K. Kirk, Supervisor of Registration; T. A. Gill, Counselor; H. C. Kumpf, Comptroller; Robert Salisbury, Assessor; W. E. Benson, City Clerk; C. H. Knickerbocker, Engineer; John Donnelly, Assistant Engineer; D. R. Porter, Physician; William Burk, Market Master; Benedict Waibel, Inspector Licenses, Weights and Measures; F. R. Allen, Superintendent Workhouse; Thomas M. Speers, Chief of Police; F. Foster, Chief of Fire Department. Councilmen: P. D. Etue, George W. McClelland, H. C. Morrison, J. N. DuBois, T. W. Butler, R. H. Maybury, L. A. Allen, John Salisbury, Louis Dragon, T. B. Bullene, A. H. Glasner, Patrick Hickey.

1880.—C. A. Chace, Mayor; A. C. Walmsley, Treasurer; William Vincent, Auditor; H. Finney, Recorder; Thomas King, Attorney; M. Burk, Supervisor of Registration; Wash. Adams, Counselor; John Donnelly, Engineer; Nathaniel Grant, Comptroller; V. D. Callahan, City Clerk; Thomas M. Speers, Chief of Police; F. Foster, Chief of Fire Department; Robert Salisbury, Assessor; C. J. Jenkins, Physician; Adam Johns, Inspector of Licenses; J. J. Granfield, Market Master; F. R. Allen, Superintendent Workhouse. Councilmen: J. A. McDonald, T. B. Bullene, John Salisbury, George W. McClelland, W. J. Ross, J.

N. DuBois, Patrick Hickey, J. N. Moore, R. H. Maybury, W. G. Duncan, Louis Dragon.

1881.—Daniel A. Frink, Mayor; A. C. Walmsley, Treasurer; M. L. Sullivan, Auditor; John W. Childs, Recorder; W. J. Strong, Attorney; M. H. Bass, Supervisor of Registration; D. S. Twitchell, Counselor; Nathaniel Grant, Comptroller; Robert Salisbury, Assessor; V. D. Callahan, City Clerk; John Donnelly, Engineer; A. A. Holmes, Assistant Engineer; John Fee, Physician; John J. Granfield, Market Master; B. Waibel, Inspector Licenses, Weights and Measures; Thomas C. Clary, Superintendent Workhouse; Thomas M. Speers, Chief of Police; F. Foster, Chief of Fire Department; Councilmen: W. J. Ross, J. M. Ford, J. A. McDonald, D. H. Porter, John W. Moore, James Anderson, L. A. Allen, John Salisbury, L. Dragon, B. A. Sheidley, W. G. Duncan, M. Gafney.

REVIVING TIMES IN 1853-4.

During the years 1853-4, there was a material revival of confidence among the people of this locality. The cholera, which, it had been feared, would become an established disease, had failed to make its appearance since 1852. The Santa Fe trade was rapidly growing, and the settlement of the adjacent country made a larger local trade. The fact that this angle in the river was the nearest water transportation for all the Indian country from the head of the Platte River round by the Rocky Mountains to the Cherokee country, caused the whole of the Indian trade to come here, and at that time it had become very large. People began to return, and others to make their homes here, and at last there began to be new hopes of realizing the bright promises of 1846-9. The next enumeration of the population, which was in 1855, showed a revival to 478, but business grew much faster than population.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

As early as the year 1851 or 1852, there was an attempt made to establish a newspaper. A Mr. Kennedy undertook the enterprise, calling his paper the *Public Ledger*. It was not, however, a financial success, and after a vain struggle with the waves of adversity, Mr. Kennedy yielded, and the *Public Ledger* passed out of existence. The need of a paper to represent the interests of the new city, and properly chronicle local events, had become so apparent that the people interested in its welfare could not long do without one. Hence, after much talking about it among themselves, they finally held a meeting at the Union Hotel, now known as the old Gillis House, and determined that a paper must be had. A company was organized at that meeting, the capital stock was fixed at one thousand dollars, and the larger part of it taken on the spot. The names of some of these subscribers were Wm. Gillis, W. S. Gregory, Northrup & Chick, M. J. Payne, Dr. B. Troost, E. M. McGee, Thompson McDaniel, and Robert Campbell. Dr. Troost, M. J. Payne and W. S. Gregory were elected trustees, with power to collect the subscriptions, purchase material, and start and manage the paper. M. J. Payne was deputed by his associates to do the most of the work. He went to St. Louis and purchased the material, and shipped it to Kansas City. About this time, Mr. D. K. Abeel made his appearance in Kansas City, and the trustees finding that he was a printer, engaged him to take mechanical and business charge of it. Wm. A. Strong, an attorney, was engaged to conduct the editorial department. Its first appearance was in October, 1854, and, as it was deemed only an enterprise, it was given the name of the *Kansas City Enterprise*. This was the first permanently established newspaper in Kansas City.

In 1857, its name was changed to *Journal of Commerce*, and is now known simply as *The Journal*. On the 15th of June, 1858, it appeared as a small morning daily, the fourth daily in the Missouri Valley. Soon afterward, a telegraph

line having been completed to Boonville, arrangements were made for dispatches by that line, and by express from Boonville to Kansas City. In its different editions prior to the war, it was the most active and wide-awake paper the writer has ever had the pleasure of examining; the fullest of local and business news, and the most devoted to the welfare of Kansas City. It was at once a faithful reflector of all local and business news, the leader and exponent of public commercial sentiment, and the fosterer of every public enterprise.

In the summer of 1855, Col. R. T. Van Horn came to the city and purchased the *Enterprise*, of which he assumed control in October. He had previously lost an office, the *Telegraph*, at Pomeroy, Ohio, by fire, and for a year or two had been steamboating for a brother-in-law who was largely interested in steamboat stocks. It was from this fact that he got the title of captain, by which he was generally known, until by military services in the late war he gained the one by which he is at present known. In the summer of 1855 he took a boat to St. Louis to sell, and while lying there for that purpose boarded at the Virginia hotel. Here he met William A. Strong, then editor of the *Enterprise*, who, learning that he was a printer and journalist, induced him to come to Kansas City.

His purchase of the *Enterprise* was for one thousand dollars, one half cash and the balance on time. From its first issue under his management, it became an active, earnest and vigilant advocate of Kansas City's interests, and so far exceeded the expectations of the old company that before the maturity of his notes they were canceled and presented to him.

D. K. Abeel, Esq., who had been connected with the paper from the first as printer and business manager, soon afterward became associated with Col. Van Horn in the proprietorship, taking charge of the business affairs, into which department he infused that vigor and energy which at once put the paper on a sound and progressive financial basis. These two gentlemen have since been largely associated together in the paper in these respective capacities, each ably fulfilling the promise of their early years.

KANSAS CITY IN 1854-5.

At this time all there was of Kansas City was situated along the river front, except a few residences which had been built upon the hills overlooking the river. The levee was only about wide enough for a team to pass, jutting over a ledge of rocks into the river on the one side and rising hundreds of feet into bluffs on the other. Here and there excavations had been made into the hill, and business houses built. One of these houses was the Union Hotel (now Gillis House), built in 1849, and another Chick's warehouse, built in 1843. About the foot of Broadway, the bluffs, coming round in nearly a perpendicular wall from Turkey Creek, juttied into the river, and a wagon road wide enough for one wagon had been cut across it leading into the Kaw bottom, which was then a dense woods, except where the French traders had cleared off a few patches. The hills back of the levee were well covered with woods, except in the less broken portions where clearings had been made. A deep ravine, starting at the lower end of the levee, a little below the present foot of Grand avenue, wound around to the southwest, across the present market square, up by Delaware and Sixth street, and thence southeasterly to the Junction.

There was a road up this ravine, over which the Santa Fe and other wagons passed, but with its precipitous banks on either side it was a bad road. It took the hill at a point near the junction of Main and Delaware streets, and crossed the creek south of the city, not far from the street railroad stables, going up the hill again toward Westport. A less inviting spot for town building it would be difficult to conceive. But from this great angle in the Missouri River was the best natural road to the southwest and west, and it was the highest point to which goods for

the great Santa Fe and plains trade could be taken by boat, without increasing the cost of land transportation and incurring worse roads. This determined this locality as the starting point for that trade, while the unequaled river landing determined the exact spot whereon the transfer from boat to wagon should be made.

These facts were then recognized, and with the beginning of the new era of activity, the plains trade previously done at Independence and Westport, centered entirely at Kansas City. Outfitting houses were opened and provision made for the outfitters, so that they no longer were compelled to go either to Independence or Westport. This trade, however, lasted but a few weeks in the spring while the trains were starting out, and a few weeks in the fall when they returned. At a later period the *Enterprise*, referring to this date, editorially, says: "Two years since, when we landed in Kansas City in the month of July, there was little or no business doing—two boilers, an engine, and a small lot of machinery, covered with a tarpaulin, was all there was to be seen on the levee. Business men informed us that the trade of the season was over; that with the exception of a short time late in the fall no more would be done until next spring."



SPALDING'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SETTLEMENT OF KANSAS.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act—Preparations by Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery Parties to occupy Kansas—Early Settlement—Kansas City again Recognized—Development of Kansas—Navigation of the Kaw River—The Kansas Troubles—The Effect on Kansas City—Col. Coates.

With the concentration of the Indian and Santa Fe trade at Kansas City, there was here a sufficient business to have made a town of ten or twelve thousand people, had there been no increase of business until the capabilities of the town had developed to an equality with it. But at this time other events were transpiring which were destined to give the place an unprecedented forward impulse. These were the events attending the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the opening of them to settlement. These events, however, were attended with circumstances that made the settlement of Kansas troublous, which injuriously affected the development of the trade of the young city.

The events leading to the organization of these Territories began as early as December 13, 1852, when Hon. Willard P. Hall of Missouri introduced into the House of Representative at Washington, a bill to organize the Territory of Platte, which was to embrace both Kansas and Nebraska. On the 2d of February, 1853, Hon. William A. Richardson, of Illinois, introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska. Neither of these bills proposed to extend slavery into either of these Territories, as it was already excluded from the country embraced in both by the Missouri Compromise of 1820. On the 10th of February, Richardson's bill passed the House, and on the 17th it was reported in the Senate by Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. Nothing was done however before the adjournment and expiration of that Congress.

At the meeting of the next Congress, Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced into the Senate a bill for the organization of Nebraska. This bill, like its predecessors, did not provide for slavery. On the 4th of January it was reported in the Senate by Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and on the 23d of the same month Senator Douglas offered a substitute providing for the organization of the two Territories of Kansas and Nebraska and containing this significant clause:

"That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth of March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery."

This clause was the result of hostility, on the part of Senators and Representatives for the slave States, to any bill looking to the extension of freedom in the



Truly Yours
R. T. Van Horn

Territory of the United States, and its exemption of Kansas from the operations of the compromise measures referred to was regarded as significant of a determination on their part to make Kansas a slave Territory, and subsequently a slave State. This led to one of the most memorable contests in the history of the American Congress, during which were aroused those passions and sentiments and antagonisms which subsequently led to open conflict in Kansas, and, in less than ten years, to the most stupendous civil war in the history of man.

This bill passed the Senate March 3rd, by a vote of thirty-seven to fourteen.

The House passed it with amendments May 22nd, by a vote of 113 to 100, there being twenty-one members absent and not voting. It passed the Senate again without discussion, May 24th, by a vote of thirty-five to thirteen, and was signed by President Pierce May 30th.

While these events were transpiring in Congress, the Indian titles were being extinguished to all save small reservations. The country became intensely excited. It was understood on the part of the slave States, that Kansas was to be made slave, and the free States equally understood that such was the intention of the slave States, and there was an equal determination on their part that it should not be so. While the bills were pending in Congress, both parties in their respective localities were preparing for the expected struggle. The Pro-slavery party were open in their expressions of intentions to use force, if necessary to accomplish their purpose. To this end there began to be secret societies organized in Missouri and throughout the slave States as early as February, 1854, called "Blue Lodges," "Society of Friends," "Sons of the South," "Social Bands," etc., the distinctive feature of which was a solemn oath to make Kansas slave territory at all hazards, and keep out by force, if necessary, the Abolitionists, as all opponents were opprobriously called. On the other hand, the Anti-Slavery party were less open in their boasts. If they had any intention of using force, that intention was not expressed; but, depending upon the right of local settlement of the slavery question, they seemed to rely more upon the votes of larger numbers of immigrants; and, therefore, took steps to fill Kansas with anti-slavery voters as speedily as possible. On the 26th of April the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society was organized by act of the Legislature of that State; in June another society was organized in that State, and on the 24th of July the New England Emigrant Aid Society was organized, in Boston. The purpose of these societies as expressed by their articles of agreement was to "assist emigrants to settle in the west," Kansas being the particular part of the west meant.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Such were the circumstances under which the settlement of Kansas was begun. As soon as the Territory was opened to settlement people began to flock in from the adjacent parts of Missouri. The Leavenworth Town Company was organized at Weston, Mo., on the 13th of June, and the Atchison Town Company was organized in Missouri, on the 27th of July; and about these dates the sites of these two places were taken possession of by the Missourians who were determined to make Kansas a slave Territory.

The pioneer party of anti-slavery emigrants left Boston, July 17th, and arrived in Kansas City July 30th, under the lead of Charles H. Bramscomb. Dr. Charles Robinson and S. C. Pomeroy, since Governor and Senator respectively, of Kansas, came with this party. The first named of these gentlemen proceeded with the party into Kansas, arriving on the Wakarusa on the 1st of August, near where they soon afterward founded a town, which, on October 6th, was called Lawrence, in honor of Amos J. Lawrence, of Boston, one of the principal benefactors of the society. The other, Mr. Pomeroy, remained in Kansas City, and purchased the Union Hotel, (now the old Gillis House on the levee,) to be used as a rendezvous for immigrants, and agency of the society. Great excite-

ment and enthusiasm attended the movements of these societies in the east, and the immigrants were cheered on by orations from the leading men of that section, and by poems from the pens of such distinguished writers as Bryant, Whittier and Lucy Larcom.

On the other hand, there was an equal excitement and enthusiasm on the part of the pro-slavery element, but it took the form of prevention of anti-slavery immigration, as much as that of fostering pro-slavery immigration. In July a number of meetings were held in Missouri, near the border, at which resolutions were adopted, to the effect that Kansas should be slave at all hazards, and that Abolitionists should receive no protection in the new Territory. The speeches made at these meetings were of a most inflammatory character. Missourians continued to pour over the border in great numbers, but the emigrants from the east continued to arrive and unite with the Lawrence settlement with equal rapidity, and thus for a time Leavenworth and Atchison as pro-slavery, and Lawrence as anti-slavery, grew rapidly. The excitement along the border, meantime, was intense, and the friction between the settlers of the different parties in the Territory very great and very irritating.

KANSAS CITY'S LOCAL ADVANTAGES AGAIN.

At the time these events were transpiring, steamboats were running freely on the Missouri River its whole navigable length, and being the only method of transportation at that time, other than stage coach across the State of Missouri or private wagons, offered equal facilities to all river towns. Independence and Westport had already been overcome by Kansas City, but Parkville, Weston and St. Joseph, all of about equal size with Kansas City, afforded equal advantages for immigrants with Kansas City, except on the one item of easy access to the new country. The new towns of Leavenworth and Atchison were also in the field, but aside from their newness, were lacking in this essential feature, also. Hence, while Missourians passed across the border at the nearest accessible ferry, the emigrants from the east came by way of Kansas City. Subsequently when parties began to come from the south, they came here also, and for the same reason. Thus the movement of population into this new country, like the Indian fur trade, the Santa Fe trade, and the late Indian trade, found this the line of least resistance and followed it. From the settlement of the new Territory, all the border towns, and especially the new Kansas towns of Leavenworth and Atchison, expected great advantages. However, owing to the facts and principles above mentioned, Kansas City, from the first, was most benefited.

DEVELOPMENT OF KANSAS.

The political antagonisms already mentioned were destined soon to affect materially and detrimentally the development of both Kansas and Kansas City, as the record of events will show.

Hon. Andrew H. Reeder, of eastern Pennsylvania, was appointed first Governor of Kansas, June 29th, 1854. He took the oath of office in Washington, July 7th, and arrived in Kansas, October 7th, temporarily establishing the executive office at Fort Leavenworth. He soon became aware, however, of the superior accessibility of the Territory from the mouth of the Kaw, and hence, November 24th, removed the executive office to Shawnee Mission, eight miles southwest of Kansas City, and on the road leading from this angle of the river into the Territory.

One of his first official acts, while yet at Leavenworth, was to divide the Territory into sixteen election districts and order an election for delegate to Congress. This election occurred November 29th, and J. W. Whitfield, pro-slavery, was elected. This election was the occasion of the first invasion of Kansas by the people of other States, mainly from Missouri. They were deter-

mined to control the political affairs of the new Territory in the interests of slavery, and, to that end, hundreds of them went into the Territory and voted, thus electing a pro-slavery delegate to Congress. These events aroused the bitterest feelings of the free-state people in the Territory, and led to the holding of free-state meetings for the purpose of organization. The first of these meetings was held at Lawrence, December 23d, and on the first of February following (1855), the Free State Society was organized at Lawrence.

On the 8th of March, 1855, Governor Reeder issued a proclamation ordering an election for members of the Legislature, March 30th. This election was the occasion of another and larger invasion from Missouri, the pro-slavery people of this State being, by this time, most thoroughly aroused by the free-state movements in Kansas, and determined, at all hazards, to make Kansas a slave Territory. The excitement along the border and throughout Missouri was at this time intense, and public meetings were of frequent occurrence. At these meetings speeches of the most inflammatory character were made, and resolutions adopted strongly denouncing the Abolitionists, and justifying any means that might be adopted for their extermination.

The election of the 30th of March resulted in the election of a pro-slavery body, the Missourians attending and voting by the thousands. Its first session was held at Pawnee, a new town adjoining the Fort Riley military reservation, whither the executive office had been removed by Governor Reeder, June 27th. The Legislature met here, July 2d, as ordered by the Governor, and immediately adjourned to meet at Shawnee Mission, July 16. Here the first session was held, and the first code of laws adopted for Kansas. These laws were largely copied from the Missouri statutes, but the provisions for the protection of slave property were more stringent than were ever enacted before. This law made it a penal offense to deny the right to hold slaves in Kansas, or to have in possession books or papers that denied such rights. It required all officers of the Territory and counties, judges and clerks of election, and all lawyers practicing at the bar, to take an oath to support the fugitive slave law; and made ineligible as jurors, in cases where any questions affecting slaves or slavery was to be decided, all persons who did not believe in that institution. It was provided, also, that all officers of the Territory, and of the counties, were to be appointed by the Legislature, or by some officer appointed by it, and at subsequent elections for members of the Legislature, judges and clerks and voters, if challenged, were required to take an oath to support the fugitive slave law. The effect of these laws was, of course, to prevent free-state men from holding office and to disfranchise them, while any manifestation of anti-slavery tendencies, even to the extent of reading an anti-slavery paper, was a penal offense, and subjected the offender to liability to imprisonment at hard labor and in chains. Before this Legislature adjourned it fixed the permanent seat of government at Lecompton. Governor Reeder having previously located the seat of government at Pawnee, held that this Legislature had no right, under the act of Congress, to sit elsewhere, and could not enact valid laws elsewhere. His refusal to recognize the Legislature led to his removal by the President, who was in sympathy with it and not with him. Notice of his removal was communicated to him August 16th, when Mr. Secretary of State Woodson became acting Governor.

PAWNEE—NAVIGATION OF THE KAW.

The town of Pawnee, as above stated, was located on lands adjoining the Fort Riley military reservation, which was within a few miles of the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers, which form the Kaw. It was a free-state town, and hence soon became the object of hostility of the Pro-Slavery party and of the President, so in the summer of 1855, Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, issued an order so extending the military reservation as to include the

site, and in the fall of that year Col. Cooke, of the army, drove off the settlers and destroyed the houses.

The motives that prompted Gov. Reeder to locate the seat of Government at this point cannot be definitely stated, but he was doubtless influenced largely by the idea that the Kaw River could be navigated with steamboats to that point, which would make it a commercial center and distributing point. The steamer Excel made a trip on the Kaw in the spring of 1855, prior to the location of the seat of government of Pawnee, and in May the steamers Emma Harmon, Financier No. 2, and Hartford went as far up as Lawrence. Gov. Reeder has always been credited with the inaugurating this enterprise. While he was Governor he caused two engineering parties to be sent to examine the Kaw, one from Fort Riley to Tecumseh and the other from Tecumseh to the mouth of the stream. He is credited also with having invested money in the boats.

In 1855 the Excel and several other small boats plied irregularly on the Kaw and with such success that in December of that year a company was formed, and several boats built for that trade. Those mentioned as plying on the river in 1856-7, were the Excel, Kate Cassel, Financier, Emma Harmon, Express, Lightford, Wa-tos sa, and Lizzie, the latter of which was built at Kansas City and afterward employed as a ferry boat. The navigation of the Kaw was then regarded as successful, though the boats did not run regularly. In 1859, however, two boats ran most of the season as a regular line, but the river appears to have been abandoned after that, though they were said to have found no difficulty in navigating it. These boats were Silver Lake and Gus Linn.

TURMOIL IN KANSAS.

The course that was being pursued by the Pro-Slavery party, the invasions of the Territory at elections by Missourians, the manifest tendencies of the Legislature, together with a spirit of intimidation on the part of the Pro-Slavery party, became very exasperating to the Free-State party and they began movements, looking to assistance. On the 14th and 15th of August, 1855, a convention of free-state men was held at Lawrence, at which they adopted resolutions setting forth that Kansas was without any legal law-making powers, and recommending the holding of a convention of *bona fide* citizens at Topeka, September 13th, for the purpose of consulting upon all matters affecting public interest but specially the propriety of State organization. This was followed by another similar meeting at Big Springs, September 5th, at which was formulated the platform of the Free State party. The proposed convention at Topeka received the indorsement of this meeting and immediately steps were taken by the Free State party to raise delegates for such convention, and it was held. It provided for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention at Topeka, which election was held, only free state men voting, October 9th; and the convention met October 23rd and formulated a constitution which was submitted to the people and adopted December 15th, only free-state men voting. Under this State organization Dr. Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, was elected Governor, at an election held January 15, 1856; W. G. Roberts, Lieut. Governor; P. C. Schuyler, Secretary of State; C. A. Cutter, Auditor; J. A. Wakefield, Treasurer; H. Miles Moore, Attorney-General; M. F. Conway, S. N. Latta and M. Hunt, Supreme Judges.

Meanwhile, the Pro-Slavery party were far from being inactive. Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, was appointed Governor to succeed Gov. Reeder, Aug. 10th, 1855, and arrived at Kansas City, Sept. 1st. He was fully in sympathy with the Pro-Slavery party, and at once established the executive office at Lecompton. Prior to his arrival, however, the Pro Slavery party, through Acting-Gov. Woodson, began preparations for military operations, and a long line of generals and colonels were appointed. The independent attitude of the free state men, and the large accessions to that class of population from the east, rendered it neces-

sary, in the judgment of the Pro-Slavery party, to prepare for the use of force, to hold the Territory against them.

Meanwhile, public feeling was intensely excited and feverish, and there began to be personal collisions and murders. On the 21st of November, Charles W. Dow, a free-state man residing with Jacob Branson, at Hickory Point, near Lawrence, was killed by Franklin N. Coleman, a pro-slavery man. The next day there was a meeting of the free-state men at the scene of the murder, and that night S. J. Jones, pro-slavery postmaster at Westport, Mo., who had been appointed sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas, arrested Branson for taking part in the meeting. This was the beginning of efforts to enforce the laws against free-state men. On his way to Leecompton, Jones was overhauled by a party of free-state men, and Branson was liberated. Jones sent to Shawnee Mission, where Gov. Shannon was at the time, for aid, and the people of Lawrence, fearing a raid from Missouri, began to gather their forces for the impending struggle. A public meeting was held and the citizens were placed under arms, and neighboring settlements of free-state people were notified and began to arm. On the 27th, Sheriff Jones informed Gov. Shannon that open rebellion existed at Lawrence, and Gov. Shannon directed Maj.-Gen. W. P. Richardson, of the militia, to collect as large a force as he could, and proceed to the assistance of Jones. The next day he notified the President of a fearful state of affairs, saying, "It is vain to conceal the fact; we are standing on a volcano." The same day Lucian J. Easton, Brigadier-General, ordered his brigade under arms, affirming that a state of open rebellion existed in Douglas county.

Early in December indictments were found against the leading free-state men by the courts setting at Leecompton: Companies of free-state men gathered at Lawrence from Bloomington, Wakarusa, Palmyra and Topeka, and the pro-slavery militia began to collect at Franklin, a few miles below, and at Leecompton, a few miles above, while a party of Platte county, Mo., Riflemen appeared on the opposite side of the Kaw River. Gov. Shannon applied to Col. Sumner, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, for United States troops to suppress the Lawrence rebellion, but Col. Sumner would not act without orders from Washington. By the 6th of December, one thousand five hundred Missourians had collected at Franklin, and that day Thos. W. Barber was shot and killed by pro-slavery men while returning to Bloomington from Lawrence. On the 7th, Gov. Shannon visited Lawrence, and on the 8th concluded a treaty of peace with Gov. Robinson, Gen. J. H. Lane and other leaders, and on the 9th ordered the militia disbanded.

Thus ended the first struggle, but it seemed only to intensify the bitterness of the antagonism already existing. Besides the killing of Barber, trains of provisions from Kansas City to Lawrence had been stopped and robbed by the Pro-Slavery party, and when peace was concluded, it was no peace, but the turmoil continued, and the country became infested with lawless bands and individuals, and life and property became unsafe. It was soon apparent to both sides that the planting of freedom or slavery in Kansas was to be attended with bloodshed, and both parties began to prepare for that result.

During the winter some of the Southern States appropriated money to send men to Kansas, and parties began to be made up, all of which were armed for the fray and organized into military companies. At the same time the Free-State party sent men to plead their cause in the Northern States, and to ask for aid in men and money, both of which were freely given in various ways. The prospect for the coming spring was anything but peaceful.

THE EFFECT ON KANSAS CITY.

As already stated, Kansas City became the gateway to Kansas with the beginning of the settlement of that Territory. Its relations to the new population were, therefore, so intimate that such a state of affairs as is briefly sketched above

could not exist in the new Territory without being reflected in the affairs of Kansas City. The hopes of trade from the new population were delayed in their realization by the troubled state of affairs; and as it was the place of debarkation for both pro-slavery and anti-slavery immigrants, it became disturbed by the disturbance across the border. Besides this, the Kansas struggle was otherwise exceedingly depressing to Kansas City, though she still prospered and continued to grow. It retarded the Santa Fe trade and nearly cut off the plains trade. It was previously the custom of Indian agents to bring the annuity money due the Indians to Kansas City, and take it thence to the agencies without a guard; but during this trouble a strong guard had to be sent out with it. The local trade with Kansas towns suffered equally, and from the same causes. It was unsafe to ship goods through the Territory because of roving bands, who, upon political pretenses, managed to do so large an amount of robbing that they assumed more the character of banditti.

The towns of Leavenworth, Lawrence and Atchison were rapidly settled, and soon overtook Kansas City in population. Then Leavenworth became a strong competitor for the western trade. And in this contest, with about equal population, she was strengthened materially by the fact that government roads were made from there, by a requirement on the part of the Government that its own freight should be transported from that place, and by a State pride hostile to building up a town in Missouri. During the memorable contest in that young State in 1855 and 1856, this feeling ran so high that in the disorganized and anarchical condition of affairs, trains leaving Kansas City were frequently guarded. Notwithstanding all these impediments, Kansas City held the trade; it was found after awhile that it was impossible to transfer it to Leavenworth. The roads diverging from thence were rough and the streams unbridged and impassable. After the new route was laid out from Leavenworth by United States authority, and upon the prestige that gave her a few Santa Fe traders were induced to start their trains from there, but when they reached the Kaw River they found it impassable, and had to return to the mouth of the stream and get a ferryboat from Kansas City to cross them, when they took the old accustomed trail.

THE TROUBLES OF 1856.

The events of the spring of 1856 fully realized the sad expectations of all parties. Immigration continued to pour in from the east, and as early as March nearly every boat on the Missouri River was searched for articles which the pro-slavery men had pronounced contraband, and free-state emigrants were robbed and sent back. In April, Maj. Buford arrived in Kansas City with a large body of armed men from Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. In May, Gov. Robinson, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. W. Deitzler and other free-state men were arrested for treason under the stringent laws of the Territory. An attempt was made to arrest Ex-Gov. Reeder, who had remained in Kansas and taken an active part in free-state movements, but he made his escape to Kansas City where he was secreted at the American Hotel (now old Gillis House) by the Eldridges, who then kept it, and from there he made his way in disguise as a laborer and on the deck of a steamboat to Illinois.

The District Court sitting at Lecompton, declared the Free State Hotel, at Lawrence, and the *Herald of Freedom* and *Kansas Free State* nuisances, and ordered their destruction. This order was executed May 21st, by a large party of pro-slavery men under direction of Sheriff Jones. These men were mostly southern men, who had come to Kansas in armed companies for the purpose of driving free-state men from the Territory, and were commanded by Col. H. T. Titus, of Virginia. After the destruction of the hotel and newspaper offices, the stores were robbed and much property ruthlessly destroyed. This led to retaliation by the free-state men, and Kansas was soon filled with small armed parties

of all kinds, the most prominent among which was John Brown's Free-State party. During all this season, parties of armed men continued to arrive from the south, some of whom remained in Kansas City, but most of whom made their headquarters at Westport and from thence projected incursions into Kansas. One of these parties was led by H. Clay Pate, a citizen of Westport, who at one time captured two of John Brown's sons, and who was himself captured by John Brown's party. Another was led by Gen. J. W. Reid of this city, and another by Col. E. M. McGee, of this city, besides those led by Buford of Georgia, Titus of Virginia, Whitfield, Coleman, Bell, Jenigen and others. Besides John Brown's Free-State party already mentioned, there were others led by Shore, Walker, Crocklin, Abbott, Cook and Hopkins. There was also an occasional infusion of United States troops, under command of Col. Sumner and Maj. Sedgwick, when called upon by Gov. Shannon to suppress violence and restore order; and in August Gen. J. H. Lane added materially to the free-state forces by bringing in a party of emigrants through Iowa and Nebraska, all free-state immigration through Missouri having been stopped. Fights and battles and routs between the contending parties were of frequent occurrence. Thus while Kansas was being filled with people, it was being overrun with armed bands, and industry and trade were depressed. To add to the horrors of the situation, the season was unfavorable for farmers, and before the close of the year the people had to be aided by relief sent to them from the east. In August, Gov. Shannon was removed and Gov. Geary appointed in his place who continued in office until March, 1857, when he was succeeded by Robert J. Walker of Mississippi. This disturbed situation continued until the fall of 1857, when, at the October election, Gov. Walker maintained peace sufficiently to admit of a tolerably free ballot of *bona fide* votes, which resulted in free-state triumph, after which the contest was abandoned by the Pro-Slavery party so far as armed effort was concerned. While these troubles continued, they were exceedingly dispressing to Kansas City. The people of Kansas City with few exceptions were in sympathy with the Pro Slavery party, but still had little sympathy with the methods employed by it. They wanted the trade of the new population, and were averse to methods that disturbed society and deprived them of it.

COL. KERSEY COATES.

At this time, Col. Kersey Coates was a very important man in Kansas City. He was then, as now, a man of more than ordinary determination of character, cool, courageous, and active, and the leading free-state man in Kansas City. He came to Kansas in the fall of 1854 as an agent for a party of Philadelphia capitalists, to buy lands and make investments where, in his judgment, it was most profitable to make them. He first went to Leavenworth and then to Lawrence, looking over the field for investments, and finally came to Kansas City. With that far seeing judgment for which he has since become distinguished, he selected this place for his investments, and in the spring of 1855 purchased large amounts of land adjoining this city, and took up his residence at the American hotel. At the time of which we now write, he was counsel for Gov. Robinson and the prisoners confined with him at Leecompton for treason, and was a bold outspoken free-state man in a community overrun with border ruffians. The people of Kansas City, though perhaps little in sympathy with his political views, regarded him as an important tie between them and the people of Kansas, and looked to him largely for the efforts and measures which were to bring them the trade of the new Territory. He was thus supported by them, and in a measure protected against the pro-slavery men from the south, who soon came to regard him as a most dangerous man for their cause, and who would gladly have kidnapped or killed him if they had felt it safe to do so. Afterward, when the tide turned against them, several of them had to appeal to him for protection,

but, it is needless to say, never got it when inconsistent with the peace and good order of society.

In the fall of 1856, he visited Washington in behalf of the free-state prisoners confined at Leecompton, charged with treason under the laws at that time prevailing in Kansas. During his absence the pro-slavery men had determined upon kidnapping and perhaps killing him on his return. He was met at St. Louis by pro-slavery men from Kansas City and warned of his danger, which shows the esteem in which he was held by men who, though opposed to him in politics, admired his influence in commercial affairs. He spent the winter in Wisconsin where he procured appropriations from the State Legislature for the relief of citizens of Wisconsin living in Kansas, the object being understood to be the strengthening of the free-state forces for the portending struggle of 1857.

Another man who deserves special mention here was J. P. Howe, the city marshal. He was cool and fearless, and when warrants were placed in his hands directed against any of the lawless peace disturbers from the south, never flinched in his duty. Many interesting incidents are told of his affairs with these men, many of which were exciting at the time and are amusing now.



GRIMES BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GROWTH OF KANSAS CITY PRIOR TO THE WAR.

Improvements of Streets and Roads—Trade and Steamboats—Rival Cities—Rapid Growth of Kansas City—Stages and Mails—The Commerce of the Prairies—The First Banks, Jobbing Houses and Telegraph—The First Commercial Organization—The Panic of 1857—The Enlargement of the City.

Notwithstanding the troubles in Kansas, and the hatred thereby engendered, on the part of free-state people toward all Missourians and Missouri towns, Kansas City gained considerable advantage from the settlement of the Territory while these troubles were pending, and after their close, in 1857, experienced an era of remarkable development and growth.

COUNTY ROADS AND STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

A matter of profound interest to Kansas City, during these years, and until 1861, was wagon roads to the country, and it was much discussed. This being the only means of reaching the trade of the rapidly settling new territory, Leavenworth, Atchison, Lawrence, St. Joseph, Independence, Westport, and even Boonville, attempted to gain a share or a monopoly of it, by improving roads. Kansas City dared not be behind. But in this contest, Leavenworth and Lawrence were the principal competitors, St. Joseph and Boonville being too far away, while Independence and Westport were so near that her superior landing placed them at a disadvantage. Kansas City had the advantage of a bottom road up the Kaw Valley, and a divide road to southern Kansas, hence her work was mostly to be done near home. The Shawnee road and bridge across Turkey Creek were opened in 1858. A better road to Westport, through which all freight, mails and emigrants went from Kansas City, began to be agitated in February, 1856. The road was improved somewhat, but in July, 1857, a company was formed to macadamize it. The work commenced in September, but was so much delayed that it was not finally completed before the war.

The importance of street improvements began to be agitated in the winter of 1856-7. Colonel M. J. Payne had been elected mayor in the spring of 1855, which position he held until the spring of 1860. In 1855, under his administration, the edge of the bluff was cut away, and the levee widened and paved for about a quarter of a mile, and during the two or three succeeding years, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth streets were graded, and also Broadway, Wyandotte, Delaware, Main and Market streets (Grand avenue), from the river back to Fifth. In the fall of 1859, an ordinance was passed for macadamizing Main street. The Court House on the square was built in 1856, by J. W. Ammons, contractor, the commencement being made October 30th; but the market house, which was intended to accompany it, was not built until 1860.

TRADE OF 1856-7—THE STEAMBOAT BUSINESS.

The *Journal of Commerce*, at a later period, estimated that the trade of Kansas City during these two years did not exceed two million of dollars, but with the close of the struggle, in 1857, the country filled up speedily, the trade was enlarged, and the city grew rapidly. The Santa Fe trade prospered, and the plains trade resumed more than its former proportions, while the trade developed by the settlement of southern Kansas all came to Kansas City, and with that and the outfitting of immigrants, her business became very great, so much so that a

correspondent of the St. Louis *Intelligencer* noticed that she had the largest trade of any city of her size in the world, and was the point at which all freight and immigrants for Kansas disembarked. The *Journal of Commerce*, at one time during these years, described the appearance of the levee as that of a great fair, it was so piled up with all kinds of merchandise.

This was the great steamboat era on the Missouri River, and everything that entered the upper country then came by boat. In the year 1857 there were a hundred and twenty-five boats at the Kansas City levee, and they discharged over seventy-five million pounds of merchandise. There were then a fleet of sixty through boats from St. Louis, and a daily railroad packet leaving the terminus of the Missouri Pacific at Jefferson City. Kansas City was then said by boatmen to be receiving more freight than any other five points on the river. In May, 1857, the boats were employed to carry the mails, which they continued to do until superseded by railroads.

In August, 1857, the packet company made this their terminal point, and all freight for ports higher up the river was transferred here to another line of boats, and tickets were sold by the stage lines through Kansas accordingly. After the completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad to St. Joe, which occurred March 1, 1859, a line of boats were put on the river between St. Joseph and Kansas City, as an extension of the shipping facilities of that line to the natural point of distribution.

RIVAL CITIES.

By reason of the excitement about Kansas, and the consequent large immigration, Leavenworth, Lawrence and Atchison got about an even start with Kansas City, so far as population was concerned, and at once entered the lists as competitors for the local trade of Kansas and the trade of the plains and New Mexico. The natural asperities of this rivalry were much intensified by the Kansas troubles. The Missouri border having been the base of operations of the border ruffians, was held in great detestation by the free-state men of Kansas, and when that party finally triumphed in the Territory it gave great advantage to Kansas towns. The feeling was very bitter toward Kansas City, for she being the center of trade on the border and their only formidable rival, she was made the object of all their antagonisms. Prompted by State pride, commercial jealousy, and political hatred of border ruffians, every effort was made that could be to divert this trade from her. Roads were laid out and made; their own advantages were industriously and extensively advertised throughout the north and east, and attempts made to create a public impression that Kansas City was an unsafe place to ship merchandise to, or for free-state people to stop at. During the border troubles of 1855-6, armed bands met wagons and teams on the prairies and forbade their coming to Kansas City, and agents were sent down the river to represent to people coming up on the boats that Kansas City was unsafe for themselves or their freight. To such an extent was this carried that at one time, in 1856, a party, claimed to be these agents, broke up a piano box on our levee, and the fact was widely published as an evidence that merchandise or freight consigned to Kansas City was not safe.

RAPID GROWTH AND TRADE OF KANSAS CITY.

Notwithstanding these facts, Kansas City grew rapidly. There was a great demand for mechanics to build houses. Houses were scarce at all times, and at times rented for more per annum than their original cost. Many additions were added to the city, among them McGee's addition; and Col. McGee advertised it so extensively and sold lots on such favorable terms to those who would build, that it improved rapidly and soon became a considerable town in itself. It then got the name of "The Addition," by which that part of town was known as

separate from the city proper, and it retains that distinction yet. In 1858 (Oct. 20) there was a great sale of lots, the result of a combination of property owners, after extensive advertising.

The details of the improvement of this period cannot be given, but it was a time of great commercial excitement and prosperity. In August, 1857, *The Journal* made the following statement of progress from May 1st. It was about a sample of the five years :

HOUSES BUILT.

City proper—	
2, 3 and 4 story bricks	97
1, 2 and 3 story frames	184
In Addition—	
2, 3 and 4 story bricks	31
1, 2 and 3 story frames	284
	—
Total	527

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

	May 1.	Aug. 23.
Levee lots, each	\$250	\$ 400
Other city lots	500	1100
Addition, on the avenue	500	900
Addition, other streets	250	500

During the same time there were 13,440 wagons loaded for the plains, employing 20,160 men and 36,960 animals, and carrying 40,976,000 pounds of freight. There were also received from the plains 27,000 buffalo robes, 131,000 pounds of hides, 19,000 pounds of pelts, 40,000 pounds of wool, and furs to the value of \$19,000. The mercantile business of the city for that time was, city proper, \$1,075,000; addition, \$50,000.

Population increased equally rapid, and so, also, did taxable wealth, as will be seen in the subjoined table.

	Pop.	Assessm't.
1855	478	\$ 54,000
1857	3,224	1,200,000
1859	7,180	3,311,730

In the year 1859 there was expended in street improvements: Delaware street, \$14,000; Walnut, \$3,600; Main, \$300; Belvue, \$900; Broadway, \$600; Sixth, \$1,000; Third, \$400, and Fourth, \$1,000. Total—\$28,100.

The progress of the trade during the years 1857 to 1860 cannot be better illustrated than in the following synopsis of the *Journal's* Annual Review. The mercantile trade of 1856 is stated at \$1,150,000, but more detailed statements were made for the following years :

	1857.	1858.	1859*.	1860.
Merchandise.	\$3,185,502	\$3,232,321	\$2,488,001	\$4,273,835
Warehousing.	545,020	116,983	2,675,930	164,600
Live Stock	2,148,200	2,241,217	110,099	455,675
Brick No	84,578	96,000	6,000,000	5,000,000
Exports.	1,767,761	2,018,045	. . . . .	286,801
Building. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	346,770	191,896
Manufactures . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	130,000	147,140

*Owing to the absence of the editor no Annual Review was compiled by the *Journal* for 1859, but one was compiled by the *Metropolitan*, and published by the *Journal*, with the criticism that it was erroneous in many particulars. These statements, however, were but the closest approximates that could be made, and though that one may not fully represent the business of the year, it seems to show that it was progressing.

STAGES AND MAILS.

During these years, 1857-60, stage lines were established from Kansas City to Fort Scott, Lawrence and Topeka, Leavenworth and Atchison, and to St. Joseph, with perhaps some others. Westport was for a long time mail headquarters for all the West and South, and stages in these directions had to go by way of Westport until the mail facilities at that place were extended to Kansas City. A mail line already extended to Santa Fe. In the summer of 1858 Col. Jacob Hall, of Jackson county, effected a contract with the Government for carrying the mail from Kansas City to Stockton, California, and the line with stages was opened October 1st, by Porter, Irwin & Co.

COMMERCE OF THE PLAINS.

The trade with Mexico became much larger after the close of the Kansas troubles, and in 1857 wool was added to the other articles—gold and silver, previously imported from there. The first considerable consignment of this article was to Chas. E. Kearney, who, in 1857, had removed from Westport to Kansas City. The Chicks and others soon followed, and the trade became quite an item in Kansas City's commerce. There was at this time a large increase in the mountain trade, and the amount of furs, peltries, etc., brought in by the mountaineers was largely augmented. Kansas City was, from 1821, the headquarters of this class of men. They always came here to settle up old engagements, make new contracts, market their furs, and look up old friends. In 1858 gold was discovered in Colorado, and immediately there set in a large immigration to that country. It was then a part of Kansas Territory. By this time it had become evident that though the cities in Kansas had had about an even start with Kansas City, and some of them, Leavenworth particularly, had outgrown her in population, that the Santa Fe trade and the mountain trade could not be diverted from her, and that had been about given up.

The contest for Kansas trade was still raging, with the balance turning more and more each year in favor of Kansas City, because of her superior commercial facilities at that time. But with the discovery of gold at the foot of Pike's Peak, there was a new contest opened. Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Nebraska City and Omaha, all entered the list of competition, each hoping to attract it to herself, and upon its stimulus gain the ascendancy. Each had its own route. Those of Nebraska City and Omaha united at Fort Kearney and proceeded up the Platte Valley. Atchison and St. Joseph finally adopted the same route, which gave Nebraska City the advantage of all of them. Leavenworth undertook to open a route by the Smoky Hill valley, but in 1860 it had to be abandoned, and she opened a road to the Kaw River, a few miles west of Kansas City, where a bridge was built to enable her to get across to the old Santa Fe trail, *via* Council Grove and the Valley of the Arkansas, which was Kansas City's route. The contest waged long and bitterly, but the superiority of Kansas City's river landing, the boating arrangements of the Missouri, and the superiority of the Arkansas Valley route, with the earlier and later season, gave Kansas City advantages that secured her the larger part of the trade. In 1860 the New York *Herald* sent a correspondent to the west to write up the great plains' commerce, which was then so great an attraction to the whole country. He made a careful examination into the whole subject, noted the fact that Kansas City held the lead, that people from all parts of the west—even to Central Iowa—came here to make their start upon the great plains. He also collected and tabulated the trade of that year, and as nothing can better exhibit the then relative standing of the Missouri Valley cities, we subjoin it:

NEW YORK "HERALD'S" STATEMENT—1860.

CITIES	MEN.	HORSES.	MULES.	OXEN.	WAGONS.
Kansas City	7,084	464	6,149	27,920	3,033
Leavenworth	1,216	. . . .	206	10,952	1,003
Atchison	1,591	. . . .	472	13,640	1,280
St. Joseph	490	. . . .	520	3,980	418
Nebraska City	896	. . . .	113	11,118	912
Omaha	324	377	114	340	276
Total	11,603	844	7,574	67,950	6,922

FREIGHTS—1860.

FROM—	WEIGHT.
Kansas City	16,439,134
Leavenworth	5,656,082
Atchison	6,097,943
St. Joseph	1,672,000
Nebraska City	5,946,000
Omaha	713,000
Total	36,074,159

BANKS, ETC.

The first banking establishment in Kansas City was established in 1856 by Messrs. Coates and Hood, in connection with their real estate business. It continued in operation for several years. In 1857 Messrs. Northrup & Co., afterward Northrup & Chick, established a banking house which continued until 1864, when it was transferred to J. Q. Watkins & Co., and Messrs. Northrup & Chick went to New York. The next was a branch of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis. It was organized May 1, 1859, and opened for business in June. The directors were J. P. Wheeler, Kersey Coates, Dr. J. Lykins, Jos. C. Ranson, F. Conant, Wm. Gillis, J. C. McCoy, J. Riddlesbarger and W. J. Jarboe. Dr. Lykins was president, Col. E. C. McCarty cashier and Lewis Ramage attorney.

The second bank was a branch of the Union bank, which was organized in July, 1859, and opened for business in August. The directors were H. M. Northrup, C. E. Kearney, Thos. A. Smart, W. H. Chick, Thos. Johnson, N. T. Wheatley, Joab Bernard, Alex. Street and Edward T. Perry. H. M. Northrup was president and John S. Harris cashier.

The first jobbing dry goods house was opened by J. Wise and Co., in July, 1857. The first city loan for local improvements was made in 1855, and amounted to \$10,000, and was all taken at home. This money was expended by Mayor Payne mostly on the levee. In 1858 another loan of \$100,000 was made for street improvements, but there was so much delay in placing it that little good resulted from it until 1859.

In 1858 Charles M. Stebbins, president of the Missouri River Telegraph Company, whose line was then in operation to Boonville, sent the people a proposition to extend it to Kansas City. The aid asked was \$2,500, which he proposed to repay in telegraphing. The aid was promptly given, and the line extended, reaching Kansas City, Dec. 20th.

In June, 1858, the *Metropolitan* newspaper was established by Bates & Gilson. In January, 1859, the *Missouri Post*, the first German paper made its appearance, with Mr. Piennner editor, and A. Wuerz proprietor, and in 1860 the daily *Enquirer* was established.



RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE MISSOURI RIVER AT KANSAS CITY.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION--THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The first attempt at commercial organization was in 1856, when the merchants established what they called the Board of Trade. It was manifestly too early to attempt anything like a daily exchange, so the Board of Trade took the form of a voluntary association, with little, if any organization, and the only object of its meetings was to exchange views about things generally, and in some sense maintain uniformity of prices among merchants.

The need of a more vigorous organization of this kind—one that should exercise a general care over the commercial interests of the city—soon became apparent, and hence an association was formed under the name of the Chamber of Commerce, which was chartered by the Legislature Nov. 9th, 1857. Dr. Johnston Lykins, W. A. Hopkins, John Johnson, M. J. Payne, Thos. H. Swope, S. W. Bouton, Kersey Coates, Jos. C. Ranson, E. C. McCarty, H. M. Northrup, H. H. King, J. M. Ashburn, Wm. Gillis, Dr. Benoist Troost, John Campbell and R. G. Stephens were the incorporators. Others afterward became connected with it, among whom were R. T. Van Horn, T. S. Case, Dr. D. V. Chalfant and Ermine Case, and perhaps some others. This organization continued until the rebellion broke it up, and though its records are not now available, if, in fact, they are in existence, it is well remembered by many citizens of that time as one of the most potent elements in the development of Kansas City. It was the center of thought and opinion, and had the effect of largely uniting the people in commercial efforts. It became the source of public enterprise and public movements in a most marked degree. Under its potent influence the people all worked together for common ends, and whatever public movement or enterprise it decided upon, received the support of all, and the strength and energy and intelligence of all were united in giving it shape and carrying it forward. It thus inaugurated a system of railroads for Kansas City, and prepared a map showing the various proposed lines. It organized the companies and procured the charters, and in some instances, as in that of the Kansas City & Cameron, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf it pushed the work forward to such a point that other parties took them up and completed them. It thus projected nearly every line of railroad now coming to Kansas City, and proposed for them substantially the routes now occupied. It gave tone and strength to a spirit of public improvement which prevailed during the years intervening prior to the war of the rebellion, and thus promoted the improvement of streets, roads and bridges adjacent to the city. Its revenues were contributed by its members, one of the provisions of its rules being that each member should pay into the treasury annually, for the purpose of public enterprise, the same amount paid into the city treasury as municipal taxes. This provided it with abundant moneys.

THE PANIC OF 1857.

Kansas City was but little affected by the panic of 1857. She had a number of railroad enterprises before her then that were stopped, but her trade was little affected. The large immigration to Kansas helped her over, besides which the commerce of the prairies, which was her main dependence, and which had always employed hard money, was not hurt. There was another favoring circumstance in the large amount of government money then expended on the frontier, of which she eventually, through her trade, became the principal recipient. In November 1857, the *Journal* contained an article on the situation which so admirably explains why this great panic did not hurt the city as it did all her rivals, that it is copied here:

“Border Money—During the week we have obtained from reliable sources a correct estimate of what may most appropriately be called border money—that is gold and silver coin that comes directly from the mint, or from New Mexico,

and is first put into circulation upon the Missouri border. This is the fund that in our last issue we said constituted the major part of our commercial basis, and which could not be withdrawn from the commercial operations of the border, no matter how disastrous the panic in the east may be. It is this fund, together with the general agricultural and industrial prosperity, that is to sustain the credit of the border, and save her from the general wreck and overthrow of the nation's finances. The whole amount of this border money is \$5,100,000. Of this, about \$2,800,000 comes directly from the United States Mint, and consequently comes here annually by virtue of statute law to that effect. The balance is from New Mexico and immigration. Here are the various funds:

Annuity Money	\$1,100,000
Army Money	2,000,000
Mail Money	200,000
Emigration Money	300,000
New Mexico Money	1,500,000

Total \$5,100,000

"The annuity money is annually paid to the various tribes of Indians on our border—and by them is forthwith expended with our border merchants—not a dollar of it is hid in the earth, or stowed away in old stockings. The money received, the Indian is on his pony and off to trade, and when the last dollar is expended he is satisfied, unless he can obtain credit (which many of them can) till the next pay day. In this way, border commerce gets annuity money.

"The army money is paid out to privates, for stocks and forage, and to officers. And if any of it is withheld from circulation for any length of time after it passes out of the Quartermaster's Department—then there is more husbandry in our army than it has credit for.

"The mail money is paid directly to the contractors, for the transportation of the mail over the plains, and by contractors expended on the border for service, feed and stores.

"The immigration money is brought here by immigrants to the Territory, to our own State, and to New Mexico, Utah and California. We can find no reliable data from which to estimate the amount of this money brought to our border, but have made up our figures from the information of our business men. This money is expended immediately on the border, and what little the emigrants retain after the purchase of supplies and outfit, he keeps in his pocket—for what! Why, to come down and trade again! Thus the immigrant pocket money nourishes our border commerce.

"The New Mexico money, amounting annually to \$1,500,000 is expended directly with our border merchants and producers, for stock, freight, supplies, and outfits. This money is brought direct from Mexico, and is composed of doubloons and Mexican dollars. On the border the boxes are opened and the money meets a general circulation. Every workshop, mechanic, merchant and farmers on this border, gets some of the money. Such is the intercourse existing between the border and the New Mexico trains, that this money obtains a general circulation with great rapidity. When a train arrives, the camp formed, and everything nicely "corralled," the money is in town, the employees paid off, feed purchased, stock increased or renewed, paid for, and everything connected with the business of the trains transacted with the greatest rapidity—and that makes business—a border panic—and the only panic we ever expect to see on the frontier, while its commerce is based upon border money."

LIVE-STOCK BUSINESS.

The immense freighting across the plains made Kansas City a good market for mules and oxen from 1854. In 1857, about 9,000 head of cattle and horses

were driven from Texas and sold here. The total receipts of live-stock for that year were estimated at \$200,000. In June, 1858, about 20,000 head of stock-cattle were driven here from Texas, but Kansas City was not then a market for that kind of stock, and having no railroads could not be. Hence they were driven on in the direction of Chicago, crossing the river at Randolph ferry. At that time there were more coming, both from Texas and the Indian Territory, and the whole number for the season was estimated, from what was deemed reliable data, at 65,000. At the same time cattle were going the other way, and in June 3,800 head crossed the river at Randolph from Iowa, going to California.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CITY.

The commercial growth of the city during this period, its increased population and the large number of new buildings constructed, required more ground than was embraced in the original surveys, or in fact in the original charter. Hence a large number of additions were platted. In this place is given the date of the filing of plats of these additions and of re-surveys, including also the date of filing of the plat of the old town company in 1839, and 1846 and 1847.

1839—First plat, Town of Kansas.
 April 30, 1846, second plat, Town of Kansas.
 1847, third plat, Town of Kansas.
 November 29, 1855, Hubbard's Addition.
 March 28, 1856, first plat, McGee's Addition.
 May 19, 1856, first plat, Troost's re-survey, blk. 16, O. T.
 July 19, 1856, Lykins'.
 April 6, 1857, Lawrence's.
 April 8, 1857, Belleview Place.
 April 16, 1857, Swope's.
 April 30, 1857, Ross & Scarritt's Addition.
 May 26, 1857, Thomas'.
 June 2, 1857, Coates'.
 June 3, 1857, second plat, McGee's Addition.
 June 22, 1857, Pulliam's.
 July 15, 1857, Peery Place.
 August 15, 1857, Turner & Co.'s.
 August 31, 1857, Roberts'.
 September 7, 1857, Johnston's, J.
 September 10, 1857, Rivard's.
 September 19, 1857, Ramson & Hopkins'.
 September 23, 1857, Bouton's.
 December 21, 1857, Swope's, T. H., 2d.
 December 23, 1857, Reid's.

January 1, 1858, Guinotte's.
 January 23, 1858, Roberts' Corrected Plat.
 March 18, 1858, Ford & Whitworth's.
 March 31, 1858, McDaniels'.
 July 19, 1858, Hood's.
 July 29, 1858, Ramson & Talley's.
 August 3, 1858, Johnson's sub. of land 7, O. T.
 August 12, 1858, McGee's, J. H.
 August 26, 1858, Ashburn's (East Kansas).
 January 7, 1859, King's Re-survey, in Hubbard's Addition.
 February 1, 1859, Ashburn's.
 February 4, 1859, King & Bouton's Re-survey, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ blk. 10, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ blk. 11, O. T.
 March 7, 1859, East Kansas.
 April 7, 1859, Vineyard's.
 June 6, 1859, Ridge's Place.
 July 1, 1859, Lockridge's.
 August 5, 1859, Lot Coffman's Addition.
 October 3, 1859, T. A. Smart's Addition.
 March 2, 1860, Lucas Place Addition.
 April 13, 1861, West Kansas, Addition No. 1.
 May 24, King & Bouton's Re-survey of blocks in Old Town.

To extend the municipal authority and protection over the rapidly extending town, an amendment to the charter was procured, January 29, 1857, which extended the limits west to the State line, south to Twelfth street, and made the eastern boundary the half section line which runs along the alley between McGee and Oak streets. This greatly enlarged the corporate limits to the west and

south, but left out the forty-acre tract on the east which had been embraced in the corporate limits under the original charter.

On the 12th day of February, 1858, the Legislature again enlarged the corporate limits, extending the city southward by the State line to Twenty-second street, eastward along that street to Troost avenue, northward along Troost avenue to Twelfth street, eastward with Twelfth street to Lydia avenue, northward with Lydia avenue to Independence avenue, thence to the quarter section line a little west of Lydia avenue, which the corporation line followed to the river. This act divided the city legislature into two branches—a board of aldermen and a city council, a provision which was repealed in December following. It also directed the city council to divide the city into three wards, and to this end an ordinance was adopted March 5th, making all that part of the city east of Grand avenue the first ward, and between Grand avenue and Delaware street, and Main street south of the Junction, the second ward, and all west of Delaware, and of Main street south of the Junction, the third ward.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The events thus chronicled brings this history down to the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, which was exceeding depressing to Kansas City, checking her progress and causing her to retrograde as will hereafter be shown.

During the excited political contest of 1860 public attention was so much absorbed with politics that there appears to have been but little effort to inaugurate new enterprises. Old ones, especially railroad projects, were carried forward, but none to completion, until the war cloud arose in the winter of 1860-1. Kansas City had then become a place of 4,000 population. She had triumphed over all her competitors for the commerce of the prairies, and had absorbed the trade of southern Kansas. Nearly all the railroads she has now were projected, and the Missouri Pacific and the Cameron Branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph were soon to be completed. But the darkness of the cloud that covered her hid all her glory. All enterprises, and nearly all business as well, was stopped. The *Journal of Commerce* suspended, the other newspapers stopped, and past triumphs, present advantages, progressing enterprises and future hopes, were all forgotten in the frenzied throes of the national agony.

RETROSPECTIVE.

In May, 1859, the *Journal of Commerce* made this brief but comprehensive retrospect of the progress since 1855:

"In October, 1855 when we first took charge of this paper, there was a population of 478, all told, within the city. The levee consisted of a "chute" dug in the bank in front of the warehouses of W. H. Chick & Co. and McCarty & Buckley. The Eldridge House (now old Gillis House) ground entrance was in the present second story, and the only street in the "city" was a common country road, which wound round the bluff into the ravine below Market street (Grand avenue), and followed the windings until it struck the divide south of McNees' mill. The principal products of the city were dog fennel and Jamestown weed.

"The business consisted solely of the Santa Fe shipping trade and the like business for the annual trains of the mountain men and Indian traders. The local trade was carried on principally with the Wyandotte Indians, and the people living in the classic shades of "Gooseneck."

"The city authorities consisted of a mayor, our present active officer, assisted by a board of city fathers, who had the delectable task of disposing of the contents of an empty treasury at the rate of \$0 00 per day. The august assemblage was waited upon in the real Kentucky style of doing the dignified, by ex-Marshal Howe, who carried the financial budget of the city in his hat.

"It was thus we entered the campaign of 1856. At this date, Michael Smith, street contractor, had straightened the river end of the road into Market street, and under one of the cornfield engineers, of whom we have had such bright examples, had commenced excavating at the bottom of the ravine on Main street—but still there was no street.

"In 1856 a brief season of activity set in which was soon stopped by the frosts of the Kansas troubles, which paralyzed all business and enterprise and stagnated every branch of trade. This state of affairs continued until the close of the season, and when the spring of 1857 opened, there had been but little if any real advances made in the city.

"The bluffs still towered over the landing; no streets were cut through; no cross streets were contemplated. Under all these depressing circumstances, with no foreign capital to assist us, with active competition above, below and behind us, with an empty exchequer and no resources from which to replenish it to any extent, our citizens boldly entered upon a system of improvements of a magnitude never equaled by any city built in the world. It is now twenty-four months since the work begun, eight of which were closed to operations by the frosts of winter and twelve of them under the financial pressure occasioned by the crisis of 1857, and what is the result?

"A city of eight thousand inhabitants; a list of mercantile houses surpassing that of any Missouri River town, with a trade larger than any city of her size in the world; with four streets cut through the bluffs, cross streets opened and opening for eight squares from the river; a whole town built up outside of her original limits (McGee's addition), containing the longest continuous block of buildings west of St. Louis; an entire new business locality excavated out of the bluff, and built up with solid and substantial buildings in the center of the city; the crest of our "seven hills" covered with private residences; roads constructed into the interior, and the best levee on the Missouri River. All this has been done since the first day of May 1857, without a dollar of outside capital to assist us, and with the money made by the business of the city itself.

"We will have in operation in a short time a bank with a capital of \$250,000, and before August a second with a like capital. Insurance offices that do a larger business than any institution of the kind in the upper country; a city treasury able by the present assessment to pay every dollar held against it; private bankers that have their drafts honored in any city of the Union or Europe, and a solid and substantial mercantile credit from Boston to New Orleans."

At the close of the period of which we now write, Kansas City had made considerable further progress in the same general direction. The banks above referred to were put into successful operation; large numbers of people had been added to the population; many new houses had been built; new stores and shops opened, and the trade generally enlarged. The street improvements progressing at the time of the *Journal's* article above quoted had been much advanced; country roads had been further improved, and the railroad schemes, in which Kansas City was then interested, had made much progress.

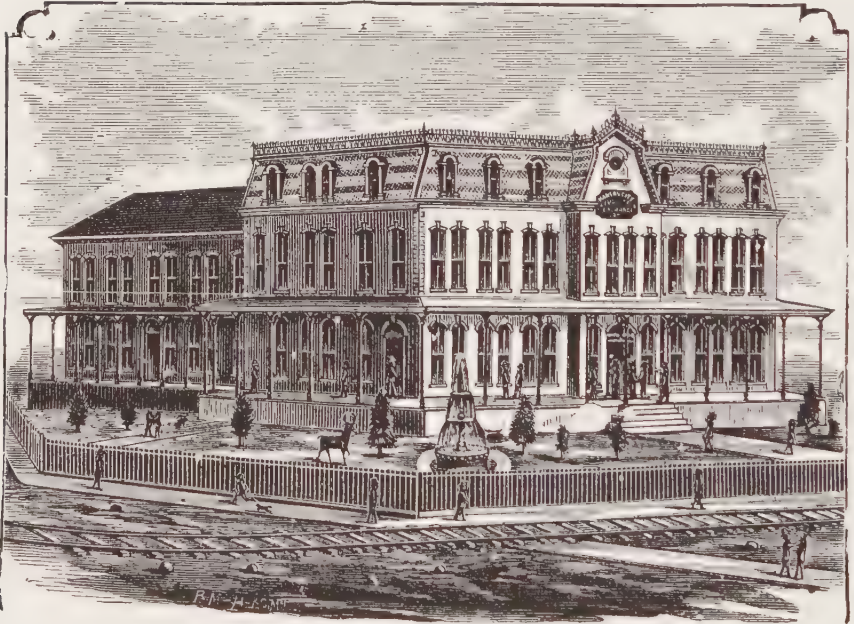
In other respects the city had made much advancement in social aspects, which, up to this time, we have not noticed. The formation of societies, and the organization of churches and lodges, are the incident of commercial development, and had attended, so far, the development of Kansas City. At the close of the year 1860 there were in Kansas City three lodges of Masons, two of Odd Fellows, one of Good Templars, a Turnverein, Shamrock Benevolent Society, Orpheus Singing Society, a Chess Club and a Bible Society. There were the Kansas City Female Seminary, a Rectory School, a young gentlemen's seminary and a German school. The churches were: two Methodist, one Baptist, two Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Catholic and one Christian.

There were also the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, both of

which had grown directly out of the development of trade. There were three banks, one insurance company, one daily and two weekly English newspapers, one German weekly and a bi-monthly medical journal.

At the census in 1860 the population of Missouri Valley cities was as follows: Independence 3,164; Kansas City 4,418; Leavenworth 7,379; Weston 2,921; Atchison 2,611; St. Joseph 8,932; Council Bluffs 2,011, and Omaha 1,881.

Such was the situation in which the war found Kansas City, but before proceeding to narrate the effects of that struggle, an account will be given of a series of facts contemporaneous with those chronicled in this and the last preceding chapter relative to the development of railway enterprises. This will be presented in the next chapter.



KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

CHAPTER IX.

THE INCEPTION OF OUR RAILROADS.

Kansas City Takes the Lead in Efforts to Secure Railroad Facilities—Her Efforts Start a Fever in Railroad Enterprises in Western Missouri and Kansas—The Inception of Her Own System—The Hostility of Kansas—The First Efforts in Behalf of Trans-Continental Railroad—Kansas City in the Struggle, with Both the Slave and Anti-Slave Sections for the Road—The Enthusiasm of the Period—Beginning of Railroad Work—The Real Founders of Kansas City—Their Trials and Triumphs.

The agitation of the construction of railroads began in some parts of Missouri in 1849, a convention of that kind having been held in St. Louis in that year. Railroads then began to reach toward St. Louis, and approach the Mississippi from the east at other points. The country had become settled and productive to an extent that some method of transportation better than wagons had become necessary; yet this was the only means, except near the navigable rivers. The Missouri River, by steamboat, was the only method of reaching the central and western parts of the State. The Pacific Railroad, from St. Louis to the western line of the State, was chartered in 1852, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph, through the influence of R. M. Stewart, afterward Governor, some time before that.

KANSAS CITY STARTS THE FEVER IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

Kansas City, by reason of being situated at the great angle of the Missouri River, which made her the nearest river point for the New Mexican plain; and Indian trade, was beginning to attract attention on account of her commerce and her people, appreciating the advantage her situation gave her, but knowing that railroads would make a great commercial center wherever they concentrated on the western border, and take all the plains trade to that point, saw that their future depended upon getting the railroads. One had been chartered already to St. Joseph, and another from St. Louis to the western border. She feared the effect of the one, and the possible location of the other. She began to make efforts to secure the Pacific, and to tap the Hannibal & St. Joseph, so that she would enjoy equal advantages with the latter named place. Thus, in 1855, there arose an activity in railroad schemes rarely equaled in any community, and the work done was, for a town of less than a thousand people, enormous. The agitation of this class of enterprises at Kansas City, at this time, can be best represented by an account of events in the order in which they occurred.

On the first of December, 1855, news was received from Jefferson City that the Legislature had passed a bill, giving State aid to certain railroads, among which was the Pacific. This gave great satisfaction here, as it was expected that the road would be immediately pushed through, and Kansas City was sanguine of success in securing its terminus.

In December, 1855, she got a bill passed by the Missouri Legislature, incorporating the Kansas City, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, the object of which was to build a road to the nearest point on the Hannibal & St. Joseph. The incorporators were Dr. B. Troost, W. H. Chick, M. J. Payne, A. J. Martin, Thos. Swope, Joel Walker, H. J. Richards, J. Riddlesbarger, Alex. Gilham, Gainus Jenkins, W. J. Jarboe, Jos. C. Ranson, J. W. Ammons, S. W. Bouton, Dr. J. Lykins, Dr. T. B. Lester, D. K. Abeel, J. W. Summers, J. A. Fenley, and William A. Strong. Governor Price vetoed the bill, but it was passed over his veto. This was the inception of the road to Cameron.

The discussion of this project started the agitation in Western Missouri, and all the towns began to hold meetings, and project railroads. Among others projected was the Parkville & Grand River, the Canton & Western, and the St. Joseph & Burlington. Meetings were held in almost every town in Western Missouri, and some kind of a project originated. The fever spread to Kansas, and Leavenworth, Lawrence and Atchison soon had their projects.

The first Legislature of Kansas chartered the Kansas Valley Railroad, from Kansas City to Fort Riley, on the south side of the Kaw. This was the beginning of the agitation of a road in that valley, where we now have two.

THE INCEPTION OF OTHER ROADS.

The prominence Kansas City had already attained as the headquarters of the trade of the plains, led to the projection of several roads to her; among which was the Kansas City & St. Joseph Railroad, which was chartered some time prior to 1855. This was the inception of our present Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad.

A Railroad to Galveston Bay began to be agitated in 1855. The road now known as the Texas Central, or a road occupying substantially the same route had been chartered and its construction begun.

In the latter part of 1856 a company was organized in Arkansas and started a project called the Napoleon & Kansas City Railroad, which was to run from Napoleon, on the Mississippi River, via Fort Smith to Kansas City. Dr. Lee was president of this enterprise, and Capt. Lloyd Tighlman engineer, and part of the survey was made. It was looked upon with so much favor that some of the Missouri counties were urged to give it aid. Napoleon was then a place of more importance than since the war.

In discussing the Galveston Railroad project it was soon discovered that the country northward of Kansas City took an interest in it, and would like to have it extended through their section. Hence, in February, 1857, a company was organized here, taking the name of the Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad Company, the purpose of which was to procure the building of a road from Lake Superior to Galveston through Kansas City. Dr. Lykins, Jos. C. Ranson, R. T. Van Horn, Robert J. Lawrence, S. W. Bouton, were the first directors. Dr. Lykins was elected president, R. T. Van Horn, secretary, and Kersey Coates, treasurer.

January 12, 1856, books were opened for subscriptions to the stock of the Kansas City, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. It was then expected that the road could be located by March and constructed in two years, and that it would prove the most important line for the city, because more practicable for immigrants to Kansas. Four days afterward a meeting of the people appointed J. Riddlesbarger, Jos. C. Ranson and J. C. McCoy to correspond with E. M. Samuels, of Clay county, relative to the survey of the road. Clay county had already proposed to pay half the expense if this city would pay the other. This proposition was promptly accepted.

January 27th the Kansas Valley Railroad Company was organized with E. F. Perry, W. H. R. Lykins, J. C. Ranson, William A. Hopkins, J. M. Ashburn, Kersey Coates, Dr. J. Lykins, David Hood and Thos. H. Swope as directors. Dr. Lykins was elected president and Kersey Coates secretary and treasurer. The purpose of the company was to build a road on the south side of Kaw River to Fort Riley. Three hundred shares of the stock were subscribed at the meeting at which the organization was effected.

On the 5th of July, 1856, the directors of the Kansas City, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad engaged Robert J. Lawrence to survey and locate the line. The work was begun the next week, and an agent accompanied Mr. Lawrence to solicit subscriptions to the stock.

The day previous to this appointment, July 4, Col. E. M. Samuels, of Clay county, addressed the people of Liberty in behalf of extending the line to Keokuk, and on the 9th he addressed the people of Kansas City on the same subject.

On the 19th of July, 1856, was the first mention in Kansas City of the Napoleon & Kansas City Railroad, in a letter from Dr. F. A. Rice, of Keysburg, Ky.

On the 19th of July the survey of route of the Kansas City, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was finished by Mr. Lawrence to Fishing Creek, and on the 26th, Joseph C. Ranson made the first call upon subscribers to the expense of the survey.

On the 4th of October, 1858, the directors of this road resolved to organize under the general incorporation law of the State, as the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad, and asked the people to assemble and memorialize the city council to order an election to vote \$150,000 stock in it.

The election occurred on the 14th, and the proposition was carried almost unanimously. At that time Keokuk had voted \$45,000, and it was estimated that \$900,000 more could be procured along the line, besides \$50,000 of individual subscription in Kansas City and an equal amount in Clay county. A convention in the interest of this road was called to meet at Linneus, November 20, 1856; accordingly a public meeting was held in Kansas City on the 10th, and the incorporators of the Kansas City, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad were requested to attend. The report of the survey, made by Robert J. Lawrence, was made November 15th, and the line was regarded as exceptionally favorable. This survey extended only to the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. At the railroad convention at Linneus, November 20th, there were delegates from Keokuk, Kansas City and from Scotland, Lewis, Adair, Linn, Livingston and Clay counties. Dr. W. A. Hopkins, Kersey Coates, Jos. C. Ranson, T. M. James, S. W. Bouton, Robt. J. Lawrence, M. B. Hedges and R. T. Van Horn attended from Kansas City, and Col. Van Horn was elected secretary. This convention resolved that the road was necessary and must be built, and raised a committee to obtain a charter from the Missouri Legislature. That committee was Col. E. M. Samuels of Clay county, and Kersey Coates and R. T. Van Horn of Kansas City. W. Y. Slack, of Chillicothe, was appointed agent, and an assessment of three thousand dollars was made to pay for a preliminary survey, to be made by the Kansas City, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. This convention was followed with many enthusiastic meetings along the proposed line, and subscriptions of stock by most of the counties.

On the 2d of January, 1857, Gen. J. W. Reid, of this city, introduced into the Missouri Legislature a bill to incorporate this company, and it passed on the 6th, though not without some opposition, as several members were afraid that if the road were built it would become a conveyance for runaway slaves, because it terminated in a free State. As soon as this charter received the signature of the Governor, the company opened books in Kansas City, and two hundred and fifty shares of stock were immediately subscribed by the people.

In January, 1857, the Missouri Legislature also chartered the Kansas City & Galveston road. This road was to extend northward to Lake Superior, and John J. Shoemaker commenced the survey from Kansas City, north through Platte and Clinton counties, and enthusiastic meetings were held at Plattsburg, Smithville and Barry.

In December preceding (1856) Gen. Duff and party bought up the entire stock of the Kansas City & St. Joseph Railroad, and March 3d a bill was introduced by Gen. Reid into the Missouri Legislature which was passed and signed, appropriating \$75,000 for it, under the name of the Platte County Road, by which it was afterward known. One-half the sum was to be expended between Kansas City and St. Joseph, and the other half in extending the line to Iowa.

In March, 1857, the Louisiana Legislature passed the bill to incorporate the

New Orleans, Shreveport & Kansas City Railroad, the line to touch the points named and run along the line between Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and Kansas and Missouri. Among the incorporators named in the bill were Kersey Coates and Dr. Lykins, of this city, and E. M. Samuels, of Clay county.

On the second of June, 1857, Mr. McPherson, president of the Pacific Railroad, visited Jackson county, and promised to complete the road to Kansas City in eighteen months, if Kansas City would give it \$150,000 and Independence \$50,000, and it was promptly voted.

The Kansas City and Keokuk Railroad company completed its organization July 6th, by electing Kersey Coates, president, Joseph C. Ranson vice-president, S. W. Bouton secretary and Robert J. Lawrence engineer.

The survey of the Kansas City, Galveston and Lake Superior road was completed to the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road by Mr. Shoemaker, July 11, and the cost of construction was estimated at \$22 000 per mile.

These, with a contemplated but unorganized road to the Pacific Ocean, and one to Santa Fe, was, in brief, the railroad system mapped out at that early day. It was grand in its conception, grand in the audacity with which it was presented by a frontier town with less than a thousand population and no railroad within two hundred miles of her. The struggle for its realization was a grand struggle, and resulted in the grandest of all—its substantially complete fulfillment.

Before anything further could be done in way of the roads, which then seemed to be progressing so finely, the financial crash of 1857 came, sweeping away not only credit but the currency as well, and all enterprise, not only in Kansas City, but elsewhere stopped. Kansas City did not suffer much otherwise, as she maintained her fine trade on the plains and with Kansas and Kansas immigrants. But there was no further efforts made in the building of railroads until the following spring, though her favorite enterprises were held in warm remembrance, and much discussed by the people.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

The spirit and enthusiasm and hopes of that period cannot be better shown than in the following speech by Col. Van Horn at a merchants' supper, Christmas, 1857, in response to the toast—"Railroads and the Press—Twin Brothers in American Progress and Development." He said: "The meeting had imposed upon him a task, a response to which might necessarily involve somewhat of egotism, for as regarded the press, he felt that it was speaking somewhat of self, when he touched upon the habit of his life; but in regard to railroads no such delicacy existed.

"It might seem strange to some gentlemen who had not yet waked up from the effects of the sedatives their mothers administered to their infant necessities, that any one should attempt to speak of Kansas City railroads, when not a mile has yet been built leading from its boundaries. It is true as yet we have only charters, but there never was a railroad built without a charter—so we have at least taken the first step. But we have taken a second step. We have made very thorough surveys of two routes, and have made large subscriptions of stock. The intellect of the city has mapped out a railroad chart for Kansas, covered it with charters, and secured them advantages beyond the power of any interest to cut off. We have not a charter of the seven roads entering here that is not secured forever by the vested rights of their stockholders—there is no city or town in American history that has done so much within the short space of two years.

* * * * *

"Railroads involve a philosophy in the progress of the world that is fruitful in study. We, living in this rushing age, lashed to the car of progress and borne ahead by the whirl of events, are too apt to forget what the world once was, in

the days of pack horses, Connestoga wagons, broad horn river craft—and what it now is in those countries where primitive modes of transport still exist, and where the camel and the ass are the “ships of the desert,” and the broad horns of the valleys of the old world—and where even men are bred and trained for the transport of merchandise between distant cities. In those old countries courts built cities, and the decrease of despotic rulers oblige whole empires to pay tribute to their licentious capitals. There it was that Nineveh, Bagdad, Constantinople and the ancient seats of commerce and wealth rose to eminence. The *people* establish their own commercial capitals, and the seats of our Republican courts are enlivened only at intervals by the representatives of her commercial marts and rural plains, who seek the quiet and seclusion of her civil halls for consultation upon common interest. Washington, Columbus, Springfield, Jefferson City, and Baton Rouge are the capitals of our rulers—New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans are the metropolitan cities of our people. God has marked out by topography the lines of commerce, and by the ranges of mountains and courses of rivers has fixed its centers and marts—and it is by studying these great tracings of the Almighty's finger that the pioneer of trade and the herald of civilization has selected the site of these gigantic cities of the Republic, and which has fixed upon the rock-bound bay of the Missouri and Kansas as the last great seat of wealth, trade, and population in the westward march of commerce toward the mountain basins of the Mississippi and Pacific. If men will only study topography the problem is solved.

“Since the days of Columbus commerce and enterprise have been seeking the *west*—west, west, has ever been the watchword—over the Atlantic, up the Potomac, across the Alleghanies, down the Ohio, over the Mississippi, up the Missouri. It is found at last. Kansas City stands on the extreme point of western navigation—it is *the* west of commerce; beyond *us* the west must come to us overland. I say again—the west at last is found. (Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.)

“We are now passing through the ordeal of early St. Louis. Surrounded by rivals that control public sentiment to a great degree, and with the legislation of the country against us, we are still outstripping all precedents, and surely and swiftly rising to metropolitan proportions and power. We are in the central parallel of population and production, and as sure as the sun in his course imparts to our valleys and plains the richest of his fructifying rays, just so sure will our fortune be great and certain. Without intending to touch upon political topics, I must be permitted to say that Robert J. Walker, in what he said of the isothermal line, uttered a greater truth and exhibited greater wisdom than in anything else he said in Kansas. It is upon that line that population must center. It now contains two-thirds of the population and four-fifths of the cereals of the world. Thus the law of population itself will bring the great Pacific Railroad up the Kansas valley, for through that valley will flow three-fourths of the emigration westward—and this is one of our chartered roads; another leading to Galveston on the south, bringing us nearer to tide-water than are St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, and shortening our present distance fifteen hundred miles; the Platte country road and the Keokuk road, reaching the northwest and northeast; the Pacific road east, now half completed to the valleys of the Ohio and the basin of the great lakes; and the Memphis road penetrating the cotton regions of the sunny South—these roads will, when all opened—as they *will* be—open up to Kansas City a mine of wealth unsurpassed by any city in the world—bringing within seventy hours of each other the cotton, sugar and stock of Texas, the robes and furs of the plains and mountains, the manufactures of the east, and the lumber and copper of the Mississippi and Lake Superior.

“But I am asked by a certain class where is the money to come from? I will answer that twelve years ago Chicago had a population less than our's now

is, and was without a mile of railroad. Now she has a population of one hundred and thirty thousand, and over ten thousand miles of railroad radiating from her wharves in every direction—and all this has been accomplished without the expenditure of a single dollar of her business capital. Let the world know of us as it did of Chicago, that here is the commercial center, fixed by the laws of nature herself, and the capital of the world will stretch out its iron arms for our commerce—the roads will be built. Let us work westward—that is the word for Kansas City—and the first snort of the iron horse as he bounds away for the headwaters of the Kansas will be the herald of the swift completion of the iron highways of commerce with the East.” (Enthusiastic cheering.)

THE UNITY AND MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Owing to the severe struggle of border and Kansas towns for commercial supremacy, the people of Kansas City became closely united as early as 1855, and continued so until the unity was broken by political animosity at the beginning of the war. During that period the whole city moved as one man, or as a corporation in which there was no faction. The summer was the business season, and the winter, when there was little trade, enterprises were discussed, organized and set in motion. There was great activity in all directions, but in none more than in railroad projects. A brief statement of events and movements in their chronological order will best illustrate the activity, earnestness and devotion of those times.

In May, 1858, there was a revival of interest in the Platte county enterprise, and meetings were held at Kansas City and along the line of the road. An engineer was put on and the survey completed between St. Joseph and Kansas City, by way of Platte City, that summer.

The same month the new directory of the Pacific caused it to be located between Pleasant Hill and Kansas City. This road, from the time its line reached Jefferson City, coquetted with the people along the proposed line for aid and made no location until it had made the counties bid up on each other until the last dollar had been secured. Then it gave the road to the highest bidder. As its terminus on the western State line was not fixed, Cass and Jackson counties became contestants for it. After getting them to put up their last dollar it accepted the aid of both, located the line to Kansas City via Pleasant Hill, in Cass county, and thus filled the contract with both. It has since been extended beyond Kansas City and a line has been built westward from Pleasant Hill, and thus Cass and Jackson have been deprived of what they thought they were to get—the western terminus of the road.

A ROAD TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The idea of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, which seems to have been first suggested by Fremont, and gained formal and popular shape by the great railroad convention at St. Louis in 1849, was much discussed in Kansas City up to this time. It was held that justice to the trade of the country and the treasury dictated the Kaw Valley route. It was held that by this route half the transcontinental line was already completed—from the Atlantic seaboard to St. Louis—and that thence westward there was available a succession of rich valleys like those through which passed the Baltimore & Ohio and Ohio & Mississippi Railroads; that the route was the most central, the easiest of construction, and embraced the lowest and most available passes through the mountains. Kansas City made a strong effort to get this route recognized by the establishment of an overland mail, which was being discussed in Congress in 1856-7-8.

Her sectional position, however, was not favorable, for Congress was then under the dominance of the South, which could not comprehend that there was anything north of the slave States worth considering, and held a route to be cen-

tral must be central to the country south of Mason & Dixon's line. St. Louis even favored this view, and lent her influence to a route by the way of Memphis and Little Rock, and thence across the arid *Llano Estacado*. At the same time the northern members of Congress, equally sectional as the southern, wanted the Pacific Railroad to start from a point on the frontier, west of Chicago.

Kansas City, undaunted, undertook the task alone, and in July, 1858, her Chamber of Commerce sent Col. Van Horn to Washington with a memorial to Congress on the central route, which was a most thorough, exhaustive and unanswerable presentation of its advantages, which, on account of its historical value, is here presented.

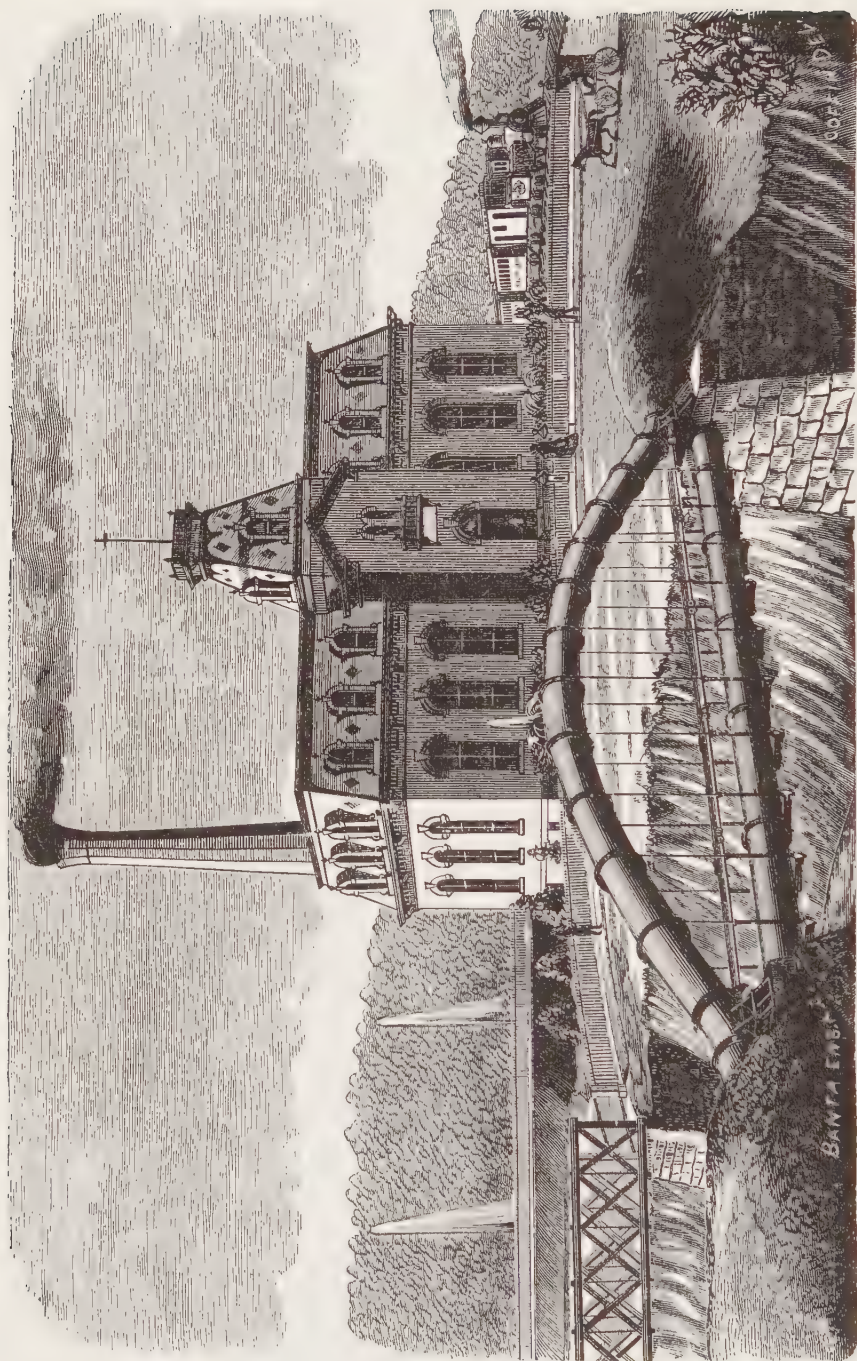
MEMORIAL.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled :

"Your Memorialists, the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Kansas, State of Missouri, would most respectfully represent that we are deeply interested in the question of the construction of a railway to the Pacific Ocean. We are situated upon the central geographical line of the continent, as well as of the Union, and believe that such line is best adapted for the construction of a railway. We adopt the premises, that facilities for construction being equal, it is the duty of the Government to construct said road on the most central route, as by so doing all parts of the Union would receive more equal benefits. Believing this to be not only the duty, but the inclination of the Government, it will be our purpose to show that the central route, or, more definitely, the route by the valley of the Kansas River, is not only as practical as any other projected route, but that it is the only route that possesses all the requisites for constructing, maintaining and operating a railway across the continent of North America. In order to present this subject in all its elements, it will be proper to consider it in the order of its geographical position, climate, capacity to support a population and its topographical adaptation for railway construction. We shall then consider, first,

ITS GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION.

"The Lake of the Woods, on the 49th parallel, and Galveston, near the 29th parallel, may be taken as the extreme northern and southern boundaries of the central portion of the Republic. This would make the 39th parallel the central line, upon which parallel is the valley of the Kansas River, and an air line drawn from Galveston to the Lake of the Woods cuts the delta of the river. From New York to the mouth of the Kansas River is 1,316 miles; from Philadelphia, 1,285 miles; from Baltimore, 1,198 miles; from Charleston, 1,010 miles; from New Orleans, 980 miles. These distances are calculated by the most direct railway connections, completed and in progress. By air lines the distances from the mouth of the Kansas River are, to New Orleans 654 miles, to Charleston 900 miles, to Baltimore 936 miles, to Philadelphia 1,012 miles, and to New York 1,012 miles. It will be thus seen that most of our principal seaboard cities on the Atlantic coast can reach the mouth of the Kansas River by routes nearly equal in length; thus maintaining, in regard to the trade of the Pacific, the same relative positions, advantages and disadvantages now possessed or afforded them by natural position, climate and facilities for ocean and interior commerce. It would place the Government in no position obnoxious to the charge of favoritism, but like the favors of Providence, its work would fall alike upon all, leaving to individual enterprise and the laws of trade to determine, if any, the points of commercial supremacy. Indeed, if within the province of a memorial, we would suggest that political considerations alone ought to deter Congress from giving to any one section of country undue facilities for controlling the trade and moneyed interests of



PUMPING AND ENGINE HOUSE OF THE KANSAS CITY WATERWORKS.

this great Republic, as all such concentrations and monopolies are destructive of public morality, and that equitable adjustment of interest so essential to the harmony, protection and development of the whole.

"In considering this question, it is proper that we should keep before us one great object in the construction of such railway—that is, to connect the two oceans, and afford a military road, accessible from all portions of the Union, for the protection of all its posts. In a strategical view, your memorialists cannot perceive how the country is to be advantaged by the construction of such a road upon the 48th parallel, its whole length skirted by the possessions of a foreign power; or by taking the 32d parallel, on the borders of a State with which we have been at war, and with which only a *quasi* peace is now, or has been maintained, for the past twenty years, thus subjecting it to inroads of hostile forces, for half its length, on either route. Again, on either of the above routes it would run entirely outside the forts of the Government, away from the Indian tribes, away from the routes of travel, and away from all the interests of the country needing protection.

"The central route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans seems to be marked out by the topography of the country, and should at least be considered before the question of routes is determined. By reference to maps it will be seen that we have three systems of mountains running north and south; this gives us six systems of rivers running east and west, which rivers occupy the series of central valleys dividing the continent from east to west. These are: the valleys of the Potomac, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Kansas and the Rio Colorado.

"This latter valley is turned from its course by the chain of Wahsatch mountains, where it deflects to the southwest, entering the Gulf of California in latitude 32°. But nature seems to have provided for the result by the valley of the Nicolet whose waters run east of the Wasatch range and divide it by a natural channel precisely on the 39th parallel, by which we have an easy route to the spurs of the Sierra Nevada, near the 119th meridian of longitude, where the route strikes the western stream of the Great Basin, and following which by either of the valleys of the Carson or Walker River to the valley of the Sacramento, or bearing south by Owen's River to the valley of the San Joaquin, via Stockton, to San Francisco.

"These may be denominated the central valleys of the continent, upon which the locomotive is now running for a distance of about 1,223 miles, 150 of which are west of the Mississippi, and is being prosecuted by the State of Missouri, as rapidly as the work will admit, to the mouth of the Kansas. Within two years there will be a continuous line of railway from tide water, by these central valleys, to the mouth of the Kansas River. Already has a company been chartered to continue this road up the valley of the Kansas to Fort Riley, which, when completed, will make near 1,400 miles of this route already constructed by the unaided energies of the people inhabiting these central valleys—or one-half of the railroad.

"By the routes named, or by any other route wherever started, the people would have to go back over a country where population has neither demanded or constructed railways, and rebuild nearly five hundred miles of road already constructed or in progress, before the locomotive could reach its present western station in the wake of population and trade.

"Is it just thus to re-tax the energies of the people to the extent of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 to secure commercial facilities that they have already provided? By the selection of either of these routes, it would force upon the country the task of reconstructing their whole system of roads, or of doubling their extent in order to reach the great channel of continental commerce and transportation.

CLIMATE AND POPULATION.

"In considering this part of the subject, we do not conceive it necessary to lose sight of the object under consideration by a multiplicity of details or barometrical observations. It will suffice to state that within the 32d and 44th parallels is embraced California, one-half of Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, Kansas, one-half of Nebraska, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and the larger portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Hampshire and Vermont, and from within these parallels comes nine-tenths of the representatives on the floor of Congress. These facts abundantly prove its adaptability to support a dense population, so far as tested, from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The settlement of Kansas Territory within the past three years, is sufficient evidence of the capacity of the eastern slope of the mountains, when we state the fact that the act erecting Minnesota into a Territory bears date in the year 1849, and the act creating a territorial government in Kansas bears date 1854, and she is now applying for admission, side by side with Minnesota, as one of the sovereign States of the Confederacy, while Nebraska on the north, with three times her territory, and New Mexico on the south, twice her size and with a settlement that dates back to the time of the Spanish Conquest, are yet dependencies upon the bounty of the Federal treasury.

"You have also before you the petition of the people of Carson Valley for a territorial government, and the statistics of its population, which discloses the fact that a powerful nucleus for a State is already in existence, in a locality where previous to their petition, such facts were unknown to a greater portion of the people of the United States, so rapid has been the tide of settlement. Already have the people of California begun to consider the question of building a railway to this valley. East of this, upon the eastern vein of the Great Basin, is the City of the Great Salt Lake, which, with its tributary country, is already dense enough in population for a State government. These Mormon settlements extend throughout the valleys of the Great Basin, in a country unsurpassed for the mildness and salubrity of its climate, and for the production of all the cereals necessary for the support of man. We state what our annual experience and annual trade demonstrates, upon our counting-house books, that there are not seventy-five miles of country between the thirty-seventh and fortieth parallels that is not now the habitation of the white man, and where settlement has not penetrated and fixed its never-relaxing grasp upon the soil. These facts we conceive to be of the first importance in a great enterprise like that of the Pacific Railway. We know that through this whole extent of the country, from the waters of the Sierra Nevada, are to be found white men living; that along it cluster the great Indian tribes of the American continent; that here is to be found the buffalo, the antelope, the horse, and all descriptions of game and fish, upon which the Indian subsists.

"It is on this route his permanent villages are fixed, for it is here he finds his food, fuel to prepare it, water to drink, timber to shelter him from the blasts of winter and from the hot suns of summer, and grass for his stock. These do not exist to the south, on the burning sands and wastes of the great deserts, and there the Indian is never found, except in roving bands, in search of plunder on the more southern valley of Mexico. There are not twenty miles on the whole route that the iron horse cannot drink from living streams of the purest water. In proof of this, we can only cite the fact, that our ox teams traverse it annually, without loss, taking out our wares, and bringing back in return the robes, furs and skins, obtained from the wild tribes of the Sierra Nevada and the trappers and hunters of the Great Basin. Where we can employ the ox in commerce,

science and engineering can employ the iron horse; and where the ox finds water and subsistence, surely the locomotive can subsist. We wish not to decry other routes, but we merely ask a comparison between this fact and that stated by Lieutenant Beale, in his recent report. When speaking of the capacities of the camel for endurance, he says: "They carried the water for the mules for six days, without tasting a drop, and were in good condition at the end of that time." Yet, the opponents of the central route point triumphantly to the last exploration of Lieut. Beale, as conclusive in favor of their route. They seem to forget that Beale had two objects to attain—a railway route and the success of the camel experiment. But, unfortunately for them, his railway notes and his camel enlogiums are based upon entirely different data. The country that suited a railway did not develop the camel, and we have its topography in glowing colors—but the country in which the camel exhibited his peculiar powers of abstinence and wonderful endurance, was not the route of the iron horse; and we have, instead of curvatures, gradients, and equated distances, the field notes of the dromedary, and his ability to subsist upon the hardest, bitterest, and scarcest shrubs, that a torrid sun and drifting sand clouds could produce.

"Another consideration in connection with this portion of the subject, seems to have been lost sight of by the advocates of the southern, or thirty-second parallel route. Their deductions are drawn from the fact that a railway may be operated over this desert route, with intervals of water of seventy-five to one hundred miles, by sinking wells to supply the engines. But they seem to overlook the fact that a railroad must be built before it can be operated; and how thousands of laborers are to be concentrated on these desert wastes, without water, or dependant upon such prospects as Lieut. Beale holds out, in his well-boring experiments, is a question worthy of consideration, before the Government commits itself to such a project. We assert, without hesitation, and appeal to any authority, from the most scientific to that of the sub-contractor, and the laborer himself, if the idea of building 1,000 miles of railway—500 of which are arid wastes, where camels travel six days without water—by the manual labor of human beings, is not one of the most stupendous schemes of folly ever undertaken in the history of the world. It might be done in a long series of years, and after the sacrifice of thousands of lives and millions of treasure; but is it in consonance with the obligations to the American people to attempt such a sacrifice of treasure, life and time, upon such a route, when there is a route of the same character, in climate, soil and production, on the part to be constructed, as that upon which the portion already in operation is built. Can men labor, not for an hour, but for days, weeks, and months, on a naked plain, in an atmosphere so hot and dry that 'the nicely seasoned and well finished cases of the English instruments of Lieutenant Whipple, made many years since, had so shrunk, from the aridity of the air, as not to admit of their original contents; and when the horn, incasing the reading lens of his micrometer, snapped and flew into three pieces, from the excessive dryness of the atmosphere?' How are dirt carts, picks, spades, and the thousand and one articles attached to a railroad construction party, to be operated in a climate like this, and who are to operate them, if it were possible?

"Settlement, population and production are requisites that enter into and control all railway enterprises, and furnish, after they are built, the business which sustains them, and keeps them in operation. We will now examine this branch of our subject, before we dismiss this division, and enter upon the topographical arguments of this memorial. We have shown that the population of the Union, in the proportion of nine-tenths, is already crowded between the parallels 23-44, and that it has extended westward almost to the base of the Rocky Mountain chain, on 37-40. We have also shown that it has commenced on the Pacific Coast, and followed the same parallels east, to meet the tide from this side, as far as Carson

Valley. We have also shown that the necessities of Mormon prosperity have already peopled the eastern vein of the Great Basin, leaving only a narrow strip, of what is said on the map to be "unexplored" lands, between the two veins of the Basin. But, although "unexplored" by government parties, it is familiar to many of our hardy and enterprising people, who have, for the last thirty years, made the great interior of the continent their homes, and carried their traffic from the possessions of the Hudson Bay Company to the Gulf of California; and it is from these men, our neighbors, our associates in business, and from personal observations, that we speak; to them we fearlessly appeal for the correctness of all herein stated. But to return to the subject: Lying west of Kansas, is the large extent of country drained by the Grand and Green Rivers, affluents of the Rio Colorado of the West, extending north and south 300 miles, by 270 east and west, sufficient for a State as large as New York, of a climate and soil well adapted to the wants of civilization. The country lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Wahsatch Range, and has, in the opinion of even government explorers, uninterrupted navigation to the Gulf of California.

"West of this, and east of the Sierra Nevada, is Carson Valley, of which it is unnecessary for us, to again speak in this connection. Thus we find that on the south of the 39th parallel, we have a continuous line of grain producing country, of temperate climate, abundant water, and timber in greater quantities than any other route south, and greater than any route north, until we reach the 49th parallel, which skirts the sources of all our mighty rivers, in the cold and inhospitable pineries of the north; a region of country adapted to all the pursuits of civilized life, and where population is now seeking and opening up homes for our people; a route upon which can be built powerful and populous States; and which will furnish protection and business to the road when built. These considerations alone, in the opinion of your memorialists, should decide the Government in the selection of the route for the great Pacific Railway. But, knowing as we do, that notwithstanding all these facts, this route is put down in the report of the Secretary of War, for 1855, as "impracticable," from its topography, we deem it proper to show that prejudice in consequence, is not only unfounded, but that the reports upon which he so declared it do not warrant this sweeping and gratuitous assertion. We ask a still further hearing upon the topography of the country on the 39th parallel route, as well as an exposure of the fallacies of government explorations as indices, for guidance, in a work of such magnitude as the construction of a railway to the Pacific. We desire, in this connection, to ask on other test than an engineering one, because we cannot permit the Central Route to be abandoned, when we know it presents no greater engineering obstacles than the State of Missouri has already overcome on the part of her Pacific Railroad already constructed, and nothing like such engineering difficulties as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has surmounted, in its passage of the Alleghanies.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ROUTE, GOVERNMENT EXPLORATIONS, ETC., ETC.

"In considering the topography of the 39th parallel route, it is not within the purpose of this memorial to enter into minute details, but to present facts known to exist, leaving to demonstrated experience the question of practicability. From the mouth of the Kansas to the Rocky Mountains, it is everywhere admitted, and by every test demonstrated, that for seven hundred miles there is not an equal line of eligible railway track on the globe—without a hill, without a marsh or swamp, without a large stream to cross, without an obstacle of any description that an ordinary wagon cannot surmount—with wood, water, grass, coal, iron, lead, gypsum, salt and stone all along its course; covered with buffalo, elk, antelope, grouse and horses; inhabited by Indians, traders, white men and mixed races engaged in cultivation, grazing, hunting, trapping, war and traffic—a country over which from our own city annually go trains of wagons, carrying

three tons each, and where no road making party have ever struck an axe or pick.

"Where can such an argument—such a demonstration—be urged in favor of any other seven hundred mile line on the surface of the earth? From this city alone, along this line, covering, as it does, almost two degrees of latitude, is transported a commerce of \$7,000,000 annually. This constitutes the first division of the road.

"The second division lies within the mountain ranges and spurs, and is known as "The Parks," and the valleys of every size that intersect this portion of the country in all directions. It is this region which is held up by the opponents of the true central route, and by the Secretary of War in his report of 1855, as "impracticable." But instead of being this formidable obstruction, it is, in reality, the finest portion of the whole route in all the elements necessary to population, climate, soil, wood, water and vegetation, and contains in greater profusion the elements necessary for the sustenance of animal life and civilized habitation than any other division between the Mississippi and the Pacific. There is no mountain region yet known that can equal, or that can bear any comparison with it for salubrity and fruitfulness. Instead of the Rocky Mountains, on this parallel, being a barrier to be dreaded, or an obstacle to be surmounted in the shortest possible time, they are hailed by our trains, droves of stock and emigrants as a resting place for man and a recruiting ground for animals; for here is found corn and food for man, and the rich, luxuriant and nutritious grass of these natural meadows, upon which stock will travel and fatten. This region extends north and south from the 37th to the 41st degrees of latitude, and embraces from east to west the whole mountain range. We have the testimony of Beale, Fremont and Gunnison of the entire practicability of this region for railroad construction, and find it more abundant in timber, water and stone than any other portion of the range. We refer to these authorities simply to show that other evidence besides our own knowledge of the country exists, as corroborative of what our commercial intercourse with this region proves to us.

"The third division embraces the valley of the Upper Colorado, between the base of the Rocky Mountains and the Wahsatch range, 150 miles east and west, by 300 or 400 north and south. This valley is open to the construction of any description of road, and bears the usual features of the country, alternated with timber and prairie; and the simple fact of its being surrounded on three sides with ranges of mountains, covered with perpetual snow, is sufficient to demonstrate its ample supply of water.

"Those who have wintered in this valley speak of it as almost destitute of snow. Coal abounds in this valley in all directions, and can almost be quarried from the banks of the streams. As to soil, this division is inferior to the first two, but it is equal to the second in wood and water, and superior to both. It is annually traversed by droves of stock, mules, cattle and sheep, and from the accounts of drovers, whom we know personally, who traverse it every year, and from citizens living among us, affords wood, water and grass in abundance for the daily wants of the largest herds driving ten, fifteen and twenty miles per day.

"The fourth division, through which the great and true central route will pass, extends from the Wahsatch range to the Sierra Nevada, and embraces a country less known to the Government by explorations than almost any part of the continent.

"But, strange as it may seem, it is doubtless one of the richest portions of the American continent in all the elements that make up a desirable country for development by civilization; coal, iron, timber, rock-salt in almost fabulous abundance in the mountain ranges, and soil, water, grass and wood in the valleys, and already settled throughout the whole region—farms under cultivation, towns and villages built, grist and saw mills in operation, smelting furnaces and forges

erected, coal mines opened, and all the wants of the country in iron ore and agricultural implements supplied by the mechanics of this region itself. Startling as this information may seem, it is nevertheless true, and there now exists in this "unexplored region" the nucleus of a powerful and self-sustaining State, larger than many of the ruling States of Europe. Regular communication is kept up through this region between Great Salt Lake and Lower California, and while Congress has sent out party after party by the 48th, 41st, 35th and 32d parallel routes, this great interior region has been neglected until our overland traffic with the Pacific has become endangered by the fact of settlement itself; and we are this season debarred from our California trade in apprehension that Mormon hostility may cut off our herds and trains on this portion of the route which they have so silently appropriated.

"The mountains of this region are no obstruction, being isolated spurs, with no regular ranges, and traversed in all directions by valleys of luxuriant vegetation. The country can be traveled freely, in all directions, with the utmost facility, as far west as the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada. Of the route west of this range to the Pacific, it is not our purpose to speak; as, happily, the energy of the American people in the development of California has relieved your memorialists of the task of showing its practicability.

"We have thus sketched, rapidly, the features of these separate divisions of the true central route, relying more upon our own knowledge of its character, gained from long acquaintance with it in trade and commerce, rather than from authorities which might be cited, but which would swell this memorial beyond its original intent. We know the route because we use it; and we know its eminent advantages, for we have found its profit.

"We will close this memorial by considering the most important feature, practically, in the solution of this railway question:

THE MOUNTAIN DIVISION AND PASSES.

"The mountain ranges between Missouri and California are, in the estimation of many, a wild, desolate, *terra incognita*, unexplored and incapable of exploration; covered with perpetual snows, and forming midway between the Mississippi and Pacific, a cordon not to be surmounted, and holding in their fast solitudes secrets never to be revealed by science. This idea owes its existence to several causes, one of which is, that all of our explorations were first made in the higher northern latitudes, by Lewis and Clarke, and the American Fur Company's traders and *voyageurs*. We had then no possessions south of Astoria, and no trade with what is now our Golden State, and with the northern States of Mexico to draw our citizens to the southward. But within the past twenty years, since the settlement of western Missouri, a trade has gradually grown up between Missouri and the valleys of New Mexico, which trade has produced among us a class of men who have been the pioneers of modern exploration and discovery. Aubry, Carson and Leroux, are men educated by the trade to which we allude. We use their names, because more notoriety has been attached to them than others, from the fact of their being employed by the Government as guides. But it must not be supposed that they constitute all of their class. We have among us hundreds of men who are as intimately acquainted with the great interior of our country as any named, and as regards the central portions, much better; for it is with the mountaineers, as with all other men, they know the country in which their lives have been passed, and no more. These men, whom the Government so well know, are unacquainted with any portion of the mountains except those parts and those routes over which their traffic has been carried on.

"The Mormons, when their exodus from Missouri and Illinois was made, passed along the route of the Fur Company, as the only route then known, to the headwaters of the Platte, and by the South Pass, to their present locality. This

route was known because it was at a latitude, and was in the country of the beaver and other fur bearing animals, which are not to be found to the southward. It was not that the South Pass was the only pass in the mountains, but because it was in the fur region, and by the pursuit of that traffic was discovered. When California was opened up, the overland emigration took that route simply because it was known, and not because it was preferable. The necessity of a better, shorter and more congenial route, directed our attention further south, and instead of finding the mountains the impassable barriers which had been supposed, we find them to be, in many respects, the best and most desirable portions of the route to California; cut up in all directions with valleys, and supplied in fabulous abundance with grass, water and timber.

"We have been thus explicit in this portion of our memorial, in order that the theory of interior discovery might be properly understood. Because all the discoveries of any merit that have been achieved, since the time of Lewis and Clarke, have been made by and through the necessities of the commercial operations of the interior. It is true, government explorations have given us a more technical topographic knowledge of the country shown by 'guides'; but that any 'discoveries' have been made, or any new country added, to what was before known, we must frankly say nothing of the kind has been done, if we except Fremont and Beale, whose explorations were made, in part, as private expeditions.

"It was thus that the various 'passes' were discovered and became celebrated, and this brings us to the consideration of this part of the railway question—one which elicited more controversy than all others connected with the topographic portion of the question, and one to which, in the opinion of your memorialists, an undue importance has been attached, and which promises to work more prejudice to the location of a Pacific Railway than all other questions combined.

"In order to present this subject properly we must be allowed to go back of the term itself for its explanation, and give its fixed and technical meaning, for, to western men, engaged in overland traffic, a 'pass' has a peculiar and restricted significance which must be understood.

"Our commerce is carried on principally by heavy wagons, carrying from two and a half to three tons each, and drawn by ten or twelve mules or oxen. This, too, is over a country where a road has never been constructed, a bridge built, or a hillside cut down to afford a track; and these wagons have not only to traverse the plains thus, but they have also to cross the mountains thus. In order to cross our wagons, we are not solicitous as regards the greatest depressions in those mountain ranges; what we desire is a practicable wagon way, not cut up by deep ravines crossing those depressions, or interlocking in the gorges, but an unbroken ascent, that carries with it over the mountain the features of the plain below—and when this is found it is a 'pass.' This peculiar formation is always at greater altitudes than that of the watercourses, over whose abrupt chasms our oxen and wagons cannot pass, but which, in many instances, can be crossed by bridges of from ten to twenty feet span. There are numberless depressions of this latter character of no serious obstructions to the locomotive, much shorter and lower in grade than any 'pass' known to be practicable for the passage of wagons, and can be found in all parts of the Rocky Mountains, and on any parallel.

"We ask a comparison of the commerce of the western with the commerce of the eastern mountains, before the construction of roads. Where, in the Alleghany country, was ever such a spectacle presented in its natural state, as wagons carrying three tons, performing a journey of two thousand miles, without cutting a stick or digging a road way for their passage, and crossing that range of mountains on their route? The fact that this has been done, and is now accom-

plished every year in this far western region, presents a topographical argument in favor of the country, of more significance and value than any theory connected with barometrical readings or mountain elevations.

"The most celebrated 'Passes' are the South Pass, Coochatope, and the passes lying west of Auton Chico, near the 42d, 39th and 35th parallels. The South Pass and its discovery we have given. Those west of Auton Chico lie contiguous to the old Spanish settlements of Northern Mexico, and have been known for a longer period than the South Pass. Coochatope became celebrated by the disastrous expedition of Fremont, in 1848-9. Since that time it has been set down as impracticable, notwithstanding Fremont, in 1853, and Gunnison, in 1854, have since proved that the disaster was owing to the false information of a pretended guide, and that the pass is not only practicable, but eligible. But even in its vicinity are several depressions much lower than the 'Pass' itself, and which Gunnison explicitly refers to in his exploration. But there are other passes north of this, and far south of the South Pass, that are better than any of those named, and which our traders and drovers have used for years, and through which annually go and come our trains and caravans, to the Great Basin and California. One, particularly, which we know as Goodale's Pass, is not a mere wagon road of great elevation, or a depression in the chest of the mountain range, but a wide opening in the mountain, with water courses flowing gently through its rich meadows, and that is crossed without a knowledge of the fact, save from observation of the direction of the streams. This is our route of traffic, and which we fearlessly challenge exploration and investigation to establish.

"We conceive we have just cause of complaint that this country has not met with that attention from Congress, which its great merits, as a practicable route, demands, leaving out entirely its geographical superiority. There is no question as to the practicability of the eastern slope, in any direction from the mouth of the Kansas, either by the Laramie Plains, the South Fork of the Platte, the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas, and the Huerfano by the way of Santa Fe.

"This latter route is the best wagon road, of equal length, in the world; from the mouth of the Kansas to Santa Fe, 760 miles, over which, from this city, go annually from 6,000 to 10,000 heavily laden wagons, and over which the U. S. mail is carried with more regularity than between Boston and Washington, having failed but twice to arrive at schedule time, winter or summer, for eight years, as the records of the Postoffice Department will show. Yet the Government has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars on military roads in other localities, but has never expended a dollar on this great route of travel and commerce; and its present excellence is owing to the road making power of the wheels that pass over it. We have thus, in the face of government explorations and the 'impracticable' verdicts of officials, worn a road superior to any yet constructed or discovered. Still we are told, by men who never saw the plains, that this route, too, is 'impracticable.'

"But there is, in the opinion of your memorialists, a reason for this that Congress should understand. The system of explorations pursued by the Government has been for practical results in discovery, greatly restricted by the system of instructions. Thus, a company of engineers is sent out to explore, having their course marked out by instructions, from which they are not at liberty to deviate. Cardinal points, in these instructions, are the 'passes' of which we have spoken.

"This, in the expedition of Capt. Gunnison, when he crossed the mountains on the 38th parallel, instead of following that line west, through the country we have described in this memorial, was by his instructions, carried almost directly north, to the 41st parallel, which resulted in setting down the 39th as 'impracticable,' a rocky, barren, woodless, waterless desert; when we annually drive sheep and cattle over it, which we calculate on fattening on the route, and which we do

fatten, by providing them with grass and water in abundance every night; and sheep only travel ten miles per day. It is not tangent lines of exploration that can discover the practicable crossings of the mountains, but lateral surveys along either base, and following the valleys and water courses, which, on every parallel, divide and break those unknown ranges; and never until this is done, in the opinion of this chamber, can the question of the most eligible passage of the mountains be made satisfactory to Congress. For now, that the question of construction is seriously entertained, it is time the 'pass' feature should be reduced to its legitimate topographical importance. Instead of controlling the location of so great a national work as a Pacific Railway, by diverting it from four to seven degrees of latitude from its true course, the fact of their superior elevation to water courses should be known; for we confidently assert that a few short bridges, even culverts, and a few cuts, that are nothing in railway engineering, will pass the mountains, at several points, at a lower grade, than by any 'pass' known to public explorers.

"We assert what we know to be the truth, that in the Pacific Railroad already constructed by the State of Missouri, have as formidable obstacles been overcome as are to be met with on the central or 39th parallel route, from the border of Missouri to California.

"We have shown that the Rocky Mountains are less an obstruction than the Alleghanies, and it only remains for us to speak of the Sierra Nevada. They can be crossed by the Carson Valley, or, bearing north, by the Sacramento, or south by the San Joaquin, through the route passed by Fremont in 1853.

"The fact of a railway being already talked of between California and Carson Valley, is sufficient to establish its practicability in the minds of the people who know the route.

"Through the Sacramento valley pours annually the tide of trade and travel by the south pass, and by Walker's lake and San Joaquin go, each season, our herds of cattle and sheep, and which find open valley to the southward into the southern portions of California. But even did not these exist, would the Government of the United States be justified in locating the railroad from the Pacific from 300 to 500 miles south or north of the true line to avoid an obstacle less than the State of Massachusetts is now removing by her Hoosic tunnel, in order to shorten her connections by a few miles. This, even on the showing of the opponents of the Kansas Valley route, is all that is to be done—one tunnel and its approaches, by deep cuttings, in all only two miles, will overcome the only obstacle on a line of 2,000 miles of railway—and yet men are to be found who talk of 'impracticability' of country of this extent, of which its bitterest enemies can say nothing worse.

"We can not believe that the location of the Pacific Railroad can be consummated on either of the extreme routes in the face of these facts, especially when their verification is so easily attainable. But resting upon the geographical justness of the route by the Kansas Valley—its equity to the whole country—its connection 500 miles farther west with railways already built and in progress—the fact of its being but an extension of all the great lines of railway already constructed—in view of any other route, forcing upon the country the reconstruction or doubling of their present lines, its great agricultural advantages, its woods, water, coal and stone, as well as its latitude, the most favorable on the continent for the working of railway machinery. We submit this memorial to the consideration of Congress."

Trusten Polk, senator from Missouri, and John S. Phelps, member of the house, opposed this central route and sought to have it located from Memphis, Tennessee, and up the valley of the Canadian River. James S. Green, the other Missouri senator favored Missouri's interests.

After much discussion the south and the north found that neither was able

to get its favorite route, and finally, in January, 1861, the House passed a bill amended by motion of Gen. James Craig, of the St. Joseph district of Missouri, creating two branches, one from Kansas City and one from St. Joseph, which were to unite one hundred miles west and proceed by the most favorable route. This idea was substantially followed in the bill that finally became a law in 1862.

OUR LOCAL ROADS AGAIN.

But to return to local enterprises. A delegation of the Missouri Pacific company came to Kansas City August 11th, 1859, to ask a change in the form of the subscriptions of Jackson county, and Independence and Kansas City, so as to make it immediately available for the construction of the road, and promising to have it finished the following spring. This promise aroused the greatest enthusiasm in Kansas City.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph road had been completed and put in operation March 1st, to St. Joseph, which was, therefore, that much ahead, and the effect was feared. The County Court was induced to submit the proposition. There was opposition to it in the county, and there ensued a lively campaign. The election occurred on the 2d of September, and the night before there was a meeting in Kansas City, which best expressed the feelings of the community at the time. As soon as it was dark, a large portion of the buildings on Main street were illuminated, the greatest display being made in the vicinity of the place appointed for the meeting. Conspicuous over all were the flags and banners of the *Metropolitan* office, suspended over the street. In front of the building was a full railroad train, of locomotive, tender and two passenger cars, which were handsomely illuminated, while the smoke from the engine stack poured forth in a constant cloud; on the "cow catcher" was a poor old foggy, who, being unable to "get out of the way," had been mercilessly impaled upon the car of progress.

But the grand feature of the evening was the procession from McGee's Addition. That live locality never made a failure. At half past seven o'clock the procession was seen turning the bend of the street at the Union Hotel, headed by the consolidated bands of the city, led by Professors Banta and Jenny, torches blazing and transparencies dispersed at intervals in the long line of enthusiastic voters. At this point it was met by the procession from the north part of the city, when the combined delegations under the direction of Capt. Boorman, chief marshal, aided by Messrs. Francis Foster and S. Thompson, moved down Main street to the levee.

Just as the procession had passed out of sight from the square, the music to the south announced the coming of the Westport delegation, headed by the splendid band of Prof. Hunter, under the charge of Sam Justice, in the Westport 'bus, followed by a procession of carriages and horsemen. As they filed into the square where the meeting was to be held, they were hailed with cheer upon cheer, which being caught up by the hundreds there assembled, made the welkin ring.

At the election the next day the proposition was carried by a vote of 2,142 for, to 860 against, every precinct, except Kansas City and Westport, giving a majority against it.

On the 11th of September, 1858, a meeting was held in Paola, Kan., to take steps to secure a railroad to Kansas City.

In October a large meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, started the project of the Des Moines & Kansas City Railroad.

A GREAT RAILROAD CONVENTION.

On the 22nd and 23d of November, 1858, a great railroad convention was held at Kansas City for the purpose of uniting the people of the adjacent country on the lines proposed by this city, and so concentrating interest as to further their

construction. It was attended by delegates from Independence, Westport, Wyandotte, Osawatomie, Paola, Shawnee, Olathe, Lawrence, Lecompton, Manhattan, Kansapolis, Mandovi, St. George and Delaware crossing.

O. C. Brown, of Osawatomie, was President; E. C. McCarty, of Kansas City, J. A. J. Chapman, of St. George, W. Roy, of Shawnee, N. Scarritt, of Westport, Wm. Chick, of Westport, Wm. Gilpin, of Independence, B. F. Simpson, of Paola, J. T. Barton, of Olathe, J. B. Chapman, of Maudovi; J. P. Roote, of Wyandotte, and J. H. Young, of Manhattan, were Vice-Presidents. The committee on resolutions was composed of J. C. Groom, F. W. Crane, K. Coates, J. P. Root, John McCarty, R. T. Van Horn, J. A. J. Chapman, Dr. Johnston Lykins, W. C. Claiborne, W. Chestnut, J. B. Chapman, W. Heberton, and Thos. A. Smart.

The following resolutions proposed by Col. Van Horn, were adopted:

Whereas, We believe the time to have arrived when measures for the immediate construction of a great Continental Railway, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, should be inaugurated by the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, The valley of the Kansas River is situated on the central geographical line of the continent and the Union, we are in favor of the route by the valley—and in support of our position we urge the following reasons:

1. We adopt the premises that facilities for construction being equal, it is the duty of the Government to construct said road upon the most central route, as by so doing all parts of the Union would receive more equal benefit.

2. The Lake of the Woods, on the 49th parallel, and Galveston, on the 29th parallel, may be taken as the extreme northern and southern boundaries of the central portion of the Republic, thus making the 39th parallel the center, on which parallel is the valley of the Kansas River.

3. The route for the Continental Railway seems to be marked out by nature—and embraces a series of central valleys traversing the continent, viz: the valleys of the Potomac, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Kansas, the Colorado, the Nicolett and San Joaquin.

4. That on this route there are already constructed 1,238 miles of railroad, upon which the locomotives are now running; 175 miles of which are west of the Mississippi, and is being prosecuted as rapidly as the work will admit, by the State of Missouri, to the mouth of the Kansas River, making 1,315 miles of the great Continental Railway, built by the unaided energies of the people inhabiting these central valleys—or one-half the road.

5. The construction of said railroad by this route would disturb none of the existing centers of trade, but leave the great maritime cities of the Union in the same relative positions which they now occupy, as the following will show: From the mouth of the Kansas River to New York it is 1,316 miles; to Philadelphia, 1,285 miles; to Baltimore, 1,108 miles; to Charleston, 1,010 miles; to New Orleans, 980. It will thus be seen that most of our principal seaboard cities can reach the mouth of the Kansas River by lines nearly equal in length; thus maintaining in regard to the trade of the Pacific, the same relative positions, advantages and disadvantages now possessed or afforded them by natural position, climate and facilities for ocean and interior commerce.

6. That we can see no propriety in the construction of said road on the 48th parallel, its whole length skirted by the possessions of a foreign power; or on the 32d parallel, on the borders of a State with which we have been at war, and with which only a *quasi* peace has been maintained for the past twenty years. But that the great object in the construction of such railway should be to connect the two oceans, and afford a military road accessible from all portions of the Union for the protection of all its parts.

7. A railway on either of the extreme routes named, would run entirely outside of the government forts, away from the Indian tribes, and away from the

routes of emigration, travel and commerce, and away from all interests of the country needing protection.

8. By any other route the people would have to go back over a country where population has neither demanded nor constructed railways and rebuild over five hundred miles of railway, already constructed, and in progress, before the locomotive could reach its present western station in the wake of population and trade.

9. It is unjust thus to re tax the means and energies of the people to the extent of 30,000,000 to 50,000,000, to secure commercial facilities that they have already provided. By the selection of another route, it would force upon the country the reconstruction of their entire railway system, or of doubling its extent in order to reach the great channel of continental commerce and transportation. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this convention, representing the interests of western Missouri and the Territory of Kansas, that justice to the whole country, as well as the advantages of the General Government, requires and demands the construction of the Continental Railway by the central or thirty-ninth parallel route—the route of the Kansas Valley.

Resolved, That we call upon our representatives in both houses of Congress, to urge the location of said railroad upon this great central route, as just to the country, in unison with the demands of the great centers of population and commerce, and in a still farther development of the commercial facilities already provided by the people themselves. And,

Whereas, We deem it a fitting period in the progress of the country, for the people of the west, to take measures for the control of their own commerce, and to provide :

1. For the opening up of routes to the seaboard, shorter and less exposed to the obstructions of climate and distance.

2. That, as our nearest seaport by present lines of transportation is more than 1,290 miles, subject to suspension, by ice, snow, and traverse of long lines of rivers, lakes, and railroads, and interrupted by numerous interests controlled by competing corporations, that,

3. We require a shorter route controlled by a community of interests, and,

4. That it being but 600 miles to the ocean at the Port of Galveston, from the mouth of the Kansas River, that a railroad connecting these points would aid in developing one of the richest portions of the American continent, now denied an outlet to the markets of the world—therefore,

Resolved, That a railroad from the mouth of the Kansas River, running south to Galveston, in the State of Texas, would add greatly to the wealth and power of the Union, by opening up to the markets of the world, the rich valleys of the Osage, Neosho, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and of the great State of Texas, by affording an outlet to the productions of this vast region, and a direct line to supply our central region with the groceries of the Gulf of Mexico.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, a grant of lands should be made by Congress for this purpose, which grant would be the means of opening a market by short lines of transit between the productions of the northern and southern portions of the interior of the Republic—now denied them.

Resolved, That we call upon our representatives in Congress to ask and urge upon that body a compliance with the just demands of the people in this regard—by granting lands sufficient to secure the construction of the great line of railroad. And,

Whereas, A connection with the system of railroads centering at, and diverging from Chicago, to the east, by a shorter line than at present, requires a connection north from the mouth of the Kansas River—therefore,

Resolved, That a road connection with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, is of the first importance to the country represented in this convention.

Resolved, That we will aid to the extent of our means and influence, in the early prosecution and construction of such connection.

Resolved, That in the attainment of objects contemplated by this convention, the only guarantee of success is in combined and harmonious action; and, therefore, it is most earnestly recommended to the citizens of the towns and districts in Kansas and Missouri, having a common interest in the construction of one or more of the railroads designated in the foregoing resolutions, to render active and efficient co-operation and aid, with a view of obtaining from Congress a grant or grants of land to aid in the building of such road or roads.

OTHER INTERESTS.

In May, 1839, a convention at Richmond, Ray county, proposed a road from some point in North Missouri to Kansas City, which has since been realized in what is now the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.

July 26, 1856, at Osawatomie, a company was organized to procure the construction of a road from Kansas City to Galveston, under a charter granted by the State of Kansas, February, 1858. On the 9th of September, the Wyandotte and Osawatomie Railroad Company was organized, and later in the season, the Kansas City, Galveston and Lake Superior project was agitated again in a series of meetings.

At the session of the Missouri Legislature in 1859-60, the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain and North Missouri Roads were all in a condition that they could not go forward without further State aid. The Legislature labored with it all the session but finally adjourned without doing anything. Kansas City felt this to be a most calamitous blow. Indignation meetings were held here, and Governor Stewart was urged to recall the Legislature. Other sections similarly situated took like action, and Governor Stewart recalled the Legislature to meet February 27, 1860.

During the agitation pending these proceedings Kansas City organized the Kansas City and Gallatin company to build a road to a connection with the Hannibal & St. Joe at the latter named place, but it waited the action of the Legislature in regard to the Pacific. Soon after meeting the Legislature passed a bill giving the required aid. Kansas City had come so near the evils of a long delay in the building of the Pacific that this action proved most exciting to the people. Meetings were held, torchlight processions had, and for a few days the town was almost wild with joy. Wyandotte and Olathe caught the infection and held meetings also. R. M. Stewart, the father of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, was Governor, having been elected as a railroad candidate, and by railroad advocates. The bill was just about what he had asked the Legislature to pass, hence the people had good reason to feel that all was secured. It was but a few days, however, until outgivings from the executive office portended a veto. The people were astonished, public enterprise held its breath in suspense. It was not long, however until the blow struck; the veto came, based upon some technicalities; the Legislature immediately adjourned, and railroad prospects were again plunged in gloom. The people felt that they had been betrayed by their Governor; they had been kept so long oscillating between hope and fear—success and disappointment—that they were thoroughly aroused. The flood of public excitement was turned upon Gov. Stewart, and he was denounced in unmeasured terms. He tried to explain his action through the public press, but to no effect. That veto was his political death.

KANSAS CITY AND THE CAMERON ROAD.

At a meeting of indignation in this city, Dr. Johnson Lykins offered a resolution, which was adopted, creating an executive committee to foster our railroad

interests, and to correspond with other places to that end. It at once opened a correspondence with the people of Clay county relative to this road, and to the Hannibal and St. Joseph. The result was that in a few days a company was organized called the Kansas City & Cameron Railroad Company. Meetings were held, and thus an interest awakened along the line. On the 27th of April this city voted it \$200,000, and Clay county voted it \$200,000, June 12th. The survey was begun April 27th. In July, Mayor Maughs, of this city, E. M. Samuels and Michael Andrews, of Clay county went to Boston and effected a contract with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, August 7th, to build the road. The contract for the work was let to W. J. Quealy, August 16th, and work begun October 8th. In the following January (1861) the work was one-third done. There were about six hundred men employed, and it was expected to have two-thirds done by April and the cars running by June. The war, however, stopped the work, and the road was not finished until its close.

Meantime the Pacific Company, having failed to get State aid, effected a shift by which it was able to command the necessary means, and went on with its road. Ground was broken at Kansas City July 25, 1860, and the work was progressing rapidly, with every prospect of completion in 1861, when it, too, was stopped by the war.

KANSAS HOSTILITY.

A territorial railroad convention was held at Topeka, October 17, 1860, which seems to have been the outgrowth of a feeling on the part of several towns in Kansas, hostile to Kansas City. These places had used every effort since the convention in this city in November, 1858, to prevent Kansas people from taking an interest in railroads centering at Kansas City, and to concentrate the interest on railroads running to other places. This spirit was shown in the resolutions adopted, which were as follows:

Resolved, That a memorial be presented to Congress asking an appropriation of public lands to aid in construction of the following named railroads in Kansas:

1. A railroad from the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the Osage Valley & Southern Kansas Railroad terminates, westwardly by way of Emporia, Fremont and Council Grove to the Fort Riley military reservation.

2. A railroad from the city of Wyandotte (connecting with the Parkville & Grand River Railroad, and the Pacific Railroad), up the Kansas Valley by way of Lawrence, Leocompton, Tecumseh, Topeka, Manhattan and the Fort Riley military reservation, to the western boundary of the Territory.

3. A railroad running from Lawrence to the southern boundary of Kansas, in the direction of Fort Gibson and Galveston Bay.

4. A railroad from Atchison, by way of Topeka, through the Territory in the direction of Santa Fe.

5. A railroad from Atchison to the western boundary of Kansas.

The Osage & Southern Kansas Railroad referred to in the first section of this resolution, was a road then chartered to start at the mouth of the Osage River, in Missouri, and follow the valley of that river to the Kansas line. It has never been built.

The Parkville & Grand River road, referred to in the second section, was a road partly constructed between Parkville, in Platte county, Missouri, to Cameron, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and the Pacific referred to in the same section, was the Missouri Pacific, which at that time had decided to make its terminus on the west line of the State, opposite Wyandotte. This section meant opposition to Kansas City's connection with the Hannibal & St. Joe, and to remove the connecting point to Wyandotte for both that road and the Missouri Pacific. There was a great effort made about this time to concentrate interest in the road south from Lawrence, as opposed to the projected road south from Kan-

City. The proposed road up the valley of the Kaw was designed as an opponent to the Kansas Valley Railroad projected by Kansas City.

The idea of a railroad from Kansas City to Santa Fe was sought to be overshadowed by a request upon Congress for a grant of lands for such a road by way of Topeka. Hostile to Kansas City as was this action, it was not strong enough for the Leavenworth delegates, so they withdrew, taking some others with them, and held a convention of their own. Two railroad projects were started at that Topeka convention which have since been realized—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern—but the main lines of both run to this city.

In the spring of 1861 there was a revival of the agitation of a road to the southwest into Kansas. The people of Kansas, under the influence of her cities, had become well imbued with a feeling of State pride in the building of towns and railroads. The people of the southern part of the State understood the commanding advantages of the point at the mouth of the Kaw, but wanted to make the town on the north side of that stream. Hence they got two companies chartered—the Wyandotte and Osawatomie, and the Wyandotte and Minneola. These occupied the same route to Olathe, and thence deployed much as do the Fort Scott and Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern roads now. In the spring of 1861 there was an effort made to consolidate these companies, as the existing roads are now consolidated, and put them under way, and to that end Kansas City voted \$100,000 at the same time it voted aid to the Cameron road. But the war cloud was gathering and it soon engulfed this enterprise also.

THE MEN OF THE PERIOD.

The men of this period, many of whose names appear in this chapter, were the real founders of Kansas City. They laid broad and deep the foundations of her present and future supremacy, and though but few of them appeared after the war to build the superstructure, that few, efficiently aided by other hands, have built it as they planned, and the proud city which was to them a fond dream only is to us a grand reality. Whichever has succeeded or may succeed them, will never exhibit more comprehensive enterprise, courageously undertake more ambitious schemes, or be called upon to be more vigilant, or undergo severer trials for the attainment of grand objects. Their trials and services can never be adequately rewarded by succeeding generations.



CHAPTER. X.

KANSAS CITY IN THE WAR.

The Excitements and Events Preceding the Great Struggle—The Marshaling of the Hosts on Both Sides—Van Horn's Battalion—The First Fighting—Bush-whackers and Red Legs—The Depression of Trade and its Revival—Resumption of Railroad Building—The Great Raid of 1864.

The close of the year 1860 saw Kansas City the most thriving and prosperous city on the western border, with the largest local trade, a monopoly of the trade to New Mexico, and much the larger part of that to Colorado. Two railroads—the Pacific from St. Louis, and the Cameron Branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph were near completion, and both were expected to be done by the middle of the summer 1861.

A FEVERISH COMMUNITY.

But public sentiment was very unsettled and feverish. The presidential campaign of 1860 was an unusually exciting one, and some time before its close it was apparent that it would be followed with excitement and possibly revolution. The division of the country on the slavery question, the division of the advocates of slavery between Douglas and Breckinridge in the campaign, and the unity of all anti-slavery elements upon Mr. Lincoln, early gave the issue an ominous aspect for the Democratic party and the friends of slavery. There were threatenings of revolt from the south before the close of the contest, and the sentiment of the Democracy of Missouri, or at least the dominant element of it, was rapidly crystallizing into the form of rebellion when the contest closed. The feeling through the campaign became so bitter toward Republicans, that out of about two hundred and fifty residing in Kansas City, but about eighty were bold enough by the day of election to take the chances of voting for that ticket. Outspoken Union Democrats were regarded with little less aversion. The *Journal of Commerce* supported Douglas, and it was apparent that it and its editor could not be led into any secession scheme. It was the leading paper in the city, and by reason of its warm support of the public enterprises, and the earnest advocacy of the interests of the city for the five years preceding had attained a very influential position. Its manifest anti-secession tendencies made it an object of profound concern to the rapidly forming secession element, and to control it in their interest became an object of first importance. Finding that its editor was implacable, a scheme to get rid of him was concocted, and as early as August 1st, 1860, he had to dispose of his interest. His partner, D. K. Abeel, became the purchaser, who retained him as editor, and soon let the embryo secessionists see that he was as little to be influenced by them as the editor whom they had sought to get rid of.

The winter of 1860-1 was a season of feverish excitement and suspense. Where men had before stood shoulder to shoulder, forming the schemes of future commercial greatness, they now stood apart, narrowly watching each other's movements, and waiting the exciting news from the Southern States. As events in that quarter progressed, the secession sentiment in Kansas City and Missouri crystallized, and early in the winter business began to be neglected and to go down, and instead of preparing for an active spring trade, as had been the previous custom, people prepared themselves for the inevitable storm that threatened the country.

Public meetings that winter were frequent, not only in Kansas City, but in all adjacent parts of Missouri, as had been the case in previous years, but the resolutions adopted, unlike those of former meetings, were not declaratory of the sense of the people relative to some railroad or business project, but of their sympathy with the Union or with secession. Several of the Southern States having seceded from the Union, and the State officers of Missouri, elected in 1860, being all in ardent sympathy with them, a convention was called for February 28, 1861, to determine whether Missouri should follow them.

The election for delegates to that convention took place February 18th, and for the district composed of Jackson, Cass and Bates counties, James K. Sheeley, Abram Comingo and R. A. Brown were elected delegates. The first named two of these were opposed to secession and the other in favor of it. The convention failed to pass the necessary ordinance of secession, but that did not stop the movement; the threatening storm gathered faster and faster. The Legislature provided for calling out the militia, and Governor Jackson began to prepare actively to defend the State against invasion by the Federal Army. Under this pretext, treasonable as it was, many companies were organized throughout the State. Meantime the situation was constantly getting worse in this city, and by the time spring opened peaceful pursuits were quite abandoned. The *Journal of Commerce*, for the lack of support, was suspended on the 7th of March. The *Free State Republican*, a Republican paper established in the campaign of 1860, and edited principally by Dr. Theodore S. Case, was suspended March 25th, partly for the lack of support and partly because it was no longer safe to attempt the publication of a Republican paper in the city. The *Missouri Post*, German, and loyal, published by Mr. A. Wuerz, now *Post and Tribune*, was removed to Wyandotte, while another paper, under the different names at different times, of *Enquirer*, *Star* and *Dispatch*, but always secessionist, continued for a brief time to incite its partisans to overt acts of revolt against the Government. Early in the spring the militia pillaged the United States arsenal at Liberty, in Clay county, and armed themselves for the defense of the city.

RAISING THE REBEL FLAG.

Toward the latter part of April the Unionists raised an American flag on the public square just east of the market house. This gave great offense to the secessionists, and they proceeded at once to cut the halyards, availing themselves of the cover of the darkness of night for that purpose. The flag, however, caught in some way at the top of the staff and did not fall as they had intended it should. They then determined to offset this circumstance by raising a rebel flag, and prepared to make the occasion one of great ceremony. Militia companies and volunteer companies were invited from the surrounding country, and responded liberally. The day set for the occasion was the 30th of April, and early in the day companies of militia and in regular companies came in from Westport, Independence, Sni-a-bar township and from Clay county, and uniting with local companies and sympathizing citizens and a large concourse of citizens from the country, paraded the streets, flying a rebel flag, led by bands playing rebel airs. At the same time, numerous rebel flags were displayed from residences and business houses in all parts of the city. The procession moved to the top of the hill, east of Main and north of Second street, near where the county court-house now stands, and raised the flag with great *eclat*, attended with the beating of drums, martial music, and the firing of artillery, the gun used on the occasion being one they had stolen from the United States Arsenal at Liberty. Speeches of the most inflammatory character were made and cheered to the echo by an excited concourse of people, large for those days. Union people feeling it unsafe to remain in the city after this demonstration, began to pack their property and fly.



KANSAS CITY TIMES BUILDING.

THE INCREASE OF THE EXCITEMENT.

At the spring election the question of secession or Union had come squarely before the people, R. T. Van Horn being the candidate of the Union men, and Dr. Maughs, the incumbent, the candidate of the secessionists, and the Unionists had been victorious. But when Mayor Van Horn came into office he found himself almost powerless to preserve order, for among other acts of the Legislature during the winter, was one creating a metropolitan police system for Kansas City, granting the commissioners extraordinary powers, so that through them the Governor might bind Kansas City to the cause of secession, no matter how the people might vote. Hence, Mayor Van Horn found himself unable to control that important part of the municipal machinery, or direct its use to the preservation of public order.

All the spring was spent by the people in excitement and preparations for the struggle, Gov. Jackson meantime marshaling his militia forces. The first formal assemblage of these was at Camp Jackson, St. Louis, where they were dispersed by Gen. Lyon, May 10th. The news of this affair proved very exciting throughout the State, and nowhere more so than in Kansas City. On the 15th, Mayor Van Horn issued a proclamation urging the people to quietude, and forbidding all unlawful and tumultuous assemblages. Excitement now ran very high, and more of the Union men left the city. But Mayor Van Horn found himself powerless to preserve order in the city, as the police had not only been taken from under his control but had actually become a source of apprehension to Unionists. In this situation, and with the secessionists arming all over the State and breathing threatenings toward Union men, nothing was left them but to prepare for defense or abandon their homes. Mayor Van Horn then went to St. Louis, by the way of St. Joseph, and obtained authority from Gen. Lyon to recruit a battalion of troops for the defense of Kansas City, and procured an order, also, for troops to be sent here from Fort Leavenworth to protect Union men while being enlisted.

MILITARY OCCUPATION.

In pursuance of this order, Captain Prince, U. S. A., with two companies of infantry and three of cavalry came to Kansas City, June 12th, and took up camp on the hill, near the Catholic church. This was the first military occupation of this city.

As soon as it became known that Federal troops were coming, the secessionists began to withdraw and collect at Independence. The next day after his arrival, Captain Prince sent Captain Stanley (since better known as Gen. Stanley), with a party of soldiers, under a flag of truce, to interview Captain Halloway, who had command of the secessionists collected at Independence, to ascertain his purposes, etc. Captain Halloway was very equivocal in his replies to Captain Stanley, and as the latter saw evidences of hostilities among Halloway's men, he ordered his own to retire, when fire was opened upon him. A sharp fight ensued, in which the secessionists were repulsed, with a loss of three killed, Captain Halloway, J. B. McClanahan and a Mr. Harbaugh, while Samuel Ralson and Pery Stonestreet were wounded. This was the first fight in Jackson county. The rebels then retired to Blue Springs, and the next day Captain Prince went with part of his command to Independence, and after marching about the town, returned to camp in this city.

While these events were transpiring at Kansas City, matters were assuming more definite shape throughout the State. On the 12th of June Gov. Jackson issued a call for fifty thousand troops to repel the Federal forces. With what forces he could collect under Gen. Sterling Price, he retired from Jefferson City to Boonville, burning the railroad bridges across the Osage and Gasconade rivers,

and on the 17th the battle of Boonville was fought, soon after which Price and Jackson, with their forces, were driven to the southwest.

On the 19th of June the secession paper in this city suspended. On the 20th news of the battle of Boonville was received, and the secessionists who then had a large encampment at Blue Springs removed to Lexington. On the 24th Mayor Van Horn's battalion being fully recruited, was mustered in and organized, with Mayor Van Horn as major. Captain Prince then withdrew, leaving Major Van Horn in command of the post. One of his first acts was to disband the disloyal metropolitan police force.

Van Horn's battalion was organized as follows: Major R. T. Van Horn; Surgeon, Joshua Thorne; Company A, Captain, William Van Dau; First Lieutenant, Frederick Loos; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Klinger; Company B, Captain, William Millar; First Lieutenant, David Cahill, Second Lieutenant, David O'Neil; Company C, Captain, George C. Bingham; First Lieutenant, Henry Spears; Second Lieutenant, Theo. S. Case.

Dr. Thorne immediately made arrangements for the opening of a hospital. Lieutenant Case was detailed on the date of his muster-in as quartermaster, commissary and ordinance officer of the post.

On the 26th of July, Major Van Horn received orders to take two companies of his battalion, and go to the assistance of Colonel A. G. Newgent, who, in command of a battalion of Missouri State Militia, at Austin, in Cass county, was threatened by a superior force. The command took up line of march immediately. On the 28th, when three miles from Harrisonville, they were attacked by about five hundred secessionists, and after a fight of four hours repulsed them, killing fourteen and losing one. D. K. Abeel and Captain Bugher acted as aids to Major Van Horn in this engagement, and both distinguished themselves for gallantry and courage. At midnight that night, Major Van Horn retired from the field. Harrisonville was full of the enemy, who was being constantly re-inforced; and Captain Dean had surrounded Westport, where there was a large party of the enemy, and needed his assistance; but near Jonesville, the command was met by Colonel Newgent's forces, and also by a party of the First Kansas, under Colonel Weir.

The united force returned to Harrisonville, and, after a brief engagement, took it after which the Kansas City battalion returned home.

In the early part of September, the rebels, to the number of about 2,000, gathered at Blue Springs, and were preparing to attack Kansas City, when Colonel Peabody, who, with his regiment, the Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, were at St. Joseph, were ordered here. The rebels then moved down to Lexington, to attack that place, and Peabody, with his command, and Major Van Horn, with Companies B and C of his, went down there to reinforce Colonel Mulligan. General Sterling Price laid siege to the place on the 6th of September, and maintained it until the entire force surrendered to him on September 21st. Through the entire siege the Kansas City battalion was in active service. It was part of the force that had the severe fight in the lane, on the 12th, which was the severest fighting of the entire siege—four companies, under Major Van Horn, there engaging Price's entire army. On the 19th, Colonel Peabody was wounded, and the command devolved upon Major Van Horn, until he was wounded, and borne from the fight about two hours before the surrender. After the surrender, the officers and men of the battalion were released on parole, until exchanged in December, when the battalion was consolidated with Colonel Peabody's Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, with Major Van Horn as Lieutenant-Colonel, and the united command became the memorable Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, which was sent south, distinguishing itself in many of the battles on the march from Belmont to Vicksburg.

Lieutenant Case, who had been detailed for special duty as quartermaster

commissary and ordnance officer of the post at Kansas City, when the battalion was organized, continued in that position until June, 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of Captain and A. Q. M.; after which he continued as quartermaster at the post until the spring of 1863, when part of western Missouri and eastern Kansas were organized into the District of the Border, at which time he became quartermaster for the district. In the spring of 1864, the District of the Border was abolished, and he was assigned to duty as quartermaster of the District of central Missouri, with headquarters at Warrensburg. In March, 1865, he availed himself of an opportunity to resign, offered to all officers who desired to leave the service, and in June following accepted the position of Quartermaster General of the State on the staff of Gov. Thos. C. Fletcher.

Dr. Thorne continued in charge of the hospital at Kansas City until the close of the war. In the spring of 1863, when the District of the Border was created, it became a general hospital, and as such received several thousand sick and wounded soldiers during the war.

GUERRILLAS AND RED LEGS.

In the formative period of the great struggle, the spring and summer of 1861, there was a general uprising of the people of Missouri. The Union men formed into companies of home guards, and the rebels were also marshaled into hostile bands. The ordinary avocations of life were in a great measure abandoned, and every neighborhood was divided into hostile and warring factions, fully realizing all the conditions of internecine war. Under the President's call for three months' troops in April, there were several regiments organized in Missouri and several in Kansas. About the time these were disbanded in the fall of that year there were several marauding bands organized in Kansas for the purpose of preying upon the rebels across the border in Missouri. The most prominent of these were Montgomery's in southern Kansas, a band of old free-state men of 1856, who seem never to have been entirely disbanded; Cleveland's band in northern Kansas, and Col. Jennison's seventh Kansas regiment, which appears to have been so largely made up of the same class of men that it became as notorious in 1861-62 as jayhawkers as either of the other bands. Besides these there were many smaller bands, irregular and unauthorized in their formation, whose sole object seems to have been plunder. Over the border in Missouri there were similar organizations of rebels. These were composed of secessionists who had not joined Price's army and gone south, but remained to prosecute an irregular warfare upon the people of Missouri and the borders of Kansas. All the country adjacent to this city was infested with these bands. On the west and south were Montgomery, Jennison and sometimes Cleveland, and to the south, east and north were bush-whackers under Todd, Parker, Jackman and Quantrell. From the spring of 1861 to the fall of 1864, these irregular bands hemmed in Kansas City on all sides, so that it was very hazardous for people to get here to trade, although there was no regular foe to interfere with them. The Santa Fe trade suffered as much as any other, and was for time nearly cut off. The trade of southern Kansas, which had previously come to Kansas City, was diverted to Leavenworth. During all this time teams were scarcely permitted to come to Kansas City from that section, or to go from Kansas City to any part of southern Kansas. The irregular bands operating in Kansas, better known as the Red Legs, were largely composed of Kansans who had a grudge against Missouri because of the old struggle of 1855-56, and they, therefore, left nothing undone that would hurt Kansas City, because she was a Missouri town. It was largely through their operations that the trade of Southern Kansas was diverted to Leavenworth, for trains going to that place were not molested.

Fort Leavenworth was military headquarters, and the depot of supply for the army on the border, hence she had a large trade and grew rapidly. Boating on

the Missouri was rendered hazardous, and the Government took so many of the boats for military use, that the trade between Kansas City and St. Louis was quite broken up. The Platte Country Railroad was built from St. Joseph across to Weston by the year 1863, so that all trade which had previously come up the river now came by way of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and the Platte County Railroad, and made Leavenworth headquarters. Leavenworth also became the headquarters of the Red Legs, at least the place where their booty was disposed of, and became so notorious in that regard that in 1863 Gov. Ewing placed it under martial law, as a means of ridding it of the miscreants. The Leavenworth press all the time made the most of Kansas City's misfortune to warn people against coming here.

From the arrival of Capt. Prince, Kansas City continued in military occupation. In 1862, one Lieutenant-Colonel Buel had command here with headquarters at Independence. He was strongly accused of sympathy with the bush-whackers, and whether guilty or not, his administration was not calculated to extirpate them. Maj. Banzaf with a battalion of the First Missouri cavalry then occupied Kansas City. On the 23d of March, that year, Quantrell killed two men, and burned the bridge across the Blue. On the 25th he was routed at Tait's house, sixteen miles from this city by Maj. Pomeroy, of the Second Kansas. On the 29th the guerrilla Parker was captured at Warrensburg. On the 13th of April Quantrell was again routed on the Little Blue, and again on the 17th, near Raytown. These facts are sufficient to show the general condition of things existing here at that time. Col. Buel permitted the establishment of the rebel paper, and it continued to foster the spirit of rebellion and bush-whacking. This condition, this frequency of small fights, was continuous, until near the close of 1863. The brush on the one side of this city was literally full of bush-whackers, and the prairies covered with Red Legs.

In 1862 the militia of Missouri was all enrolled. The regiment raised in this city was numbered 77th; Kersey Coates was colonel and Frank Foster, lieutenant-colonel. None of this militia was ever called upon to do much, and that only in their own locality. During these years, from the spring of 1861 until the autumn of 1863, the adjacent parts of Missouri were in an entirely lawless condition. The civil power was entirely suspended; while the country was completely overrun by small parties of Federal and Confederate troops, between whom fights and skirmishes were of frequent occurrence, beside which, it was equally overrun by the irregular bands of guerrillas and bush-whackers on the one side, and jayhawkers and Red Legs on the other. There was absolutely no security for either life or property; industrial and productive pursuits were impossible; people on all sides were ruthlessly robbed of whatever they possessed that could tempt robbers, and many men were murdered at their homes for no better reason than that they were found there.

TRADE.

Trade, under such circumstances as have been described, was manifestly much embarrassed, yet our city continued to do some business with the southwest and west, and remained, by reason of military protection, the headquarters for the remnant of the Santa Fe trade. The long talked of express to Pike's Peak was realized in May, 1861, and that and the Santa Fe mail continued through the war, though robbed several times.

The *Journal of Commerce*, which had suspended March 7th, 1861, was resumed as an extra or bulletin May 15th; stopped again August 20th, and revived again, full size, in March, 1862. Some time in the spring of 1862, Mr. McReynolds started the *Intelligencer*, which soon expired, and in June, 1862, the *Press* was started, but continued only a brief time.

Soon after Samuel Hallett became connected with the construction of the

Union Pacific Railroad, he issued a circular relative to the trade of the various points on the Missouri River across the plains from 1857 to 1863, some extracts from which will serve to illustrate the effects of the existing situation on the trade of Kansas City. We insert first a table showing a comparison of river points in 1860.

Table showing the amount of freight forwarded across the plains, from the various posts on the Missouri River, during the year 1860, with the required outfit :

WHERE FROM.	POUNDS.	MEN.	HORSES.	MULES.	OXEN.	WAGONS.
Kansas City . . .	16,439,134	7,084	444	6,149	27,920	3,033
Leavenworth . . .	5,656,082	1,216	. .	206	10,425	1,003
Atchison	6,097,943	1,591	. .	472	13,640	1,280
St. Joseph	1,672,000	490	. .	520	3,980	418
Nebraska City . . .	5,496,000	896	. .	113	11,118	916
Omaha	713,000	324	377	114	340	272
Total	36,074,159	11,631	841	7,574	67,950	6,922

NOTE.—In the above table the government freight forwarded from Kansas City to western forts is included in the exhibits; the amount being 7,540,102 pounds, requiring 1,590 men, 1,307 wagons, 16,260 oxen, and 232 mules; cost of transportation, \$890,300.

EXPORTS OF NEW MEXICO AND COLORADO 1857 TO 1863.

Table showing the kind, amount and value of the exports of Colorado and New Mexico received at the port of Kansas City from 1857 to 1863, inclusive :

YEAR.	WOOL.		DRY HIDES.		BUFFALO ROBES.		PELTS AND FURS.		Gold Dust and Specie	Total
	Pounds . .	Value . . .	Pounds . .	Value . . .	Number . . .	Value . . .	Pounds . . .	Value . . .		
1857 .	465,000	\$ 69,750.00	32,440	\$2,019.60	25,000	100,000	32,900	\$7,740.00	\$225,000.00	\$405,409.60
1858 .	525,500	78,725.00	58,756	5,887.60	21,750	87,000	35,460	8,154.00	200,000.00	379,754.60
1859 .	456,751	68,572.65	58,812	6,469.32	7,040	29,375	38,720	7,744.00	192,019.20	304,120.17
1860 .	349,799	52,369.85	98,875	9,966.25	3,622	16,299	25,115	6,863.00	300,644.00	386,172.10
1861 .	590,731	118,146.20	38,202	3,820.20	2,440	10,980	10,742	2,475.52	158,585.50	284,007.42
1862 .	640,925	180,231.50	29,645	2,964.50	740	3,700	7,460	2,981.60	31,531.00	205,308.35
1863 .	954,951	286,285.30	67,968	6,796.80	1,900	9,500	113,129	38,384.15	546,500.00	346,631.25

The great increase in the value of freight in 1863 was owing to the large percentage of dry goods and manufactured articles forwarded, and their extreme low prices.

IMPORTS OF NEW MEXICO AND COLORADO—1857 TO 1863.

Table showing the amounts and estimated value of freight transported to New Mexico and Colorado from Kansas City from 1857 to 1863 inclusive, with the number of men, oxen, horses, mules, and wagons required, the value of the outfit, and the cost of transportation :

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
Amounts, pounds . . .	27,705,000	25,365,000	7,484,390	21,547,718	5,040,840	5,740,540	7,281,491
Value	\$ 4,199,850	\$ 4,465,500	\$ 1,172,450	\$ 3,340,200	\$ 2,094,000	\$ 2,285,400	\$ 3,785,500
Cost of Transportation . . .	222,345,000	228,285,000	673,587.10	2,150,985.44	453,675.60	530,679.95	691,741.64
Value of Outfit	3,053,500	3,662,500	917,200	2,609,575	1,012,900	882,808	1,182,805
Men	5,428	4,088	1,746	4,993	1,328	1,404	1,798
Oxen	4,150	42,270	12,840	36,686	8,393	9,146	13,335
Horses	494	568	871	387	.....	.....	.....
Mules	7,766	5,460	1,582	7,325	3,209	2,794	1,515
Wagons	4,941	5,073	1,497	4,012	1,396	1,172	2,476

RAILROAD PROGRESS.

The construction of railroads which had been stopped with the beginning of trouble in 1861, began to be agitated again in 1862. In May of that year Congress passed the Union Pacific Railroad bill. This bill provided for one main line from this city with a branch to St. Joseph by way of Atchison, one to Omaha, and one to Sioux City, and authorized the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway Company to construct a line from that city to intersect the main line on the same terms as the branches were built. Besides some surveying done by Col. Midbery, of Ohio, nothing was done on this road until 1863. In June, 1862, Messrs. Ross, Steele & Co., took a contract to build three hundred and fifty miles of the road and soon thereafter commenced operations at Leavenworth, on the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Branch. This company had no means and did but little. In June, 1863, Gen. John C. Fremont and Samuel Hallett took the contract to build the main line, and bought out the franchise of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Branch. About the same time work was resumed on the Pacific Railroad in Missouri on a contract to complete seventeen miles of the line eastward from this city. It was expected to have the road completed to Independence by November, and finished early in 1864. On the 7th of July ground was broken for the Union Pacific Railroad at this city. By November 18th the first forty miles of the Union Pacific were graded, when there arose a controversy between Samuel Hallett on the one side and Fremont and Ross, Steele & Co. on the other, which with the approaching cold weather, stopped active operations. The Missouri Pacific, however, was not thus fortunate. The woods along the line were so full of bush-whackers that work had to be stopped. In August Cole Younger, with a party, burned Pleasant Hill, and Quantrell sallied forth from his headquarters in the Missouri borders, in August, and on the 21st burned and sacked Lawrence, retreating again to Missouri to renew his depredations.

A MEMORABLE EPOCH.

Prior to this, in the spring of 1863, it had been determined to dislodge the bush-whackers and guerrillas, who were operating in western Missouri, and to that end the District of the Border, embracing part of western Missouri and eastern Kansas had been erected, and on the 15th of April Gen. Blunt was placed in command with headquarters at Kansas City. His methods did not, however, prove vigorous enough to accomplish the end designed, and on the 16th of June he was superseded by Gen. Ewing, whose policy, though more vigorous, was not sufficiently so to clear the woods of the predatory bands or prevent the affairs

above referred to, owing to the sympathy of a large part of the people of Missouri with them.

The affairs above mentioned seemed to call for more vigorous measures still, and it appeared then, to the satisfaction of Gen. Ewing, who commanded the District, and of Gen. Schofield, who commanded the department, that the only effective way of ridding the country of bush-whackers, would be to rid it also of their aiders and abettors among the people. Accordingly, on the 23rd of August, Gen. Ewing promulgated his celebrated Order No. 11.

This order was rigidly enforced, and it made a desolation of all the country embraced in it. It stopped for a time all bush-whacking, and filled Kansas City and Independence with the refugee people.

In November, Gen. Ewing issued General Order No. 20, which provided for the return of all loyal people to their homes, and during the winter of 1863-4, the provisions of order No. 11 were entirely removed. In February, 1864, the District of the Border was abolished, Gen. Ewing was ordered to Pilot Knob and Col. Ford, of the Second Colorado Cavalry succeeded him in command at Kansas City, with headquarters at Independence.

THE RAILROADS AGAIN.

When the river froze up in December, 1863, the Union Pacific Railroad had received at St. Joseph, iron and equipments for forty miles of road but could not get them to Kansas City until spring opened. The winter was spent in purchasing ties and making arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the work in the spring.

Early in the winter the Leavenworth people invited Mr. Hallett to visit them. He much desired a connection to the east that would not subject him to the exigencies of river navigation, and they, the previous winter, had got through the Missouri Legislature, a charter for a road from that place to Cameron. Mr. Hallett went, accompanied by Mr. S. W. Bouton, of this city, and found that they wanted to turn over their charter and get him to work up the interest and build the road. This was a critical time for Kansas City, for had that arrangement been consummated, it would have given Leavenworth the Cameron Railroad and the bridge, and secured for her future pre-eminence. Mr. Bouton saw the danger, and used his best efforts, with success, to induce Mr. Hallett not to make a contract with them until after he should return to this city, promising him that if he would come back here he would procure for him all rights and franchises of the Cameron road from this city, on which \$168,000 had already been expended, and the road-bed of which was already completed. Mr. Hallett returned, and Mr. Bouton called the company together and got it organized as follows: Col. Coates, President; J. M. Jones, Vice-President; S. W. Bouton, Secretary; W. A. Morton, Treasurer; Col. Coates, M. J. Payne, E. M. McGee, C. A. Carpenter, S. W. Bouton, T. S. Case, J. M. Jones, Mr. Deering and Mr. Hall, Directors. Mr. Bouton then got himself appointed attorney for the transfer of the stock of Kansas City and Clay county, and offered the road to Mr. Hallett as a gift. This had occupied the time till July, 1864 and Mr. Hallett appointed the 28th of that month to come over to this city and execute the necessary contract, when he was suddenly assassinated by O. G. Talcott, one of his engineers.

An incident in connection with this negotiation of Mr. Bouton with Mr. Hallett ought to be told, though it never was very generally known here in Kansas City. At the preceding fall election Col. Van Horn had been elected to the State Senate, and Messrs. E. M. McGee and M. J. Payne to the House. A leave of absence had been granted Col. Van Horn from the army and he was in Jefferson City at the time. As soon as Mr. Bouton returned from Leavenworth he made the draft of two bills and sent them to Col. Van Horn to be passed. One of them amended the character of the Leavenworth & Cameron Railroad by

diverting it at Platte City to Weston, six miles above Leavenworth; the other suspended the operation of the general incorporation law of the State in Platte county, so that a new road could not be started under its provisions. The three gentlemen at Jefferson City soon got the bills passed and thus left Leavenworth without a charter that was worth anything to anybody.

While these negotiations were pending, there was much activity in railroad matters. The press began the agitation of a railroad to Olathe and Fort Scott. Some favorable legislation for the Missouri Pacific was secured in the Legislature that winter, which so encouraged the people of this city as to call forth the greatest rejoicing at a public meeting held for that purpose February 11, 1864. In February the Union Pacific company was re-organized in St. Louis, at which General Fremont was dropped out; and John D. Perry of the Missouri Pacific, became vice-president and acting president. This led to another difficulty and more litigation between Hallett & Co., on the one hand, and Fremont and Ross, Steele & Co., on the other, but the latter was defeated, and the Government recognized the former as the rightful company. In February the Missouri Pacific began laying track between Warrensburg and Dresden, and grading between Warrensburg and Pleasant Hill. On the 24th of March the first locomotive and boat load of iron for the Union Pacific arrived at Wyandotte from St. Joseph.

About this time the Union Pacific company directed its engineers to make a survey of the route of a road that had been chartered and had a land grant from Lawrence southward to the State line, now the K. C., L. & S. R. R., and also of the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which also had a land grant, from Topeka to the western State line.

Mr. Hallett, expecting to obtain control of the Kansas City and Cameron road, and wanting no rival line, caused himself to be elected a director in the Parkville & Grand River Railroad, and thus obtained control of it. This road had almost as much work done on it as had been done on the Kansas City and Cameron road and ran from Parkville, eight miles above Kansas City, to Cameron.

In April the Missouri Pacific company determined to complete the line between Kansas City and Independence, and in June sent the first engine and iron for the track to Kansas City.

In May the interest in the Kansas City and Fort Scott road began to look up, and a meeting in that interest was held at Paola.

In June, a treaty was made with the Delaware Indians for the surrender of their lands in Kansas, one of the provisions of which was, that a railroad should be built with the proceeds of the lands between this city and Leavenworth. This road is now the extension of the Missouri Pacific up the river from this city. About this time it was announced that the Union Pacific would be completed and opened to Lawrence on the 18th of August, but owing to the assassination of Mr. Hallett in July, it was not so opened until December 19th.

In June 1864, the North Missouri Railroad Company came into possession of the charter and franchises of the Missouri Valley Railway Company, which was to build a line from Brunswick up the river to St. Joseph. Leavenworth turned her attention to this road, but effected nothing. It has since been built to this city, and is now the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.

In September, a pontoon bridge was thrown across the Kaw between this city and Wyandotte—the first bridge between the two places.

THE GREAT RAID OF 1864.

These enterprising measures were in progress only because of the practical freedom of Missouri from rebels and bush-whackers; but they were not destined to continue without interruption from that source. In August it was discovered that Vallandigham, of Ohio, had, during his banishment, formed a conspiracy at

Richmond to arouse the secession sympathies of the North, and during his stay in Canada had so far perfected the organization that associations of them had been formed throughout the North and West. Many of the prominent men engaged in it were immediately arrested, but not enough to stop it. A raid by Price into Missouri was to be the signal of their uprising, and that raid was to be made in October. He entered the State with about 18,000 men, by way of Pilot Knob, where he had a severe fight with Gen. Ewing, Sept. 27th. Ewing retreated, but contested his march again at Harrisonville, from the 27th to the 1st of October.

Price then continued his victorious march to the northwest, fighting at almost every step, and gathering reinforcements as he went. His entrance into the State was signalized by an uprising of his sympathizers throughout the State. The woods were again swarming with them, as in 1861. The very bushes seemed to hear them as they bear leaves, and even as far north as Atchison county the old scenes of 1861 were being repeated. Union men were equally prompt to rise. Missouri and Kansas were placed under martial law, and every man capable of bearing arms was ordered out. It was a time of the utmost excitement and agitation. There was but one cry—to arms! to arms!—and throughout the two States there was but one employment—preparing for the fray. About the 26th of October Gen. Blunt was driven out of Lexington. On the 21st there was serious fighting at Little Blue, Col. Moonlight's command of Kansas troops, engaging the entire army. Col. Ford, with the Second Colorado, abandoned Independence, and there seemed to be nothing but fire and pillage in store for Kansas City. However, General Curtis, in command of the Department of Kansas and General Rosecrans, in command of the Department of Missouri gathered force fast enough to divert Price to the southwest. From Little Blue he moved up the road toward Kansas City, until he reached the Big Blue, at a point where the roads for Kansas City and Westport cross. Here another sharp fight occurred. Thence Price turned toward Westport, and another fight occurred at that place. And from there he went south, fighting all the way. While these movements were being executed and these battles fought between Price's main army and the forces against him, fighting between smaller parties was going on all over the county, and north of the river in Clay, and adjacent counties. Price had sent out recruiting parties and his forces gathered fast, so that although he was in the State but little more than a month, and was fighting all the while, he left it with about 12,000 men more than he brought with him.

This was the last raid into Missouri, and, aside from bush-whacking, was the end of the war for this city. Peaceful pursuits were resumed, but the disorder and damage to the railroad enterprises in which Kansas City was interested, was such that nothing more was done on them that year except the Union Pacific, which was opened to Lawrence in December. The Missouri Pacific was so injured that it had to ask for aid to repair the damage, which was given by St. Louis, under authority of the Legislature, to the extent of \$700,000, in January 1865.

CHAPTER XI.

A GREAT ERA IN KANSAS CITY.

The Close of the War—The Resumption of Railroad Construction—Seven Roads and the Bridge Completed Before 1870—Other Railroad Enterprises not Finished—Rapid Growth—Schools and Street Improvements—Population Grown from 3,500 to 30,000.

With the beginning of 1865 the country adjacent to this city was in comparative peace. Many of the bush-whackers who had infested the country had gone south with Price, in his great raid of 1864, and others were in winter quarters. Sherman and Grant were closing in on the rebellion, and there appeared to be good reason to believe that, so far as this part of the country was concerned, there would be no more war. The people began, therefore, to cast about them, and collect the fragments of fortunes and business, and prepare for the future. At this time the population of our city had fallen off to between three and four thousand, her streets were out of repair, her houses dilapidated, and her trade practically gone. Leavenworth, having been her most formidable rival before the war, had, during the struggle, been the headquarters of army operations, and had prospered while this city suffered. She had grown to be a city of about eighteen thousand, had secured control of the Southern Kansas trade, and a part of the trade of New Mexico and Colorado. This city seemed to be well nigh out of the race for commercial supremacy, and would have been so regarded had it not been for her well demonstrated natural advantages, and the fact that the main line of the Union Pacific Railway started at this city, and was already in operation to Lawrence; and the fact that the Missouri Pacific was nearly completed. These gave heart to her citizens to renew the struggle, and an era of unprecedented activity followed.

Leavenworth, meantime, confident of ultimately securing a road to a connection with the Union Pacific, and also one from Cameron, thought to secure the Missouri Pacific also, and to that end voted four hundred thousand dollars in January, to build a road to a connection with it at this city.

THE SPRING OF 1865.

In February, the localities in interest obtained from the Missouri Legislature a charter for a road from Kansas City to Iowa State line, in the direction of Council Bluffs, by the way of St. Joseph, and embracing what had been built of the Kansas City & St. Joseph Railroad from St. Joseph to Weston.

About the same time, the interest in the road to Fort Scott was renewed, and the Kansas Legislature was induced to memorialize Congress for a grant of land for it.

In the month of February, track laying was resumed on the Missouri Pacific, and it was progressing finely when March came, and with it the forests began to put out leaves, affording shelter for bush-whackers, when the bushes began to swarm with them. They cut off trade with adjacent parts of Missouri, and frequently visited the line of the Missouri Pacific, and robbed and stopped its hands. General Pope was appealed to for aid in suppressing them, but to no effect. He informed Governor Fletcher that the civil authorities must deal with them by civil process, and thus left this part of the State at their mercy. In May, a large force of them assembled near Lexington—three hundred and fifty was the estimate—and threatened to burn and sack the town. They seemed here to receive the first information they would credit of the collapse of the rebellion, and a large

party of them, under Bill Poole, went into Lexington, and surrendered. Others took to the bushes but gave little trouble after that.

The southern Kansas trade began to come back to Kansas City, the people of that part of the State finding, as before the war, that they could reach Kansas City much better than Leavenworth. Steamers again began to ply on the Missouri; the trade of New Mexico and Colorado were resumed, with all their old proportions, and improvements began to be made in the city. The revival of trade in the city was so rapid when military embargoes had been raised, and the natural laws of commerce were allowed full operation, that by the close of May, according to the *Journal* reports, twenty-eight million tons of freight had been discharged by steamers at the levee here.

In May, Colonel Van Horn and Mr. Hallowell bought the *Journal of Commerce* from T. D. Thacher, who had purchased it of Mr. Abeel in May, 1863. It immediately took up the old strain of 1860, about railroads and improvements, and rallied the people about the old enterprises in which the city had been engaged before the war. It urged the reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce, which had been so prolific and fostering a parent of enterprises before the war, and of which it had been the organ and advocate. It urged upon the people in every way possible the importance of unity and action—prompt and decisive. It did more at this particular procedure to arouse the people, than all other agencies combined, and remanshaled them to the struggle for commercial development as potently as ever trumpet or drum-beat marshaled soldiers to the fray. One of its editorials, taken from its files of August 3, 1865, is here appended, as a sample of the terse and inspiring articles, with which its columns, at this period, were filled:

“There is a tide in the affairs of men—and the same is true of cities. We are now approaching the flood. If taken advantage of, we shall be carried on to fortune. If we do not act at the tide of our opportunities, our future history will be a record of failure and humiliation.

“The present is bright; we can, if we wish to be, the architects of our own fortune. To be so, we must be earnest, industrious and enterprising. Visions of the future show half a dozen railroads converging at this point; it shows the river port for the plains; a point of transshipment for the minerals, the wool and other products of the south, southwest and west, as also the articles from the east and foreign countries. It shows us the great central mart for the distribution of the wealth of half a continent—rich, powerful and magnificent. Providence never assisted a lazy man—fortune never smiled on an indolent community. The price paid for prosperity is labor, energy, enterprise. With a live policy—by throwing old foggy notions to the winds—by placing our mark high and working up to it, we shall become in two or three years all that we have described.

“The converse of this picture is easily realized. Our advantages are sought by others. Our natural advantages alone will never overcome the efforts of rival enterprise. If we rely upon them we shall become neutral ground—a passway of value to railroad corporations, but of no intrinsic power of our own. Prosperity must come from within; it must spring from the city—from the people. Let us all make sacrifices in order to start the impulse in the proper direction—let us all put our strength to the work. Large property owners can give sites for mills, factories, etc.; citizens can subscribe stock to work them; mechanics can build tenement houses for operatives. If they produce ten per cent on the outlay, don't raise the rent to twenty per cent. If houses are scarce, raising the price of rent will not increase the number. Let our people think and act promptly.”

The many articles of this character published by the *Journal* about this time were designed, not so much to arouse the people to action, as to give direction to their efforts, and to unify them upon common enterprises and for common pur-

poses. They were read by a people ready and willing to act, and eager to attain the very objects there urged upon them.

It was in May that the *Journal* called the attention of the people to the fact that the base of business in this city would soon be changed from the levee, where it had always been, to "West Kansas," the "French Bottom"—as it was still called—and urged upon the city authorities the importance of opening the cross streets leading to it. Third, Fourth, Fifth and Ottawa (now Twelfth), were the streets recommended to be opened. In July, the city council negotiated a loan of \$60,000 for the purpose, and appropriated it to the opening of those streets. This change of base brought about by the prospect that the business of the city would soon be done by railroad as much as by river, and the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific both terminating at the State line, would, of necessity, have to make their depots in the bottom.

REVIVAL OF RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

In July the Chamber of Commerce, which had a sort of ephemeral and spasmodic life during the war, was re-organized, and became, as it had been before the war, the heart of the city—the focus into which was concentrated her wisdom and wealth, and from whence radiated her energies and efforts—and it became again, as it had been before the war, a most potent promoter of railroad enterprises. One of the first interests with which it concerned itself was the road to Fort Scott. The old Kansas Valley & Neosho company was revived and re-organized, with Col. Kersey Coates as president, and active efforts were at once begun to secure its construction. The city was urged to vote \$200,000 aid to it, and a proposition was submitted to the people on the 19th of September. While this proposition was pending, on the 14th of September Capt. Chas. Keeler commenced work on the road. About the same time the interest in the Kansas City & St. Joseph Railroad was revived, and Kansas City was asked to vote it \$25,000 to aid in its completion from Weston to Kansas City. This proposition was submitted to the people at the same time as the proposition for the road to Ft. Scott, and both were voted by the people by large majorities. In November following, Johnson and Miami counties, Kansas, each voted the Fort Scott road \$200,000, which was regarded as having secured its construction.

This road, as projected in 1856, was designed to run to Galveston, but of course could not get through the Indian Territory without first securing the right-of-way by a treaty between the Indians and the Government. This idea was taken up with the revival of the project, and the opportunity for such treaty was waited and watched for, and was soon presented.

During the war the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Shawnees, Kiowas, Wichitaws, Osages, Comanches, Senecas, Quapaws, and Cherokees, in whole or in part, had joined the Rebellion, which was held by the Government to have worked an abrogation of all treaties existing between them and the United States, and it was proposed, now that the war was over, to negotiate new treaties with them. To this end Judge D. N. Cooley, commissioner of Indian affairs, Hon. Elijah Sells, superintendent of the southern superintendency, Col. Parker, of General Grant's staff, Gen. Harney, of St. Louis, Thos. Nixon of Philadelphia, and others were appointed commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate such treaties, and the Indians were notified to meet them at Fort Smith on the 5th of September for that purpose. The parties interested in this road saw, in this conference, the opportunity they desired to obtain the right for their road through the Indian Territory, and a delegation was made up for the purpose of attending the conference. The Kansas City delegation was appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and consisted of Col. R. T. Van Horn, Col. E. M. McGee, Col. M. J. Payne, and Matthew Mudeater, the latter being a Wyandotte Indian. Silas Armstrong, of Wyandotte, Col. Wilson, Maj. Rey-

nolds and Gen. C. W. Blair, of Fort Scott, Gen. R. B. Mitchell, of Paola, and Col. Haines and Gen. Blunt, from other places, constituted the balance of the delegation. In the treaties that were made, these gentlemen were successful in securing the right of way for a railroad through the territory between Kansas and Texas, and, at the instance of St. Louis parties, a like right-of-way was secured across the Territory from east to west, which has since been secured by what is now known as the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

The interest in the Kansas City & Cameron Railroad, which at this time was known as the Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad, was revived early in the year. As heretofore stated, this road was partly built before the war in pursuance of a contract between this company and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company by Mr. Quealy. The annual election for directors was held April 29th, at which Maj. W. C. Ransom was chosen president. The new directors became very active, now that peace had been restored, and at once opened negotiations with Mr. Quealy for settlement for the work done by him prior to the war, and for a new arrangement for the completion of the work. It also engaged John A. J. Chapman to make a survey of the river for a bridge, which work was completed in September, and a very favorable report made. The company also opened negotiations with J. T. R. Hayward, who had been superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad before the war and with whom all *ante bellum* negotiations had been had, for a revival of the old contract between this company and the Hannibal & St. Joseph company, for the completion of the work. No satisfactory arrangement was ever made with Hayward, or with the company, until the latter part of 1866; but arrangements were made with Mr. Quealy, and work on the road resumed about the close of 1865. In this settlement with Mr. Quealy the company had to pay him more for the work yet to be done than the original contract price for the whole work, because of the advance, owing to the war, of material and labor, and therefore more aid had to be asked for by the company. But it was not until the following year 1866, that anything definite was done in this matter.

The Missouri Pacific, which had been progressing finely all summer, was finished September 21st, and opened for business with great rejoicing on the part of the people of this city.

The North Missouri, having obtained control of the charter of the Missouri Valley Railroad, as heretofore noticed, resumed operations also as soon as the country was free from bush-whackers, and began to push a western branch up the Missouri valley.

In October, D. R. Garrison, prominently connected with the Missouri Pacific, contracted with the Kansas City & Leavenworth Company, now known as the Missouri River Railroad Company, to build that road, and before the close of the month had commenced operations.

JEALOUSIES AND RIVALRIES AGAIN.

It was now manifest that, as between Kansas City and Leavenworth, the natural laws of commerce were all in favor of Kansas City, and there was no better feeling among a certain class of Kansas politicians toward Kansas City than had existed before the war. Senator James H. Lane, of Lawrence, took up the fight, favoring Kansas trade for Kansas towns. He projected an extensive railroad scheme for his State, embracing a road from Pleasant Hill to Lawrence, and one from Leavenworth, by way of Lawrence, to the southern State line in the direction of Fort Gibson. The scheme was to secure to Lawrence the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and also the railroad which Kansas City had been so long laboring to have built to the Gulf of Mexico. Even at this early day St. Louis began to see the danger to her trade of building up Kansas City, and readily fell into and supported this scheme of Senator Lane, although the effect



Yours very truly
Thos. S. Case

of it would have been to connect the Kansas railroads with the Hannibal & St. Joe as to divert the trades of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas to Chicago.

In pursuance of this scheme, and to get his Gulf railroad into the field first, Senator Lane caused work to be commenced on that road at Lawrence, June 26th, and in October Major B. S. Henning took up his residence in that city and became superintendent of the road. In November Col. Vliet made a survey of a branch to Emporia, authorized by the charter. That same month the Pleasant Hill & Lawrence road was surveyed. The first rail was laid on the Atchison & Pike's Peak—the central branch of the Union Pacific—and Major O. B. Gunn commenced the survey of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Atchison.

THE EVENTS OF 1866.

At the session of the Kansas Legislature early in 1866, a bill was passed dividing five hundred thousand acres of land given the State for internal improvements, between the Northern Kansas Railroad, now the St. Joe & Denver; the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad, now the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf; the Union Pacific Railway, Southern Branch, from Fort Riley along the Neosho Valley, now the Junction City Branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad, now the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas. By this act the Fort Scott & Gulf got twenty-five thousand acres.

In February Col. Van Horn, who had been elected to Congress in the election in 1864, introduced into the House of Representatives a bill granting certain lands in Kansas to the Kansas & Neosho Railroad Company. Also a bill to charter a bridge across the river at Kansas City, and to make Kansas City a port of entry. All these objects were afterward attained in some shape. The bill granting lands to the Fort Scott Railroad became a law in July, and gave that road about 800,000 acres. In the bill giving these lands to the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad, it was also given the franchise through the Indian Territory with a grant of land six miles on either side of the track. The bill was fought bitterly by Senator Lane.

The charter for a bridge was procured as an amendment to a bill chartering a bridge across the Mississippi at Quincy.

In February Messrs. Barnard and Mastin started a bank in Kansas City, which was succeeded by the Mastin bank; and the First National was started not far from the same time, with Maj. G. W. Branham at its head. Early in the spring Messrs. Marsh, Hilliker & Co. began the construction of a much-needed bridge across the Kaw River between Kansas City and Wyandotte, and it was finished and opened in December, with great rejoicings.

At the same session of the Kansas Legislature above referred to, the name of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad was changed to Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, and not long afterward the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad changed its name, by an action in court, to Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf.

On the 15th of May the first train was run from Leavenworth to Lawrence, that branch of the Union Pacific Railroad having been commenced June 26, 1865, and pushed rapidly through in order to secure a land grant.

In July Congress chartered the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railway, with the right to run from Fort Riley down the Neosho River to Fort Smith. This has since become the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. And that same month the Senate confirmed the treaty with the Delaware Indians, by which their reservation in Kansas was sold for the benefit of the Missouri River Railroad Company, which had just been completed between Kansas City and Leavenworth.

Before the close of the session of Congress in July, a bill introduced by Hon. Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, became a law, allowing the Union Pacific Railroad to construct its line up the Smoky Hill Valley instead of up the Republican Valley. The original bill required the main line from Kansas City and the branch from Omaha, to connect at the 100th meridian, between the Platte and Republican rivers, in Nebraska. But this bill allowed each to adopt its own line and locate the point of junction at any place they might select within one hundred miles west of Denver. The main line from this city had then reached Fort Riley, and during the year 1866 the western freighting went from that place instead of Kansas City, and the mails were also received of the railroad at that point.

THE CAMERON RAILROAD.

At the annual election of officers in May, Col. Charles E. Kearney became president of the Kansas City, Lake Superior & Galveston Railroad Company. Although work had been commenced on that line January 1st but little had been done because of the deficiency of means. But no sooner did Col. Kearney become president than he threw into it that force and energy for which he is so characteristic, and like all other enterprises with which he ever became connected, it was put immediately on the way to success. He laid the situation before the people of Kansas City at a meeting held at the court house on the 8th of May, and secured on the spot a subscription of \$23,000. Committees were appointed to seek further subscriptions of aid, and at a meeting held on the 12th, \$52,000 was reported, every dollar of which was promptly paid. This was within \$25,000 of enough to complete the road, and a proposition for the balance was submitted to the people of the county, August 7th, and defeated by the rebel element in the country precincts, although Kansas City voted almost solidly for it. Work was begun immediately, and was pushed rapidly.

At the time Col. Kearney became president of this company, the board of directors, through their president, Maj. W. C. Ransom, was still endeavoring to revive the old contract with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, under which the work done before the war had been done. This contract had been made originally though Mr. J. T. K. Hayward, who was at the time superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road. At this time he had ceased to be superintendent, but represented himself to be a director in the company. Besides Mr. Hayward, Mr. Brooks, who at this time was in Europe, was the only man connected with the Hannibal & St. Joseph road who knew of the old contract, and Mr. Hayward was now assuring the Kansas City company that he was laboring to get it revived. He was actually deceiving them, and had already made an agreement with the Leavenworth people to procure a contract between them and the Hannibal & St. Joseph company, to build a road from Cameron to Leavenworth. Leavenworth had previously, during the war, procured a charter, as stated in the last chapter. Col. Kearney was not long in detecting Mr. Hayward's treachery, and was just as prompt to institute measures for his defeat.

The board of directors of the company was called together on the 1st of June, and Gen. John W. Reid and Col. T. S. Case were appointed agents to visit Boston and make a contract with the Hannibal company, and Col. Kearney immediately telegraphed Col. Coates, who at the time was in Washington, urging the passing of the bill granting lands and right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad, to go to Boston and if possible stop the Leavenworth contract until they could get there. Col. Coates got to Boston on Saturday and found that the contract with Leavenworth had already been agreed upon, and was to be executed Monday. On the claim of a prior contract he got a stay of proceedings until Col. Case and Gen. Reid arrived. When they got there the first men they met were the Leavenworth delegation, in the ante-room of the railroad office. They met Col. Coates, succeeded in resur-

recting the old contract, and when the company saw it they referred the matter to James F. Joy, their general western manager. Col. Coates had to go back to Washington and Gen. Reid to Baltimore, but Col. Case went and saw Mr. Joy and got him into an agreement that this old contract should be revived, provided Kansas City would procure congressional authority for a bridge across the river at this point. Col. Case returned and reported the contract to Col. Kearney, who immediately telegraphed Col. Van Horn in Washington. The next Monday a bill was to be reported by the committee on post-offices and post-roads, providing for the construction of bridges at Quincy, Clinton and other places. Col. Van Horn went immediately to the chairman of that committee and after some difficulty, and full explanations, got him to agree to admit an amendment providing for the bridge at Kansas City. Next morning as soon as the house opened, the reading of the minutes were dispensed with and the bill called up. Col. Van Horn offered his amendment, it was accepted, and the chairman then moved the previous question. While this was being done Hon. Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, came in and in the greatest haste drew up an amendment for a bridge at Leavenworth; but he was too late. The previous question had been seconded and his amendment could not be attached. The bill passed, and thus in twenty-four hours from the time the agreement with Mr. Joy, was reported in Kansas City, all its conditions were complied with on the part of Kansas City, and she had a double triumph secured over her rival.

This was a critical time for Kansas City, and the events just stated probably turned the scales in her favor; for had Leavenworth secured the contract with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, Kansas City would have been left without help in the construction of her road. Leavenworth would then have got the first bridge. She was already the terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and had a branch of the Union Pacific, hence, the securing of the Hannibal & St. Joseph would have made her the railroad center of the Missouri valley. To Col. Kearney, Kansas City owes a debt of gratitude for his sagacity and promptness, as it does also to the other gentlemen connected with its affairs, for their efficiency.

On the 19th of August a party of engineers, under Col. O. Chanute, commenced a new survey of the river for the bridge. On the 10th of November Col. Kearney began to advertise for materials for the bridge, and on the 1st of December he let contracts for its construction to Messrs. Vipont & Walker.

The securing a charter for a bridge, and the activity in organizing for its construction, caused the North Missouri Railroad Company to determine in August to terminate its western branch at Kansas City instead of Leavenworth, as it had proposed, and in October it let the contract for the immediate construction of the road to J. Condit Smith.

Meantime, August 22d, the favorable situation in which the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad had been placed by the land grant and charter through the Indian Territory, it was enabled to contract for the building of the road, and Col. A. H. Waterman & Co. were engaged to build the first hundred miles.

ST. LOUIS OPENS THE FIGHT ON KANSAS CITY.

With the concentration of railroads at Kansas City, the town began to grow rapidly. The immigration to Kansas at the close of the war was immense, and its trade demands were in proportion to its magnitude. More wholesale houses began to be opened, street improvements became active and rapid, and the development of the city began to be something unparalleled in American annals. It is stated by the *Journal of Commerce*, that during the years 1865 and 1866, not less than six hundred new houses were built.

This rapid growth, the concentration of railroads and business, alarmed St. Louis as early as 1865, and was the cause of her falling so readily into Senator Lane's railroad schemes. In 1866 she became much more frightened, and did all

she could to foster the Pleasant Hill and Lawrence Railroad scheme, as a means of cutting off trade from this city. Her people owned the controlling interest in the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and at once began to use that line, which the people of Kansas City had labored so long and so earnestly in securing, into a means of oppression. In the summer of 1866 an arrangement was effected, based ostensibly on wash-outs on the road between Kansas City and Lawrence, whereby all freights for points west of Lawrence were taken by way of Leavenworth instead of being transferred here, and at the same time more favorable rates were given Leavenworth than to Kansas City. Passenger fares were but fifty cents more between Leavenworth and St. Louis than between Kansas City and St. Louis. Kansas City was astonished to find that she had no sooner distanced the rivalry of Leavenworth, than she found St. Louis, her old friend, assuming the *role* the latter had been compelled to abandon. This fight has never ceased, but Kansas City has steadily gained, and the issue will be manifestly the same as in the case with all others. It is but a question of time.

TRADE AND PROGRESS.

At the beginning of the year 1867, the city council appointed a committee to compile a statement of the trade and progress of the city for 1866. This committee soon afterward reported as follows :

Population	15,064
Buildings erected, 768, costing	\$2,166,500
Total trade, all lines	33,006,827

There were at that time in the city fourteen churches, two colleges, two academies, twelve primary schools, twenty-one dry goods houses, eighty grocery houses, thirteen clothing, eight liquor, fifteen boots and shoes, eight hotels, two daily papers and three weeklies, seven miles macadamized streets, and there were three railroads in operation, all terminating here—the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, Eastern division, and the Missouri River. This latter road connected Kansas City and Leavenworth, and has since become a part of the Missouri Pacific.

On the 12th of March the Legislature, in amending the charter, defined the wards. The first was all east of Delaware street and north of Ninth, the second all east of Main street and south of Ninth, and the third all west of Main and Delaware streets.

THE CAMERON RAILROAD IN 1867.

On the 12th of March, 1864, the name of the Kansas City, Lake Superior & Galveston Railroad was changed to Kansas City & Cameron. The beginning of the year 1867 saw the company still lacking the means to complete the line. Col. Kearney and others went to Chicago to market \$100,000 of Kansas City bonds, when they and Kansas City were violently attacked by the St. Louis press. In February they procured authority from the Missouri Legislature to mortgage the road, and succeeded in mortgaging it to the Hannibal & St. Joseph and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy companies. This, however, did not release the company from the necessity of raising the thirty thousand dollars which the people of Jackson county outside of Kansas City had once voted down, so the company got the proposition before them again March 19th, and it was again defeated. Mr. Joy then came forward with a proposition to take the road off of their hands, release the people from the \$60,000 they had subscribed, and complete the road by November 31st, on condition that the city and Clay county would release to him the stock it held in the company. The city attempted to overcome the difficulty by an appropriation of \$60,000, which was made in May, but it seemed not to meet the case, and in July it transferred its stock as Mr. Joy had proposed. From this time forward the work went on rapidly. The corner

stone of the bridge was laid August 21st, and on the 22d of November the last rail of the road was laid, Col. Kearney, president of the company, and Mr. Gillis, the oldest citizen of Kansas City, driving the last spike. This was an occasion of great rejoicing. Col. Kearney sent congratulatory messages to the Board of Trade, Chicago, and the Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis. The former sent a warm response, but the latter did not respond at all. On the 21st of February, 1870, this road was consolidated with the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and soon afterward became the main line of that road.

OTHER ROADS.

In the early part of 1867 Leavenworth attempted to get some legislation through the Missouri Legislature that would make the terminus of both the Platte county and North Missouri roads at that place, and to get an appropriation of half a million dollars through the Kansas Legislature for a bridge there. But this was promptly defeated in both places. In March the several roads known as the Atchison & Weston and Atchison & St. Joseph and St. Joseph & Savannah were consolidated by act of the Missouri Legislature under the name of the Platte Country Railroad, and authorized to build a railroad from Kansas City by St. Joseph to the Iowa line in the direction of Council Bluffs, and to build a branch from St. Joseph by Savannah to the Iowa line in the direction of Des Moines.

OTHER INTERESTS.

The city grew rapidly during 1867, but there was no reliable report of its progress published. In February of that year the First National bank was re-organized, with Howard M. Holden as cashier, and immediately entered upon that career of usefulness and prosperity for which it was so well known, and which raised its capital—then \$100,000—to \$500,000. Mr. Holden showed himself to be a courteous gentleman and a sagacious banker, and gained the confidence of all with whom he came in contact usually at the first meeting, and he soon became closely identified with the business movements and operations of the city. In its subsequent development he exerted a potent influence, as the sequel will show.

In April Messrs. Foster & Wilder became proprietors of the *Journal of Commerce*, and that same month Mr. Thomas Pratt, of St. Louis, came to the city and purchased the franchise and charter of a gas company that had been formed, and went immediately to work to build the works. In July the people voted an appropriation for lighting the streets, and the works were put into operation in October.

By act of March 12th, 1867 the city limits were again changed, the west line being the State line from the river south to 22d street, the south line 22d street from the State line east to Troost avenue, the east line Troost avenue, north to 12th street, thence east to Lydia avenue, thence north to Independence avenue, and thence by the Quarter Section line to the river, which constituted the northern boundary. At the same time the city was divided into four wards. The first embraced that part of the city east of Main street between the river and 10th street. The second embraced that part east of Main street and south of 10th street. The third embraced all south of 10th and west of Main street, and the fourth all west of Main street and north of 10th street.

THE SCHOOLS.

The school system of Missouri had been completely destroyed by the war, and the rankling passions engendered by that struggle, made the people slow to re-organize it, when the Legislature in 1865 adopted laws for that purpose. On the 15th and 18th of March 1866 the Legislature had enacted other laws providing for the establishment of schools in cities, towns and villages, with special

privileges, but it was not until the 1st of August 1867, that the Kansas City Board of Education was organized under the authority of these acts. The first Board was composed of W. E. Sheffield, President; H. C. Kumpf, Secretary; J. A. Bachman, Treasurer; E. H. Allen, T. B. Lester and E. H. Spalding; J. B. Bradley, Superintendent and Teacher in Central School.

Immediately after the organization of the Board, Mr. Kumpf retired, and Mr. A. A. Bainbridge was chosen to fill the vacancy. There were at this time 2,150 children of school age, living within the limits of the school district. There was not a public school building in the city. Disorganization reigned supreme. The city was utterly destitute of all school accommodations, and there was not a dollar available for school expenses. The buildings that could be rented for school purposes were old deserted dwellings, unoccupied store rooms and damp, gloomy basements in some of the churches. But the Board was in earnest, and every effort was made to put the schools in operation. In October, 1867, the schools were formally opened in rented rooms, which had been hastily and scantily furnished. Into these unattractive abodes the children were huddled together to receive instruction. A superintendent and sixteen teachers were employed during the year, but as no statistics of the school work are found in the records, it is impossible to give a satisfactory account of what was done. If the work in the schools was unsatisfactory, the energy of the Board was unabated. Preparations for a grand work continued. Sites were purchased, bonds issued and school-houses erected. The rapid and marvelous growth of the city, while it brought a large influx to the school population, did not produce a corresponding increase in the valuation of the taxable property of the district.

The next two or three years were years of great activity with the School Board. During 1868 it built the Washington, Humboldt and Franklin Schools; in 1869 it added the Central and Lincoln; in 1870 the Lathrop and Benton; and in 1871 the Woodland. These have since been enlarged and others added as the increase of school population has required.

THE LOUISIANA RAILROAD.

About the middle of January, 1868, information was received in this city, that a company had procured a charter for a railroad from Louisiana, Mo., to Kansas City, and in March, 1868, parties arrived in the city to ask the people to take an interest in it, and in June the people voted it \$250,000 aid. Toward the close of the year, the company got the Chicago & Alton Railroad, of Illinois, interested in the project, and the line was speedily constructed from Louisiana to Mexico, where it connected with the North Missouri Railroad. Owing to some difficulty about the issue of bonds in some of the counties, the balance of the road was not built at that time. The Chicago & Alton built a fine bridge across the Mississippi, at Louisiana, and operated through from Kansas City to Chicago over the track of the North Missouri until 1878 when it was built through to Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY AND SANTA FE.

At the session of the Kansas Legislature in 1868, a charter was procured for a railroad from Kansas City to Santa Fe, and in March the company was organized at Olathe, with Col. J. E. Hays president, and Gen. W. H. Morgan, of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer, and books were opened for subscription of stock at the First National Bank on the 5th of June. In July the company was re-organized. P. P. Elder, president; Gen. W. H. Morgan, secretary, and Col. J. E. Hays, treasurer.

THE FT. SCOTT AND GULF.

When the Cherokee neutral lands were obtained by treaty, and ordered sold for the benefit of the Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, James F. Joy became interested in the road and bought the land. In the spring of 1868 the American Immigrant company of Connecticut set up a claim to the lands, under a previous sale made by Secretary Harlan, but the difficulty was soon harmonized by assignment of their claims to Mr. Joy and the negotiation of a new treaty, which was approved by the senate in June, 1868. On the 15th of June, 1868, the city council of Kansas City relinquished to Mr. Joy its interest in the road, and on the 12th of December, that year, it was finished to Olathe; and to Fort Scott in December, 1869.

THE L., L. & G. R. R.

This road had been finished to Ottawa by the first of January, 1868. In May it received, by treaty with the Osage Indians, 8,000,000 acres of land, upon which there was already much settlement. This was the origin of the Osage ceded land difficulty, which was not settled until 1876 when the United States Supreme Court decided it in favor of the people.

In November, 1868, the Neosho Valley Railroad Company put one hundred and seventy-five miles of their line under contract from Junction City.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

This line of road had been pushed quietly but rapidly through the year 1868, and on the 1st day of December the last rail was laid at the connection with the track of the Kansas City & Cameron Railroad, thus adding to our city a fifth road. The Kansas City & Cameron road soon became merged with the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and took that name; so that at the close of the year 1868, there were completed, the Missouri Pacific, the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and the North Missouri (now Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific), from the east; the Missouri River to the west was completed, terminating at Leavenworth; the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Road was in operation to Olathe, and the Union Pacific Eastern Division was operating to Sheridan, four hundred and five miles west of Kansas City, and but two hundred and twenty miles from Denver.

At the close of the year, the population was estimated at 28,000, and there had been 2,000 houses built that year, which shows it to have been one of great activity and progress.

THE PROGRESS OF 1869.

In January, 1869, Colonel Coates laid the foundations of Coates Opera House, and the City Council chartered the Jackson County and Broadway Horse Railroad Companies. In February a Board of Trade was organized, with T. K. Hanna, Esq., as president, D. M. Keen, secretary, and H. M. Holden, treasurer. This organization was rendered necessary, by the old Chamber of Commerce having ceased to exist; and during the year it was a most valuable organization. In March, the Paola & Fall River Railroad Company was organized. It had a spasmodic existence for several years, and graded part of the road between Paola and Garnett. This line was built from Paola to Leroy in 1880, as a branch of the Missouri Pacific, at which time the Holden and Paola Branch of that road was extended from Paola to Ottawa.

The Missouri Valley Railroad (now Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs) was completed February 27, and opened March 1st, making Kansas City's seventh railroad.

In March, the Missouri Pacific Railroad took an interest in the Pleasant Hill & Lawrence Railroad, and in June it was under contract. In March the city council submitted to the people an ordinance to aid the Kansas City & Santa Fe

Railroad to the extent of \$100,000 between Kansas City and Ottawa, but it was voted down, because the people understood that Mr. Joy was interested in it, and intended to build it anyhow. This was found to be a mistake. In April contracts were let for building the Leavenworth & Atchison Railroad, and for the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. On the 3d of that month, Kansas City, Kansas, was laid out, and on the 6th, the last stone on the Missouri River bridge was laid. Between that time and the 3d of July, the superstructure was put on, and the bridge was opened on the 3d with a celebration; the first bridge on the Missouri River. In May, the Missouri Pacific Railroad began the agitation of a St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad, to start from Holden, on their line, and run through Paola. Toward the latter part of the month, it was taken hold of by Colonel R. S. Stevens, and called the Missouri, Kansas & Albuquerque. It has since been built from Holden to Ottawa, and is operated as one of the Missouri Pacific cut-offs.

On the 31st of May, the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad was completed to Paola. In June Mr. Joy became identified with the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, and the company was re-organized, after which it was pushed forward rapidly. The Missouri Pacific Railroad was originally built on what is known as the broad gauge, and on the 18th of July, it was changed the entire length of its line to the standard gauge. On the 7th of August the council again submitted to the people a proposition to vote \$100,000 to the Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad, of which \$25,000 was to be expended in building a switch to the southern part of the city, and the balance on the line, between Olathe and Ottawa. This proposition was carried, and in October the line was surveyed. The foundations of the Nelson House, on the corner of Second and Main streets, were laid in the spring of 1869. Work was stopped on it in the fall, and it was sold the next year to the County Court, and was finished up in 1870 and 1871 as a County Court House.

During the year 1869 the growth of the city was rapid, and great improvement was made on the streets. There was also much discussion of the water works question, and a company was formed to build the works.

KANSAS CITY & MEMPHIS RAILROAD.

Early in the year there began to be a great deal of discussion relative to the building of a railroad to Memphis, and on the 26th of August a large convention was held at Springfield for the purpose of setting the enterprise in motion. Only a temporary organization was here effected, but afterward, Oct. 19, another meeting was held at Kansas City, at which all the parties interested, including the counties in Missouri through which the road would run, Arkansas, and the city of Memphis, were represented. At this meeting an organization was effected, under the provisions of the charter of the Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad, procured by Col. Van Horn in 1857. It was under the same charter that the Kansas City & Cameron Railroad was built. The directors elected at this meeting were A. H. Humphreys, E. D. Harper, W. P. Cox, W. L. Strong, W. B. Nichols, G. W. Jones, J. M. Richardson, S. S. Burdett, W. P. Johnson, Col. A. A. Tomlinson, Col. C. E. Kearney, Col. R. T. Van Horn, C. M. Ferree and Col. J. D. Williamson.

In September, 1869, several companies in Missouri and Iowa were consolidated under the name of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company, the object of which was to build a railroad from Davenport, Iowa, to the Missouri River. The line has since been built by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, and has one branch terminating at Atchison, and another at Leavenworth, while it makes connections to Kansas City over the Hannibal & St. Joseph from Cameron.

In November, 1869, the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons

was founded and incorporated; and in December the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was surveyed from Atchison to Topeka. This same month the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad reached Fort Scott, beyond which its progress was retarded by a league among the settlers on the Cherokee Neutral lands opposed to its progress, and by which the laborers were driven off. The Neosho Valley Railroad, now part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, was finished between Junction City and Emporia that month also.

The Union Pacific, eastern division, by which name the Pacific Railroad from Kansas City had been called, had its name changed in March, 1869, to Kansas Pacific. Its bond subsidy extended only to Sheridan, and for nearly a year it stopped at that place, but in 1869 it effected arrangements for the construction of the line to Denver, and grading was resumed in the latter part of 1869.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

The year 1869 was one of the most prosperous in the history of Kansas City. Her business was rapidly extended with the extension of her railroad lines, and the extent to which building was done, was scarcely less than in 1868. Her population had increased to thirty thousand, and she had that year made four and a half miles of street. She had seven railroads in operation, three of which were yet unfinished, but progressing rapidly. These were the Missouri Pacific, the North Missouri, the Platte Country, the Missouri River, completed. The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, to Fort Scott, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, nearly to Garnett, and the Kansas Pacific to Sheridan. At this time she was so much in the lead that the rivalry between her and other Missouri valley cities was rapidly ceasing.

CITY ADDITIONS.

The growth of Kansas City during the period covered by this chapter was never before equaled on the American continent, and notwithstanding the many "additions" to the city during the prosperous era from 1855 to 1861 many more were required to afford the people room. During these years the following named additions to the city were made, and the plats filed on the dates here given:

January 12, 1865—Resurvey of Reeds' Addition.

June 3, '65—McElroy's Sub-division.

October 4, '65—T. S. Case's Sub-division.

October 5, '65—Pacific Place Addition.

October 17, '65—Sol. S. Smith's Sub-division.

December 15, '65—Cottage Place Addition.

December 18, '65—McGee Place Addition.

February 19, '66—Vineyard's Second Addition.

February 27, '66—Rice's Addition.

April 9, '66—West Kansas Addition, No. 2.

May 2, '66—Bailis Place Addition.

May 21, '66—Krey's Sub-division.

May 24, '66—A. J. Lloyd's Sub-division.

May 24, '66—Depot Addition (first plat).

May 27, '66—Depot Addition (second plat).

May 30, '66—T. A. Smart's Second Addition.

August 7, '66—McLane's Sub-division.

October 1, '66—Smart's Place Addition.

December 11, '66—Long & White's Sub-division.

January 9, '67—T. S. Case's Addition.

April 22, '67—Guinotte Bluff Addition.

October, 8, '67—Gillis' Addition.

November 18, '67—Case & Bailis' Sub-division.
 May 11, '68—T. A. Smart's Third Addition.
 May 22, '68—E. M. McGee's Sub-division.
 June 11, '68—Extension to West Kansas Addition No. 1.
 July 24, '68—B. F. Evans' Addition.
 August 19, '68—Bidwell's Sub-division.
 October 2, '68—Wm. Toms' Addition.
 October 30, '68—Seegar's Addition.
 November 2, '68—Armfield's Addition.
 November 5, '68—Broadway Addition.
 December 1, '68—Mulkey's Addition.
 April 21, '69—Second Resurvey of Reed's Addition.
 May 4, '69—Hammerslough's Sub division.
 May 21, '68—Hurck's Sub-division of Guinotte Bluff.
 June 29, '69—Matthew & Hill's Sub-division.
 July 29, '69—Thomas Green's Sub-division of lot 116, Hurck's Sub-division.
 September 11, '69—Lykins' Place Addition.
 September 12, '69—Branham's Sub-division.
 September 18, '69—Galfy's Addition.
 October 5, '69—Bank Street Block Addition.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Reference has already been made to the organization of the Board of Trade in February, 1869, and to the fact that this organization was rendered necessary by the cessation of the Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1857.

The Chamber of Commerce after its revival after the war, soon revived and secured the various railroads and other enterprises which it had inaugurated prior to the war. In doing this, many of its leading and most active members became connected with the enterprise which it had inaugurated, and were thus individually employed to such an extent that they could not attend to the affairs of the organization. Beside the objects for which it was instituted were now secured and the era of prosperity which it sought to inaugurate was in fullest existence. The occasion for it having therefore ceased in 1866-7, the organization itself ceased about the same time. Its success, however, in the securing of railroads, and the era of growth and prosperity which it sought, raised a new class of interests and questions which needed the concerted action of the people, and it was for this purpose that the Board of Trade was organized.

This organization came into existence on the 6th day of February, 1869, at which time rules and by-laws were adopted and an election for officers held. At this election T. K. Hanna, Esq., senior member of the jobbing dry goods house of Tootle, Hanna & Co., was elected president; M. Diveley, first vice-president, and S. S. Mathews, second vice-president; D. M. Keen, was elected secretary and H. M. Holden, treasurer.

The board had a membership of sixty-seven, among whom were many gentlemen still prominent among the business men of Kansas City. Among these men were such as H. J. Latshaw, M. Diveley, Adam Long, James M. Nave, B. A. Feineman, Thos. Green, H. M. Holden, T. B. Bullene, Col. A. A. Tomlinson, D. M. Jarboe, T. K. Hanna, Gen. Frank Askew, Matt Foster, E. H. Allen, L. Hammerslough, J. B. Wornall, E. W. Patterson, Francis Foster, J. W. Reid, C. M. Ferree, T. V. Bryant, Benj. McLean, Joseph Cahn, D. K. Abeel, J. E. Marsh, C. E. Kearney, J. A. McDonald, T. M. James, Dr. F. B. Nofsinger and T. J. Bigger, though these latter three did not become members until 1870.

This organization was very active during 1869, and held weekly meetings, at which were discussed questions of importance to the city at that time, and committees appointed to secure the changes and improvements it decided to be for

the common welfare. One of the first questions to come before it, was a proposition to divide Jackson county, which it vigorously opposed. About the same time it took up the subject of uniform drayage charges, and uniform freight rates on the roads already constructed to Kansas City. The first of these objects was speedily secured by city ordinance; and the latter, together with all discriminations against the city, was before it all the year, but it finally succeeded with all the roads in securing satisfactory rates and a discontinuance of all discriminations. The movement for paid fire department originated with it and it secured such an establishment. It also secured a license law for drummers selling goods by sample in the city. It endeavored at one time, without success, to have the Kansas Pacific Railroad deliver and receive freight at the Grand avenue depot of the Missouri Pacific Railroad on account of the distance to the State Line depot and the almost impassable condition of Fifth and Bluff streets.

Failing in this, it undertook next an extensive system of street improvements, including the grading and paving of Second, Fifth, Bluff and Twelfth streets and Independence avenue. For this purpose it asked the City Council to submit a proposition to the people of the city to vote sixty thousand dollars for these improvements. The subject was then referred to a committee consisting of H. M. Holden, A. A. Bainbridge, J. W. Reid, A. C. Dyas and J. B. Wornall, to secure the desired action by the Council. They were successful, and the proposition was submitted at an election held for that purpose August 8th.

About the same time the board took up this matter, it also took up the question of voting one hundred thousand dollars aid to the Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad Company to aid in completing its road between Olathe and Ottawa. It procured the requisite action from the City Council, submitting such a proposition at the same election as that for money to improve the streets. The committee through whom this action was secured was composed of M. Diveley, S. S. Matthews and D. M. Keen, who acted jointly with a like committee appointed by the secretary of the railroad company.

These two propositions being thus submitted to the people, Messrs. T. K. Hanna, J. W. Reid and D. M. Keen were appointed by the board a committee to prepare a memorial addressed to the people showing why it should be adopted. Messrs. A. L. Harris, Col. Frank Foster and Peter Soden, from the first ward; E. M. McGee, L. Hammerslough and Henry Tobener, from the second ward; Gen. J. W. Reid, A. A. Bainbridge and J. P. Green, from the third ward; and J. R. Bailis, G. W. Branham and James E. Marsh, from the fourth ward, were appointed a committee to work for the propositions in their respective wards on the day of election, and were authorized to employ bands of music and carriages to convey voters to and from the polls. Both propositions were carried by their efforts, and thus the street improvements were secured and also the construction of this railroad, which was immediately proceeded with, and by means of which the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad was secured to Kansas City.

Later in the year, the Board sent a delegate to Springfield, Mo., in the interest of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, and agitated the question of water works for the city, but it undertook no further enterprises of any magnitude during that year.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PROGRESS FROM 1870 TO 1872.

Improvement and Enlargement of the Railroad Facilities—Inception of the Barge Line—Water and Gas Works Built—The Law Library—The Barge Line—The Exposition—The Board of Trade, and other Improvements.

The rapid progress and development of the city at the close of 1869, continued several years afterward, and until causes of a national character depressed immigration to Kansas, stopped railroad building and produced the condition of financial stringency culminating in the great panic of 1873 and the subsequent general depression.

The years of 1871 and 1872 were years of great prosperity and growth, though before the close of the latter, shadows of the coming depression began to be felt. The year 1872 was less active in buildings and improvements, and in the year 1873 occurred the great panic; after which, for three years, Kansas City, in common with the whole country, made little progress in visible forms, but in the development of and extension of trade, her progress was uninterrupted, and at the close of 1876, she was alike the market and a source of supply of the New West, embracing Western Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Northern Texas, with Southwestern Iowa and Southern Nebraska, gradually coming in.

THREE RAILROADS FINISHED.

The subjects of chief discussion in 1870, and the ends to which the city was lending its efforts and energies, were the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, and the construction of the water works. The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, the Kansas City & Santa Fe, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroads were all secured, and in course of rapid construction, hence were not objects of solicitude to the city. The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf was completed to Baxter Springs and opened for business in May. The Kansas City & Santa Fe was finished between Olathe and Ottawa, and opened for business August 22d, and from the first was operated as part of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad. The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad reached Thayer, Kansas, by the close of the year, and was completed and opened to Coffeyville, on the southern line of the State, September 4, 1871. The Kansas Pacific, which was in a very forward state at the beginning of 1870, was completed to Denver on the 15th of August, and thus affected a connection with the Union Pacific, the Denver Pacific, from Denver to Cheyenne, having been already completed.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

About the same time that Congress granted a charter for the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad, at the time of which we now write, known as the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, it granted a charter also for the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was to run from Fort Riley, Kansas, southwardly to Fort Smith, Arkansas, which would take it through the Indian territory. This was secured at the instance of southern representatives and senators. At the same time, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad, at the time of which we write known as the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, was in progress from Lawrence southward. This road, as already noticed, was projected by Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas, and by him and others interested

was designed to run through the Indian Territory, to connect with the Texas Central for Galveston. Hence the charter for the Fort Scott road introduced by Col. R. T. Van Horn, of this city, and passed in July, was so amended upon its passage, at the instance of the southern senators and representatives, and Senator Lane, as to provide that if either of these latter roads reached the boundary of the Indian Territory before the Fort Scott road reached there, they would have the right to the right of way through the Indian Territory, secured by treaty, and by this charter granted to the Fort Scott road. The Fort Scott road reached the line about a month in advance of the Neosho Valley Railroad, which was constructed on the charter of the Southern Branch of the Pacific, and which afterward became known as the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Notwithstanding this fact the latter road raised a question of right with the Fort Scott road to the right of way through the Indian Territory. The ground upon which it contested the right of the Fort Scott road was that the charter provided that the State line should be crossed in the valley of the Neosho River, and it held that the terminus of the Fort Scott road at Baxter Springs was not in that valley. The map of the route had been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and thus its location had been approved. Yet the case came up before that officer and the then incumbent decided it in favor of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and thus shut out the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf.

THE MEMPHIS RAILROAD IN 1870.

In February, 1870, Mr. Edward P. Tucke was engaged by the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad Company to survey the line, and he began the work immediately. During the spring months, while this work was in progress, the counties along the line voted aid to it, and it was progressing finely. Early in the summer, however, there appeared in the field another enterprise, the Clinton, Kansas City & Memphis Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, proposing to build a line of road from Kansas City to Memphis, by the way of Clinton, in Henry county, Mo., instead of by the way of Springfield. The Tebo & Neosho Railroad charter was an old one granted by the Legislature of the State of Missouri, and upon which the Kansas Land and Trust Company had already built a road from Sedalia, by the way of Fort Scott, to Parsons, Kan., where it united with the Neosho Valley Railroad from Junction City, Kan. This latter road, as already stated, was built on a charter granted by Congress for a Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Fort Riley to Fort Smith, and by the same parties who built the road from Sedalia to Parsons. When these two roads were united under one management, the consolidated road took the name of Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The Clinton, Kansas City & Memphis Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad was a company organized as a branch of this road under a general law of the State of Missouri, authorizing railroads to construct branches. From the time of its appearance in the field, both companies were canvassing along the line for county aid, and some counties voted aid to one, and some to the other, and the feeling in the country from Kansas City southward was much divided between them. Thus they stood at the end of the year.

WATER-WORKS.

The necessity of water-works was much discussed during the early part of the year, and finally took shape in a determination on the part of the city to build them. For this purpose the council adopted an ordinance providing for raising \$300,000, and it was submitted to the people and adopted by them on the 2d of June. It was soon ascertained, however, that there was some informality in the election—people being allowed to vote who had not registered, as required by law—which made the bonds of doubtful validity, and the scheme was

abandoned, but not until after much discussion and too late in the year to inaugurate another enterprise.

OTHER ENTERPRISES OF 1870.

The Texas cattle movement through this city to the eastern markets, which began in 1868, had assumed such proportions as to render better accommodations necessary, and accordingly in the spring of 1870, the railroads running eastwardly from here built stock yards for the receiving and transfer of stock.

In May, the Platte County Railroad from Kansas City to the Iowa line, and the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph Railroad from the Iowa line to Council Bluffs, were consolidated, having passed into the hands of the Boston interest, with which Mr. Joy was connected, and it then took the name of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, by which it is now known.

In June a company was organized to build a road from Kansas City to the northward, through Plattsburg, but nothing was ever done with it. James Birch, of Plattsburg, was president of the company, and Col. E. M. McGee, of Kansas City, vice president.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, the construction of which was begun in 1868, at Atchison, was this year put into operation to Emporia. The railroad up the west side of the river to Troy, and the M., K. & T. Railroad between Sedalia and Parsons were finished.

Coates' Opera House was finished in September, and on the 6th of October dedicated; Mr. Charles Pope, of St. Louis, being the first manager.

THE "JOURNAL" AGAIN.

On the 9th of March Col. John Wilder, the editor of *The Journal of Commerce*, which was then being published by John Wilder & Co., was shot and instantly killed by James Hutchinson, at the city court house, about a personal matter. Col. Wilder was a very popular man and editor, and his loss was greatly deplored by the people. Hutchinson afterward died before his trial. On the 21st of May following, Col. Van Horn, who had now completed his third successive term in Congress, purchased the interest of Col. Wilder in *The Journal*. Three days afterward his old ante-war partner, D. K. Abeel, purchased the interest held by Smith Baker, Esq., and the firm of R. T. Van Horn & Co. came into existence.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

The *Advertiser*, a Democratic daily was established by a gentleman named Simpson in 1865, but failed in 1869. The *Bulletin*, a Republican daily, was established by George W. Householder, in March, 1868, and failed in 1873. And the *Kansas City Times*, the present leading Democratic daily, was established by a company in the spring of 1868. The *News*, an evening independent paper, was established by a co-operative company of printers in 1870 and failed in 1874. And the *Mail*, an evening Democratic paper, was established by Col. John C. Moore in the spring of 1875, and is still published.

STREET RAILROADS.

The Kansas City and Westport Horse Railroad Company which had been organized in 1869, with W. K. Bernard, Edward Price, Geo. W. Briant, Nehemiah Holmes, Col. E. M. McGee, J. Q. Watkins and William Dunlap as incorporators, was built in 1870 from the corner of Fourth and Main streets by Fourth, Walnut, Twelfth and Grand avenue to Sixteenth street.

In 1870 the Jackson County Horse Railroad Company was organized with J. Q. Watkins, F. R. Long, A. C. Dyas, D. O. Smart, C. E. Waldron as incorporators. It was to build a line from Twelfth street and Forest avenue to Independence avenue, thence to Grand avenue, thence to Fifth street, thence to Walnut

street, thence to Fourth street and thence to Main street, with another line extending along Fourth to Wyandotte, thence to Fifth and thence by way of Fifth and Bluff streets and Union avenue to Mulberry street, thence to Ninth street, and thence to the State line in the direction of Wyandotte. No work was done on this line that year.

CENSUS AND BUSINESS.

The United States census, taken in 1870, gave the population of Missouri Valley cities as follows :

Kansas City	32,286
Leavenworth	17,873
Atchison	7,054
Lawrence	8,315
St. Joseph	19,565
Council Bluffs	10,020
Omaha	16,083
Topeka	5,790

The increase for Kansas City from 4,418 in 1860, was the largest per cent. of increase ever made by any American city, but its real magnitude can only be appreciated when it is remembered that these ten years included five of war, during which Kansas City's population decreased to about three thousand five hundred, so that instead of the increase being from 4,418 to 32,286 in ten years, it was actually from about 3,500 to 32,286 in five years.

At the end of the year Kansas City had eight railroads and seven banks; had built, during the year, 927 houses, at an aggregate cost of \$3,454,500, had made 60,000,000 brick, and had a jobbing trade as follows :

Dry Goods	\$2,511,840
Groceries	2,614,425
Liquors	618,108
Other jobbing lines	3,004 320

Total \$8,748,693

The whole business of the city, including all lines, was estimated to have been \$34,794,880.

THE BOARD OF TRADE IN 1870.

The Board of Trade was not a very active organization in 1870. The evils it was brought into existence to remedy, and the interests it sought to secure, having been remedied and secured in 1869, its members yielded to the same impulses which had caused the deace of the Chamber of Commerce, and devoted themselves to their own affairs. At the annual election, Jan. 25th, T. K. Hanna was elected President, Gen. Frank Askew, First Vice-President, M. Diveley, Second Vice-President and H. M. Holden Treasurer.

The principal objects it interested itself in during the year were the Memphis Railroad, an effort to prevent the removal of the city post-office to the Junction of Main, Delaware and Ninth Streets, the collection of business statistics at the request of Col. Van Horn, to aid him in securing from Congress, of which he was still a member, the establishment of a custom house, an attempt to prevent the Missouri Pacific Railroad from discriminating against this city and in favor of Leavenworth, to which place its line was now extended by use of the Missouri River Railroad between Kansas City and Leavenworth, and a few other matters of less importance.

EVENTS OF 1871.

In January, 1871, another commercial organization, called the Merchant's Exchange, was organized, the object of which was to maintain a daily exchange



BULLENE, MOORES & EMERY'S WHOLESALE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

for the sale and purchase of articles of produce, which by this time began to seek a market in Kansas City. Of the doings of this organization no record is now known to be extant, but from the records of the Board of Trade it is learned that an effort was made in January to consolidate the two. Mr. Hanna, President of the Board of Trade, and James E. Marsh of the same organization formed the consolidation, which Mr. Nave and others held that the objects sought by the two were not necessarily identical, and might be better secured by separate organizations. This view finally prevailed, and they were not consolidated. The Merchants Exchange found itself in advance of the times, and after a few months became quiet. The Board of Trade held but a few meetings in 1871 and undertook no enterprise of importance. The officers this year were: T. K. Hanna, President; Gen. Frank Askew, First Vice-President; James M. Nave, Second Vice-President; E. L. Martin, Secretary and B. A. Feineman, Treasurer.

OTHER MOVEMENTS IN 1871.

In January, 1871, an effort was made to establish a furniture factory, and a stock company was organized for that purpose. A building was erected on the southern part of Walnut street, and the manufacture of furniture begun. It continued but a year or two, however, and failed.

THE MEMPHIS RAILROAD.

The conflict between the rival Memphis Railroad Companies continued through the early half of the year. In March the County Court of Jackson county transferred the county subscription from the Springfield to the Clinton road, and there was much agitation and some litigation about the matter. In June, however, the conflicting interests were united and harmonized, and the road, as projected by them, was to be one line to Harrisonville, and thence two; one by the way of Springfield, and one by way of Clinton. Work was begun on the Kansas City end July 15th, and continued until sometime in the winter, when the company called upon Jackson county for money, and got into a dispute with the authorities about the amount of work done.

Litigation, growing out of this dispute, stopped all further work until 1873, when the matter was adjusted, the company got the Jackson county bonds, and expended the proceeds thereof in grading on the road. When this was done, the road bed was finished for nearly one hundred miles south from the city; but owing to the depression of the money markets, resulting from the great panic that year, was not afterward able to negotiate its bonds, to purchase the iron and rolling stock. The company was finally forced into bankruptcy, and the road sold December 1, 1876, for \$1,100.

WATER-WORKS AGAIN.

The city continued to agitate the construction of water-works, as it still felt the need of a better supply of water. In April the City Council adopted an ordinance authorizing their construction by a company, and soon afterward a company of citizens was organized for that purpose. Colonel Coates was President of this company, and H. M. Holden, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. A contract was let to Messrs. Locke & Walruff, to build the works, and it was expected that work would soon begin. Indeed, the terms of the ordinance under which the company was organized required that it should begin within six months. Nothing was done by the contractors, however, until the time had expired, and the charter was forfeited.

There continued much agitation of the matter. In the winter of 1872-3 an act was passed by the Missouri Legislature, authorizing the city to contract with a company for the purpose of building works, and in pursuance thereof, two different propositions were voted upon, and defeated by the people in the spring of

1873. In November of that year, a contract was entered into with the National Water-Works Company of New York, which was approved by the people; and that company, in 1874 and 1875, constructed the works, consisting of two reservoirs, two Holly engines, about sixteen miles of street main, and two hundred fire hydrants. By the terms of the contract, the city guaranteed to the company net earnings to the amount of \$56,000 annually, until that sum should be received from rents, after which the guaranty was to cease. In the winter of 1875 the company reported its works complete, and demanded that their rents for fire purposes and the guaranty should begin; but at this point there arose a dispute between the company and the city authorities, which was made use of for electioneering purposes that spring and the spring of 1876, and the matter was not adjusted for several years.

COAL.

In June, 1871, there arose much discussion about coal, and it was believed that coal could be found at Kansas City, since it had been discovered at Fort Scott and so many other adjacent places. A company was formed, and an appropriation made by the city, to be expended in prospecting. The money was expended in drilling a well in West Kansas City, but nothing resulted from it. The completion of the Fort Scott road, however, made it less of an object, as it begun to bring coal from Fort Scott and along the line, and it has since become a prominent article of commerce in Kansas City, from which the Missouri Valley is supplied.

THE EXPOSITION.

About the 4th of August the establishment of an Annual Industrial Exposition began to be agitated. The first mention of this subject was made by the *Bulletin* newspaper, in an editorial article written by Capt. D. H. Porter, then its editor. The other newspapers immediately took it up and urged the suggestion, and soon brought about a public sentiment in its favor which resulted in the organization of a company for an experimental exposition to be held that fall. Edward Fleischer, Esq., was engaged to superintend it and the work begun. Much interest was taken in it by the people and everything done that was deemed necessary. The buildings were erected, the arrangements completed, and the grounds opened October 16th. It continued six days and was a complete success, fully thirty thousand people having attended on one day—Thursday.

Immediately afterward a permanent association was organized, fair grounds in the southeastern part of the city were secured, and it became a permanent institution with annually increasing interest.

Col. Coates, who was elected President of the Association by which the experimental exposition was held, became President of the permanent organization, which position he has continued to fill. D. L. Hall, Esq., the first Secretary, continued in that position until 1880, when he resigned and was succeeded by J. Y. Leveridge, Esq.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

For several years there had been felt a great need of a law library. The rapid growth of the city had attracted hither a great many attorneys, many of whom were young men who had not yet accumulated libraries of their own. There had been enough agitation of the subject to attract attention abroad, so that about the 1st of September, Messrs. Banks & Bros., law-booksellers, of New York, informed some of the attorneys that they had recently been intrusted with the sale of the library of the Hon. A. C. Baldwin, of Michigan, which contained complete sets of reports of all the States and Territories in the Union down to 1870.

A meeting of the attorneys was immediately called, an association organized,

and the shares fixed at \$250 each. Fifty-four shares were immediately subscribed, some business men taking part to help the attorneys. The money was thus raised and the library purchased, the books being received here October 30th.

Since that time the association has added subsequent reports, and a set of English reports, making the Kansas City library, with perhaps one or two exceptions, the most complete in the United States.

The first officers of this association were John C. Gage, President; Wallace Pratt, Vice-President; John K. Cravens, Secretary; Henry N. Ess, Treasurer; and Col. A. A. Tomlinson, Judge Nelson Cobbs, Judge Warwick Hough, Judge F. M. Black, J. W. Jenkins, J. C. Gage, E. W. Kimball, Wallace Pratt and L. C. Slavens, Board of Directors.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

About this time, that is about the 10th of October, occurred the great fire in Chicago, which so nearly destroyed that city, and turned out its hundreds of thousands of prosperous people without homes or means of subsistence. The mayor of that city made an appeal to the generosity of the public for aid to prevent the suffering and starvation that must otherwise follow so appalling a disaster. Among the cities of the United States, Kansas City was not least prompt in responding to this appeal. Mayor Warner immediately convened the council, and an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made and immediately forwarded. About the same time a public meeting of the people was called, and a relief association organized, of which General W. H. Powell was president. This association held a succession of meetings, and appointed soliciting committees for each ward. It also established a storehouse for the reception of donations of food, money and clothing, and in the course of a few days had collected together several thousand dollars worth of money, food, clothing, etc., and promptly forwarded it to the sufferers.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The 1st of September the Chicago & Southwestern Railway was completed to Beverly, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. It immediately became the property of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and until about the 1st of January, 1880, made its connections with Kansas City over the line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road. At the time above mentioned, however, it made a contract with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad by which it secured the right to use the tracks of that road from Cameron to Kansas City, since which it has run its trains through to Kansas City by that route.

THE EVENTS OF 1872.

In January, 1872, the name of the North Missouri Railroad was changed to St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern.

In January, 1872, the Board of Trade and Merchants Exchange having both become non-active, there was a movement among the business men for the formation of another commercial organization. This finally took shape January 16th, in a call for a meeting of the members of both the existing organizations at the court-house. After some preliminary discussion, it was determined to unite the two bodies, elect new officers and start anew. M. English, Esq., was chosen President *pro tem.*, General W. H. Powell, Vice-President, and I. N. Hicks, Secretary. Nineteen names were enrolled for the new organization.

The next day, a second meeting was held, at which rules were adopted and an election of officers held. Gen. Powell was elected President, Dr. F. B. Nofsinger, First Vice-President; J. A. Dewar, Second Vice-President; A. S. Haines,

Secretary, and Junius Chaffee, Treasurer. Mr. Haines finding it inconsistent with business interests to fill the position of secretary, soon afterward resigned, and D. Royce Drake was chosen in his place. At the annual election, January, 1873, Hon. H. J. Latshaw was elected President, A. D. Simons, Secretary, and Junius Chaffee, Treasurer. In June following, Mr. Simons resigned the office of secretary, and W. H. Miller was chosen in his stead, and by successive annual elections has continued to fill the office. At the next annual election, in 1874, Dr. F. B. Nofsinger was chosen President, and continued to act as such, by annual election, until 1878. At the annual election, 1875, Mr. Diveley was chosen Treasurer, in the place of Mr. Chaffee, and served one year. He, with Messrs. Nofsinger and Miller, were re-elected to their respective positions again in 1876, but soon afterward, May 9th, he went out of office on a re-organization of the board, Howard M. Holden being chosen to fill the place. The Board continued under this organization until May, 1876, and until that time it was only a voluntary association, the memberships continued for one year only, and were secured by paying such annual sum as was decided upon by the members attending the annual meetings.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad had been extended far into the Arkansas Valley and begun to share largely in the transportation of Texas cattle, it found that a large proportion of its business, about two thirds, originated at Kansas City, or was destined for that place. Hence it became desirous of securing a line of its own to the city. Accordingly some gentlemen in Topeka, in the spring of 1872, organized the Topeka and Lawrence Railroad Company, to build a line to Lawrence, and at the same time a company called the Kansas City, Lawrence and Topeka, was organized in Kansas City to build the line between Kansas City and Lawrence, Maj. L. K. Thacher, Col. R. H. Hunt, E. L. Martin, J. R. Bailis, and F. R. Long constituted this company. On the 12th of November the city voted \$100,000 to aid the company. No progress was made by this company that year.

THE KANSAS CITY AND EASTERN RAILROAD.

This important local line of railroad was inaugurated in the summer of 1872, under the name of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northeastern, and it was at first designed to run from Kansas City through Wyandotte and in a northwesterly direction to the Kansas and Nebraska State line. The company, however, failed to secure the requisite aid, and it was turned the other way, down the Missouri River. August 21, 1872, Kaw township, in which Kansas City is situated, voted it \$150,000 aid for the line to the northwest. It was soon found, however, that the requisite aid could not be obtained along the line in Kansas, and its course was changed as above stated, when, Oct. 15, 1872, Blue township, in Jackson county, voted bonds to it. The following March, 1873, the question of transferring the Kaw township bonds to the line westward from the city was submitted to the people, and authority for the transfer given. The contract was let on the first section, between Kansas City and Independence, in October, 1873, and work begun in December. That part of the line was finished in 1874, and in 1875 the balance of the line at Lexington was put under contract and completed in the spring of 1876. This road is the only narrow gauge road in Kansas City, and is very important as a local road and because of its reaching the great coal mines at Lexington.

BARGES ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

The idea of navigating the Missouri River with barges was first proposed on the 23d of April, 1872, in an editorial article in the *Journal*, which was written by the then commercial editor. In his study of the commercial situation of Kan-

City, and of the means that might be adopted for its improvement, he hit upon this idea, and in the editorial article referred to, stated the situation and the ends to be attained by barges. The origin of the idea cannot be better shown than by copying the article entire. It was as follows:

"The business men of this community realize that the great need of Kansas City at the present time is a line of barges on the Missouri river. Quick transit by rail, and the uncertainty and difficulty of navigating the river during the latter part of the summer has rendered steamboating unprofitable, and nearly abolished it. We are compelled to receive and ship our freights by the various railroads, and although we are favorably situated in this regard, we cannot offer the inducements needed for the shipment of the products of the country around us to this market, nor to the merchants of neighboring towns to supply themselves here with what they want for their customers. Our advantages in freights east are not sufficient to render it entirely impossible to load grain on the cars in Kansas, Nebraska, Western Missouri and Western Iowa for the markets to which our grain is shipped; hence the smaller places in the district named, having access to our railroads, become collecting centers for the grain around them and ship it direct to eastern markets. The larger merchants in such places find themselves able to buy their stocks in eastern places and ship them direct to their establishment.

"A barge line will remove these conditions. By giving cheap freights for grain to St. Louis, it will compel the shipment of all the grain raised in the district named, to this city, to obtain the benefit of such freights. It will, also, reduce the cost of freights from the east here to such an extent as to bring down the prices of all kinds of manufactured articles, groceries, etc., in this market, and while our dealers will be able to realize their present profits they will also be able to sell goods at such figures as to successfully compete with all the world for the trade of this country. Thus it will be seen that scarcely any other enterprise could secure such benefits to our city.

"The establishment of a barge line will at once create the business necessary to make it profitable. There is no question about the feasibility of barge navigation of the Missouri, for in Europe many streams are thus navigated which are worse than the Missouri. The moment that it is known that a barge line will be established to this city, to begin on a certain date, there will be a movement of the products of the country to this city, attracted by its cheap freights, that will load every barge down the river. After harvest, the grain crop of Kansas, Nebraska, western Missouri and western Iowa will all come down here for the same reason, and during the fall will furnish a barge line all the business it can do.

"Return freights will be ample to load all up river barges. As it is, the quantity of goods that would be shipped to this city, of the class that a barge line would certainly handle, is such that it would afford a fair business. The reduction in freights would so reduce the prices of such goods in this market as to cause an immense increase of the trade, and thus naturally augment the amount of business that a barge line would have to do. In view of these facts there can be no doubt of the profit of the enterprise.

"It is stated that Capt. Eads has partly promised to put in such a line of barges soon, but it is too important an interest to take any chances. Our Board of Trade can do nothing more important at this juncture than to collect the material to show to Capt. Eads and others that it will certainly pay, and thus secure, beyond all question, its immediate establishment.

"In this enterprise, St. Louis has an interest as well as Kansas City, for while it gives us all the advantages of being a receiving and distributing depot, it will secure to St. Louis the passing of all our receipts through that city, and make it the market which our products will reach first on their way to the consumer. If St. Louis cannot derive a great benefit from these facts, she does not possess

the enterprise for which she receives credit. Further than this, it will cause the shipment to this place and to St. Louis, *via* this barge line, the products of a vast area of territory in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas, which now finds their market in Chicago. In return, it will enable St. Louis and this city to supply the same area with merchandise, whereas it is now supplied by Chicago."

This article excited a deep interest among the merchants, and it was followed by several others that brought to view more in detail the benefits it was proposed thus to secure. The subject was taken up by the Board of Trade and referred to a standing committee on Internal Improvements, consisting of Col. James E. Marsh, Junius Chaffee, J. A. Dewar, Gen. W. H. Powell and E. R. Thelkeld. On the 29th of April this committee addressed a letter to Capt. Eads, of St. Louis, and one to Col. Octave Chanute, then superintendent of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, with headquarters at Lawrence. On the 9th of May they reported a telegram from Capt. Eads, saying that he "was so constantly occupied that he could not promise a report, but would write a letter strongly urging the plan as soon as he had leisure." They reported also the following from Col. Chanute:

LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON RAILROAD, }
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS, May 6, 1872. }

J. E. MARSH, J. CHAFFEE, J. A. DEWAR, W. H. POWELL, E. R. THRELKELD,
Committee of Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN—I find here upon my return after a short absence, your favor of the 29th ult., asking my opinion as to the feasibility and practicability of establishing a barge line on the Missouri River to St. Louis and New Orleans, with a view to handling grain, etc.

And first, let me say, that I concur most heartily and earnestly with the wisdom and opportuneness of the proposal. In my judgment, the country to the west, north and south of your city will be worth very little, unless some means be taken to cheapen the transportation of its products, to the existing markets, or new markets opened sufficient to absorb all its surplus; and the railroads which drain this territory are largely interested in bringing about such a consummation.

The business of the cities which border the great bend of the Missouri, has hitherto been confined to the distributing of manufactured goods and supplies, to the fast settling up country beyond them. These have been paid for with the money that the emigrants had brought with them, or that which had been disbursed by foreign capital that has been building our railroads. These supplies are nearly exhausted, and there must hereafter be exports of surplus products in exchange for the consumption of goods; industry must be directed into the most profitable channels, and a great change take place in the character of the leading business.

I confess I have not yet been able to see how the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska, would be able to compete successfully with those of Illinois and Missouri, in marketing to the eastward their bulkier products, such as corn, with the present methods and cost of transportation. They can, to be sure, concentrate their corn into cattle, or hogs or highwines, or starch, and so export them, but the profit will be less, and the return less immediate.

On the other hand, the railroads to the west and south of you are interested in taking the corn to market in its original shape, in order to secure as much tonnage as possible. For instance assuming a crop of forty bushels to the acre, it requires but seven and one half acres of the tributary territory to load one railroad car, while with the usual allowance of two acres per head per annum, a car carries off the products of forty acres in the shape of twenty head of cattle; or allowing thirty bushels of corn required per head of hogs for fattening, and

one-fourth of an acre per head for range, a car will carry off the product of fifty acres in the shape of so many hogs.

Our experience in this country has thoroughly proved, that while railroads are admirably adapted to the gathering of the products of the land, over comparatively short distances, and the quick transportation of the more valuable and perishable commodities, over long distances, they cannot compete successfully with well organized water transportation, for the bulkier products in proportion to value, where time is not so essential. Even under the most favorable circumstances the cost of rail transportation is from two to six times as much as the cost of carrying by water.

Some years ago a Mr. J. McAlpine, then engineer for the State of New York, investigated the subject with much care, and arrived at the following results, as to the cost of various modes of transportation.

Ocean—long voyage, 1.50 mills per ton per mile.

Ocean—short voyage, 2 to 6 mills per ton per mile.

Lakes—long voyage, 2 mills per ton per mile.

Lakes—short voyage, 3 to 4 mills per ton per mile.

Rivers—Hudson and similar character, 2.5 mills per ton per mile.

Rivers—tributaries of Mississippi, 5 to 10 mills per ton per mile.

Erie Canal enlarged, 4 mills per ton per mile.

Railroads—favorable line and grades, 12.5 mills per ton per mile.

Railroads—steep grades, 15 to 20 mills per ton per mile.

It must be clearly understood and remembered that the above is the prime cost of the transportation, and that only with sufficient business to keep the lines thoroughly employed. The charges will vary with the rate of profit exacted, the risk attending the carrying, and the volume of business done.

At a convention held in Chicago in 1863, to promote the improvement of the existing methods of transporting the products of the west to the seaboard, which even then were felt to be inadequate, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois River, the following table was given of the cost and existing charges of forwarding the leading articles, from the mouth of the Missouri River:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RATES OF TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND NEW YORK IN 1862; ALSO THE COST WITH A COMMODIOUS WATER TRANSPORTATION.

FROM ALTON, ILLINOIS.	TO CHICAGO ILL. RIVER IMPROV'M'T.				TO BUFFALO BY LAKE.				TO ALBANY ERIE CANAL EN'L'G'D				TO NEW YORK, HUDSON RIVER.				TOTAL.		Amount saved over 1 Summer Rate, 2 Winter Rate.
	Cost per ton per Mile.	Distance.	Cost per bushel.	Cost per bushel.	Cost per ton per Mile.	Distance.	Cost per bushel.	Cost per bushel.	Cost per ton per Mile.	Distance.	Cost per bushel.	Cost per bushel.	Cost per ton per Mile.	Distance.	Cost per bushel.	Cost per bushel.	Cost.	Charged.	
	Mills.	Miles.	Cts.	C.	M.	M.	C.	C.	M.	M.	C.	C.	M.	M.	C.	C†	C.	C.	C. 1
Corn. . .	3½	320	3	14½	2	950	5 3	9.6	4	350½	3.9	.....	2½	151	1.0	13.3	13.2	36.8	23 6
Wheat ...	3½	320	3.2	15	2	950	5.7	10.6	4	350½	4.2	.....	2½	151	1.0	15.4	14.2	41.0	26 8
Flour, brls	3½	320	11.2	35	2	950	19.0	43.0	4	350½	14.	.....	2½	151	3.7	70.	47.9	148.0	100
By Rail*.	Cts.	Dis.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dis.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dis.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dis.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts. 2
Corn. . .	1½	256	8.9	14	1½	513	17.9	27.5	1½	380	13.3	20	1½	144	5	7	47.6	69.4	56 2
Wheat . .	1½	256	9.6	15	1½	513	19.2	29.5	1½	380	1.42	21.4	1½	144	5.4	8.5	48.4	74.4	60 2
Flour . .	1½	256	32	50	1½	513	64.1	98½	1½	380	47.5	71½	1½	144	18	27.0	101 6	246.6	198 7

*For six months, during the suspension of navigation, the cost is given by rail; but in the last column, from the amount charged is deducted the cost by water. †Amounts charged between Buffalo, N. Y., included in same column. ‡Existing rates by rail.

These calculations are based upon the assumption of a reasonable immunity from accidents, and the adoption of such a system as may be best fitted to the character of the stream it is proposed to navigate. If they are correct, the following would be the cost and charges upon a few of the leading articles, from and to St. Louis:

ESTIMATED COST AND CHARGES BARGE TRANSPORTATION OF MISSOURI.						
DOWN STREAM.						
ARTICLES.	Distance Miles.	Rate Mls. . .	Cost Cents. . .	Insurance and Handling.	Assumed Profit	Assumed Charges.
Present Charges .						
Corn per bushel	392	2.5	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$.06
Wheat per bushel	392	2.5	.03	.01	.03	.07
Flour per barrel	392	2.5	.10	.04	.08	.22
Beef per barrel	392	2.5	.16	.05	.19	.33
Hay per ron	392	2.5	.98	.12	.90	2.00
UP STREAM.						
Lumber M. F. B. M . . .	392	5.0	\$ 2.44	.35	\$ 1.20	\$ 4.00
Iron and Nails per 1000 lbs.	392	5.0	.10	.03	.07	.20
Glass per 1000 lbs.	392	5.0	.10	.06	.08	.24
Salt per barrel	392	5.0	.29	.05	.12	.46
Anthracite per ton	392	5.0	1.96	.10	.04	3.00

But, it will be said, no such rates of profits and charges now prevail on the river, and the railroads have nearly driven off the steamboats. True, but this may perhaps be the fault, not of the river, but of the character of the boats now upon it, which, originally designed for a mixed passenger and freight traffic, have not yet had time to adapt themselves to an exclusively freight transportation, and to the altered condition of affairs, as to the class of goods to be carried. Their hulls are built for fast running, instead of capacity for carrying, their machinery uses fuel and steam in the most expensive way, and they carry large crews, who cost and waste enormously, and await in idleness the emergencies of the local traffic. A barge line properly designed must effect large savings under all three of the above heads.

I believe that if they understand their permanent interests aright, the existing railroads will favor the proposition to re-organize the river transportation, so as to reduce its cost to a minimum. They may thereby lose a little tonnage for a time, but their permanent interests are that the trans-Missouri country shall be settled and profitably farmed, and that the industry of the people shall be organized and directed in the best manner. No permanent prosperity for the railroads can be established at the expense of the country, its wealth and well-being must precede and form the basis for the success of its transportation lines. Already there is a preposterous amount of carrying back and to, and the road with which I am connected alone, has shipped to St. Louis, during the past season, many car loads of wheat, which it is now bringing back in the shape of flour at the rate of two or three cars a week.

It is a significant fact that no railroad in Illinois has as yet paid permanent

dividends, save those which terminate upon the great lakes. I might almost say that none but those which terminate in Chicago have achieved great success. I can think of no explanation for this fact, save that these alone have been enabled to avail of the cheap water transportation of the lakes, and carry forward the bulkier products of the soil to be emptied into the vessels.

In answer to the questions which you more particularly ask, I would say :

1st. "Can a barge line be successfully operated on the Missouri River from this city to St. Louis?"

I think decidedly yes, although I believe such is not the opinion of many men who have spent their lives in navigating the river. Much, very much, it seems to me, depends upon how the experiment is inaugurated, and the class of boats and barges which are first put on. A first failure often does more to retard or defeat a worthy project than any intrinsic difficulties in the undertaking.

2d. "What should be the character and cost of the vessels?"

As I have had no practical experience of the navigation of the Missouri River, my ideas on this point are necessarily somewhat theoretical and crude. I give them to you for what they are worth, but I would urge that before being adopted, and indeed before any of your plans are carried into execution, the whole should be submitted to the better judgment of old river captains and pilots, and such other experienced persons as are not prejudiced against the experiment.

The steamboat should, I think, have great surplus power, for use in time of flood against the stream. It should have no passenger accomodation, except for the smallest crew with which it would be safe to handle it. It should be low above the water, and expose as little surface as possible to the wind. The wheels I would put well aft, and I am by no means sure that a screw propeller would not be much the best, as giving a more useful application of the power, and avoiding all trouble from drift-wood. It ought to be supplied with powerful movable spar machinery, which could be transported at once to any barge which might get aground, and power transmitted to it through adjustable sheives and blocks preferably with wire ropes. The boat might also be provided with anchor beams, to hold it at once, should one of the barges get aground, or strike a snag, and the lashings between them should be so arranged that no harm would result to the remainder of the tow, in going down stream, when the force of the current would tend to cause it to swing around upon the damaged barge as a pivot.

I am not clear whether high or low pressure of steam would be preferable. I think the former, working steam at 120 to 160 pounds to the inch pressure, and arranged with a variable cut off and expansion gear. I believe there would be an advantage in a high piston speed, and this could best be applied to a screw propeller. The steam chest and cylinders should be thoroughly jacketed and protected. I would burn coal exclusively; and to save time, have chutes provided at convenient points on the river, from which the coal, stored upon a slope, could run down by gravity upon the boat, on the removal of a tail board.

Such a boat as I have described, with capacity for towing six barges, carrying two hundred and fifty tons each, would probably cost about \$20,000 on a wooden hull, and about \$25,000 on an iron hull. The latter would probably be the best in the long run, but as mistakes might be made, requiring some changes in the construction, I believe I would begin with wood.

The barges should, I think, be of iron, divided into compartments by watertight bulkheads, and stiffened with internal bracing and ribs of wood. The latter I believe important to prevent distortions in case of strain or accident. The advantages of the iron may be briefly stated to be :

First, Comparative immunity from destruction and sinking by running over snags, etc.

Second, The damaging the cargo in none but the injured compartment.

Third, Facility for repairs.

Fourth, Greater durability ; the life of the barge being probably increased to thirty years, instead of six or seven, as now.

Fifth, Exemption from water-soaking, and decreasing carrying capacity.

Sixth, Greater value of the old materials when worn out.

These advantages would in my judgment more than counterbalance the increased cost of iron over wood and greater interest charge. So great do I consider them to be, that I would recommend that at first the company should be their own insurers, until their experience should settle what would be a reasonable rate of premium.

In order to divide up the load and permit the doubling up around any swift bend of the river, in times of flood, I believe a smaller class of barges than those in use on the Mississippi should be adopted. I am inclined to recommend that they be about 100 feet long and 24 to 26 feet beam, drawing not more than eighteen inches light, and carrying 250 tons on a draught of six feet, which would give about 130 tons on a draught of four feet. They should be "model barges" and not flat-bottom scows, in order to offer the least resistance in towing up stream, and in my estimate of cost, I have assumed them be built of one-fourth inch boiler plate. The decks and inner furring might be of wood and they must be arranged by all means so as to carry deck loads, protected by tarpaulins, in case of need : They must be arranged so as to carry grain in bulk, and to be easily loaded and unloaded by machinery. Success will depend greatly upon doing away with hand labor.

I estimate the cost to be about \$5,000 per barge, and would advise the beginning with six, with ample facilities for loading or unloading at either end, so as to detain the steamboat as little as possible.

The best manner of making up the tows would have to be ascertained by experience. Whether the barges should be abreast, or somewhat forward, or back of the tow boat, or a number of them grouped to occupy all these positions, I cannot tell. I would begin with two, then try four, and finally experiment with six, but, as already hinted, the lashings should be carefully considered, and so arranged that while they can be released instantly, they will be sure to do their duty when required for hard service.

The best mode of working the line would also have to be tested by experience. The experiment clearly will be made upon through freights, and in the interest perhaps of a single city, but if it succeeds each town bordering the river will have its own barge, which will be leisurely loaded during the week, to be upon a specified day taken in tow by the steamboat, which is to take it to market, there to be unloaded and reloaded by machinery and sent back with such commodities as the tributary country requires.

Partly with this in mind, and in order to meet the unforeseen contingencies sure to arise, the working capital should be made ample, and a good surplus provided. The estimate is as follows :

1 steam tow-boat, wooden hull.	\$20,000
6 iron barges at \$5,000.	30,000
Landings and machinery at termini.	5,000
Contingencies.	10,000
Working capital.	25,000
Total	<u>\$90,000</u>

If we assume your city as an initial point, we find that it is but 100 miles further by water from New Orleans than Chicago is from New York, while you are nearer New Orleans than Alton is from New York. I take the following figures from Humphreys & Abbott's report on the Mississippi River :

Mouth of Kaw to St. Louis by river 392 miles
 St. Louis to New Orleans by river 1149 "

Total 1541 miles

And by the above table:

Chicago to Buffalo by lake 950 miles
 Buffalo to Albany by canal 350½ "
 Albany to New York by river 151 "

Total 1451½ miles
 Difference 89½ miles

There remains, however, in addition against you, the great disadvantage of the effect of tropical climates upon certain cereals in transit, and these may required to be kiln-dried, to fit them for exportation. The southern local consumption, however, can perfectly well be supplied.

I regret that I have no data at hand, later than those for 1853, of the cost of ocean transportation from various ports; they were then as follows:

TABLE OF OCEAN CHARGES

FOR THREE YEARS PRECEDING 1853, FROM VARIOUS AMERICAN PORTS

FROM.	TO LIVERPOOL.			TO HAVRE.			TO HAVANA.			TO RIO JANEIRO.		
	Miles.	PER TON.		Miles.	PER TON.		Miles.	PER TON.		Miles.	PER TON.	
		Voy-	Per		Voy-	Per		Voy-	Per		Voy-	Per
		age.	mile.		age.	mile.		age.	mile.		age.	mile.
			mills			mills			mills			mills
Quebec	2910	\$11 00	3.75	3130	..	..	1960	..	..	6010	..	..
Boston	3020	5 25	1.74	3000	\$5 00	1.67	1480	\$4 00	2.70	5310	\$4 00	0.75
New York	3150	5 00	1.60	3318	4 50	1.35	1250	3 00	2.40	5240	4 00	0.76
Philadelphia	3295	5 50	1.70	3385	5 00	1.47	1220	4 00	3.27	5000	5 00	1.00
Baltimore	3590	5 75	1.60	3620	6 00	1.65	1215	5 00	4.11	5000	6 00	1.20
Richmond	3395	6 00	1.70	3485	6 00	1.72	1170	5 50	4.70	5000	6 00	1.20
New Orleans	4755	7 50	1.60	4845	7 50	1.54	595	4 00	6.72	6555	7 00	1.06

NOTE.—The rates of freight to Rio Janeiro are proportionately low, because the return freights are generally good.

As there is now a barge line in successful operation between St. Louis and New Orleans, I suppose it will be your purpose to connect with that, rather than to attempt for the present to extend as far as New Orleans, the rather as the successful navigation of the Missouri River, will probably require a somewhat different class of boats and barges than that of the Mississippi.

It will be noticed that in the table given by Mr. McAlpine, the cost of transportation on the Mississippi River, is stated to be three mills per ton per mile, and on its tributaries at five to ten mills per ton per mile. This I understand to be the prime cost, and it is undoubtedly high on account of the wasteful methods hitherto practiced on those rivers, and the considerable extra expense entailed by the accommodation of the passenger traffic on the same boats.

Without having investigated the subject as thoroughly as I could wish, and made as many calculations as I would have done had I fuller data at hand, I am inclined to estimate the prime cost of barge transportation on the Missouri River at one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of a cent per ton per mile down stream, and about double, or one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) a cent per ton a mile up stream.

It is very likely that even this would require to be enlarged in a short time, to insure the success of the undertaking. If it succeeds, as I believe it can, it will yield handsome returns upon many times the above investment.

Pardon me, gentlemen, for inflicting so long, and I greatly fear, so tiresome a letter upon you. It has been written hurriedly, using such materials as chanced

to be most convenient at hand, and has grown to its present great length in consequence of the great interest I take in any proposal to reduce the cost of taking to market the produce of our Kansas farmers, and the conviction that I entertain, that under the circumstances existing at present, they will find it difficult to make their operations profitable.

I am, very respectfully,

O. CHANUTE

Capt. Eads soon afterward wrote the promised letter, in which he took strong ground in favor of the feasibility of barge navigation on the Missouri, but urged that some improvement of the river would be necessary to insure its success.

Thus supported by the opinions of eminent engineers, the *Journal* continued its agitations of the enterprise, yet singular as it may now appear, met with the opposition of every other Kansas City paper and of the united St. Louis press, by whom the "old river captains" were quoted as ridiculing the idea. Undaunted, however, the *Journal* continued its agitation, though it was not able to bring about any movement looking to the realization of its idea until the following year.

THE CITY DIVIDED INTO SIX WARDS.

On the 20th of February, 1872, the Missouri Legislature so amended the charter of the city as to divide it into six wards. The first ward by this enactment embraced all that part of the city between the river and Ninth street and east of Walnut street; the second all that part of the city between the river and tenth street and between Walnut street on the east, and Lincoln and Bluff streets and a line from the junction of Bluff and Fifth streets north to the river. The third ward was all between Ninth and Fourteenth streets east of Walnut. The fourth ward was all south of Fourteenth street and east of Walnut. The fifth ward was all south of Tenth street and west of Walnut to Lincoln and Dripp streets. The sixth ward was all west of Dripp, Lincoln and Bluff streets, north to the river.

OTHER MATTERS.

The principal other matters that interested the city during the year 1872, were as follows: An effort was made early in the year, to induce the railroads centering here, to erect a union passenger depot. The building that was being used for that purpose was a small wooden structure, on the site of the present elegant building, which had been erected by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad on its first entrance into the city. As an encouragement to the railroads, a proposition to exempt such a depot from taxation for fifteen years, was submitted to the people at the spring election, but it was unfortunately defeated.

The city and the Board of Trade during this year were most interested in the adjustment of the difficulties which had arisen between the county authorities and the Memphis Railroad. At one time an effort was made to secure a transfer of the subscription of \$450,000 to the Louisiana Railroad, to the Toledo, Wabash & Western, which proposed that if sufficient aid was given it, that it would extend a line direct to this city, by the way of Moberly, Mo. An effort was also made to secure the building of a road between Ottawa, Kansas, and Emporia, and between Ottawa and Burlington. The former of these last two efforts was unsuccessful, but the latter finally succeeded, mainly through the efforts of W. H. Schofield, Esq., who was the president of the company. This road is now known as the Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fe, and is operated in connection with the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad.

CITY ADDITIONS.

The plotted part of the city was enlarged during the years covered by this chapter by the following additions:

April 4, 1870—J. C. Merine's Sub division.

April 7, '70—Wm. Toms' Sub-division.

April 8, '70—Munford & Fancher's Addition.

July 9, '70—Balis' Addition.

July 23, '70—Balis' Sub-division.

August 18, '70—Matthew & Hill's Addition.

September 10, '70—M. M. Evans' Addition.

September 14, '70—Pratt's Addition.

October 21, '70—Payne's Addition.

November 2, '70—Jarboe's Addition.

November, 8, '70—German Building Association Sub-division.

July 10, '71—M. M. Evans Resurvey

March 21, '71—East Cottage Place Addition.

May 2, '71—Quest's Addition.

May 20, '71—John Meyers' Sub-division.

June 2, '71—Mulkey's Second Addition.

October 4, '71—Tracy's Sub-division.

October 24, '71—Jaudon's Addition.

December 16, '71—M. J. Payne's Sub-division.

January 4, '72—Prospect Place.

February 3, '72—John Johnson's Sub-division.

May 6, '72—Continuation of Smart's Third Addition.

June 24, '72—Sub-division of Blocks in West Kansas Addition No. 1.

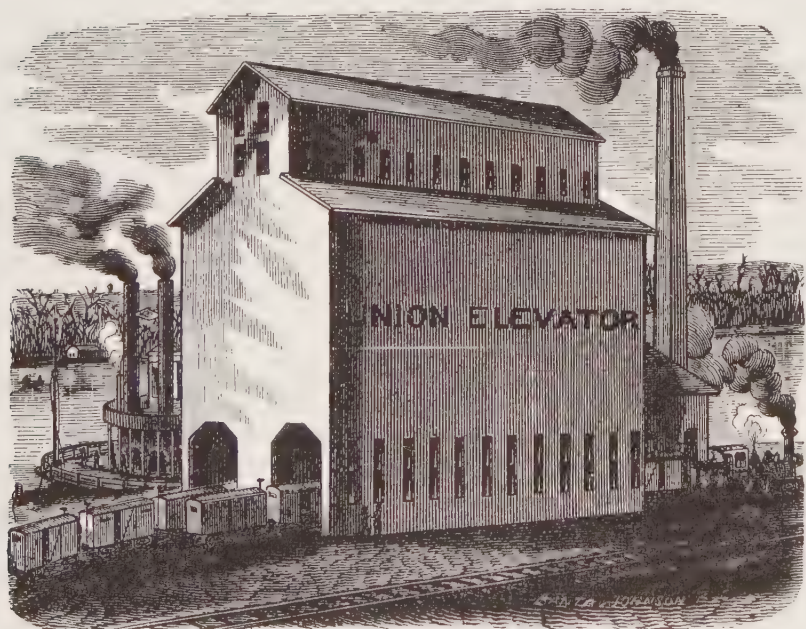
July 13, '72—Union Place Addition.

July 19, '72—Victorie's Addition.

October 24, '72—Bouton Park Addition.

November 9, '72—German Building Association Sub-division.

November 25, '72—Campbell Block Sub division.



CHAPTER XIII.

THE PROGRESS OF 1873 TO 1876.

Street Railroads—Barge Line Agitation—The Panic of 1873—Efforts to get the Indian Territory Opened to Settlement—Efforts for Transportation Improvements—The Mail Delivery—The Securing of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads—How the Latter was Done—The Grasshopper Plague—The Revision of the City Charter—Efforts to Secure a Mint—The Re-organization of the Board of Trade and Erection of the Exchange Building.

But little real progress was made by Kansas City during the year 1873. The depression preceding the panic of that year had already begun to affect public enterprise throughout the country, and Kansas City suffered in common with all other places. The population by this time had increased, by the estimates of the Directory to 40,740, being but a few hundred more than in 1872. There was little improvement or building of any kind, and every movement looking to the advancement of existing enterprises or the addition of new ones felt the weight of the national depression. However, the spirit of the people was such that they still struggled to secure the improvements of a public nature that they felt the city most needed. There was much discussion of the water works matter, and in the early part of the year an attempt was made to form a company to build works. There was also an effort to secure the union of interest between the Kansas City, Wyandott & Northwestern Narrow Gauge Railroad, which had now been turned to the eastward toward Lexington, and the Keokuk & Kansas City Company, which was proposing to build a road to this city from Keokuk, but it failed. There was also an effort to inaugurate a railroad from Kansas City northward toward Chariton, Iowa. The importance of an extensive white lead manufactory was also much discussed and investigated by a committee of the Board of Trade.

STREET RAILROADS AGAIN.

Early in this year the Jackson County Horse Railroad Company was organized, and proposed to build a street railroad from the corner of Fourth and Main streets by Fourth street to Wyandotte street, thence to Fifth street, thence by Fifth and Bluff streets and Union Avenue and Mulberry, thence north to Ninth street, and thence by Ninth street to the State Line, to connect with a company that had been organized in Wyandotte. It proposed another line from the corner of Fourth and Main street by the way of Fourth and Walnut to Fifth, thence by Fifth to Grand avenue, thence to Independence avenue, thence to Forest avenue, and thence southward to Twelfth street.

About the same time there was organized the Union Depot Company. Its line was to run from the Exposition grounds on Twelfth street to Grand avenue, thence to Eleventh street, thence to Main street, thence to the junction of Main and Delaware, thence down Delaware to Fifth, and thence to Walnut. Another part of the line was to start from Sixth and Delaware, and run along Sixth to Broadway, thence to Fifth, thence down Bluff and Union avenues to the Kansas stock yards. Part of this line was built in 1873 and at the same time the western part of the Jackson county line, and in connection with it the Broadway line from Fifth to Twelfth street. The next year the depot line had some trouble of a financial character, and was sold, when it was bought in by the proprietors of the Jackson county line, and both roads were put under one management, and not long thereafter the Westport road passed into the same management. Since

the consolidation of the Jack-on county and Depot lines, the latter name has been dropped and that part of the line on Sixth street abandoned and taken up. It is now operated as a double track road from Broadway to Hickory street, and the Delaware and Twelfth street, and Independence and Forest avenue part of the line is operated as a circuit.

THE BARGE LINE AGITATION OF 1873.

With the beginning of the year 1873 there was a more determined effort made to secure the establishment of barge navigation of the Missouri River. It was proposed now to make an effort to have this matter tested practically, and to that end the Board of Trade appointed a committee to ascertain if barges could be had, and, if so, what guaranty would be required. This committee corresponded with the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, of St. Louis, then the only party on the western rivers using barges, but got little satisfaction from them. However it was determined to raise a guarantee fund of five thousand dollars, and the money was subscribed.

While these events were transpiring the people of St. Louis were arranging for a convention of western Congressmen in that city, the object of which was to awaken a more general interest among them in the improvement of western rivers, and especially the Mississippi. This convention was held May 13th, and the Kansas City Board of Trade was invited to send delegates to attend it. The Board accordingly appointed as such delegates, Col. R. T. Van Horn, Col. James E. Marsh and Hon. H. J. Latshaw. Col. Van Horn could not attend and so appointed as his substitute the commercial editor of the *Journal*, of which he was editor. This gentleman had a personal acquaintance with Charles Davis, then editor of the St. Louis *Globe*, a new and very enterprising paper which as yet had no record on the question of Barge Navigation of the Missouri River. During the three days he remained in St. Louis, in attendance at the convention, he furnished Mr. Davis with three editorial articles on Barge Transportation on the Missouri from a St. Louis point of view, strongly favoring it as a St. Louis enterprise. The other St. Louis papers which the year before had ridiculed the idea, now indorsed it. The "Old River Captains" were quoted in its favor, and singular as it may seem the Kansas City papers which the year before had opposed it as chimerical republished all these articles from the *Globe* approvingly, and urged the movement already on foot to secure a practical test. Soon afterward the Board of Trade committee was able to make a contract with the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, to make the trial trip on a guaranty of \$2,700. It was now a very unfavorable season of the year. There was little grain, which it was proposed to load the barges with, remaining in the country, and the water was getting low. By the time all these difficulties could be overcome, and a load of grain secured, it was found that proper insurance to protect the grain, could not be had and its owners would have to take the risk themselves. This led to an abandonment of the effort.

THE PANIC OF 1873.

Mention has been made in several places in this chapter of the financial panic of 1873. It is not necessary here to discuss the causes that led to that event further than to remark that it was the result of the inflated condition of prices which had prevailed since the war, and a most unwise contraction of the national currency by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was precipitated in September by the failure of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, and immediately spread to all parts of the country, causing a sudden suspension of nearly every bank in the land, and the collapse of prices to an equality with the contracted volume of the currency. The banks in Kansas City suspended payment on the 25th of September, and for a time nearly stopped all



TOOTLE, HANNA & CO.'S WHOLESALE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

business by the locking up of the funds of their customers. This action of the banks, however, was rendered necessary by the suspension of their correspondents east. At that season of the year the movement of currency was to the west, and for them to have continued would have resulted only in paying out what currency they had on hand, which would have been done in a day or two, when they would inevitably have gone into bankruptcy. The merchants held a meeting at the Board of Trade that day and adopted resolutions approving of the course taken by the banks, and pledging them their cordial support in whatever efforts they might adopt to remedy the difficulty. In a few days new accounts were opened by the banks with their customers, and new checks were paid from the new deposits, the banks promising to pay old deposits as speedily as possible. This arrangement was acquiesced in by the people, and soon business was resumed, though on a much restricted scale.

The First National Bank was at this time the one of chiefest interest to the people. At an annual election in the winter of 1872, Howard M. Holden, Esq., had been elected president, having previously been its efficient cashier. By his enterprise and liberal management he had advanced the bank to a leading position, and at this time it was the chief dependence of the live stock, packing, and grain interests, which were now considerable, as will be shown in succeeding chapters, for money with which to move the products of the country. It was accordingly determined by the stock-holders, who were all business men of Kansas City, to strengthen it, and to that end its capital was increased from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

The effect of this panic was to cause great depression in local improvements and town development, attended with a decrease of population, and the city did not recover from these effects until 1876; otherwise it was an advantage, for in the depression caused in the surrounding country it led merchants to trade here much more largely than they had done before. In their depressed situation they felt the importance of buying nearer home than they had been accustomed to do, so that they might not have to carry such large stocks, and so that they could turn their capital oftener. For the same reasons a closer market became desirable to country shippers of all kinds, which caused Kansas City markets to be more liberally patronized. The same causes affected banks, and after the panic a much larger number of the banks in the adjacent parts of the country, and some in Colorado and Texas, began to keep their deposits here. Hence the effect of the panic was to cause a development of trade and the markets, and make Kansas City much more of a financial center than she had ever been before.

OPENING OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The depression which, it was evident from the first, would follow the panic, led the people to look about them for means of relief. One thing suggested was the opening of the Indian Territory to settlement, which would cause a large immigration, and create population for Kansas City to trade with. This was not a new idea at that time, having been embodied in a bill for that purpose, introduced into Congress in 1868, by Colonel Van Horn, while representing this district in that body; but it was revised at this time, hoping that the effort might now be attended with better success. To this end, the Board of Trade joined the National Board of Trade, and caused to be entered upon the official programme of that body, for discussion at a meeting to be held in Chicago, in October, the following resolution, which, it was hoped, might receive the sanction of the National Board, whose indorsement was relied upon, to give the proposition strength in Congress:

Whereas, It is the duty of the Government and people of the United States, to inaugurate and execute such a policy toward the Indian tribes, occupy-

ing the National Territory, as will most rapidly bring them under dominion, and usages of our laws and civilization. And

Whereas, Experience has shown that the Indian tribes may be assimilated to the prevailing civilization of the country, and be gradually brought to a recognition of the highest social and civil relations of life. And

Whereas, By the exclusive occupancy of the Indian Territory, under tribal laws, the hand of industry and the arts of civilized life have been excluded from a large area in the midst of the continent; an area rich in agricultural and mineral resources, with highly favorable climatic advantages; and whose exhaustless treasures need to be developed, to supply the surrounding and incoming white population now pressing into the southwest, and thus contribute to the prosperity of the whole country. And

Whereas, The enlightened and cultured among the tribes have indicated their unequivocal desire for the presence of our civilization in their midst, as a powerful ally in their struggle for a higher social and civil life. And

Whereas, The President of the United States, in a late annual message, invoked such legislation by Congress as will contribute to those high purposes. Therefore:

Resolved, That Congress be and is hereby respectfully memorialized to establish, without delay, a Territorial Government over the country known as the Indian Territory, bringing the people thereof under the laws and jurisdiction of the United States, on such an equitable basis as will secure—1st. A homestead to the head of each Indian family, the title to which cannot be alienated, for a designated term of years. 2nd. The sale of the remaining lands on such terms as will induce the rapid settlement and development of the Territory; the proceeds of said sales to be held or invested by the Government as a fund, the interest on which shall be distributed annually and equitably among the several tribes. 3rd. The establishment of free schools, to the end that the Indians may learn the arts and occupations of civilized life.

Col. James E. Marsh and Hon. H. J. Latshaw were selected as delegates of the Board of Trade to attend the meeting of the National Board in Chicago, and urge the adoption of these resolutions. It was not reached at that meeting, but was reached at an adjourned meeting held in Baltimore, in January, 1874, which was attended by Col. Marsh and Col. Van Horn, at which it was adopted and sent to Washington to be presented to Congress and urged upon the attention of that body. At the election in the fall of 1874 Hon. B. J. Franklin, of this city, was elected to represent this district in Congress, and as soon as he could, under the rules and usages of the house, he took up this subject and introduced a bill for the purpose indicated in this resolution, but with no better success than had attended the efforts of Col. Van Horn.

THE NEW WEST.

At a session of Congress in 1873, the Senate created a commission to inquire into the transportation facilities and needs of the country with a view, it was understood, of taking such action, looking to improvements as the country might need. Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota, was chairman of this commission. The people of Kansas City watched its movements with great interest, hoping for an opportunity to lay before it the needs of improvements in the country in which she was interested. Learning that the commission would hold a session in St. Louis, the Board of Trade appointed Col. Van Horn and Gen. W. H. Powell to attend it, and lay before it the needs of this country. These gentlemen prepared an address for that purpose which, on account of its able and accurate recital of existing facts, at that time, has great historical value now. It is, therefore, inserted here entire. It should be remarked that it was in this memorial

that the country tributary to Kansas City's trade was first styled the "New West."

THE NEW WEST—ITS RESOURCES, AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS, COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION NEEDS.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,
KANSAS CITY, October 25, 1873. }

To Hon. William Windom, and Members of the Committee of the Senate of the United States :

GENTLEMEN:—The Board of Trade of Kansas City desire to represent to your committee the needs of the country comprehended by its commerce in marketing the products of its soil and receiving the merchandise consumed by it in exchange.

The country in question is new to the commerce of the Union—its importance dating from the close of the late civil war—its population in that time having increased at a moderate estimate one million in number.

It embraces Western Missouri, Western Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, the Indian Territory, Northwestern Texas and New Mexico—covering twelve degrees of latitude, sixteen degrees of longitude, and comprises an area of more than 600,000 square miles.

This vast district of country has but one navigable river—the Missouri—and its lines of commerce are thus exclusively by railway, except the limited margin on either side of that river.

The system of railway construction for this interior region—the geographical center of the United States and of the continent—is, so far as the great trunk lines are involved, very far advanced, and are concentrated at the mouth of the Kansas River, the nearest and most available point for all the country to the navigable waters of the Missouri River—as you will see by the map.

The agricultural portion of this part of the Union embraces the portions of Missouri and Iowa referred to, the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and the Indian Territory, and is of a more uniform character in quality and production than any equal area on the globe. The soil is of exceptional fertility, and the official report by the census of 1870 shows it to embrace the largest and most productive corn and winter wheat area in the world.

It also embraces the only natural pastoral region in North America, where, from time beyond the knowledge of this continent, have been subsisted the countless herds of aboriginal cattle, exceeding in number the domestic herds of the globe. These are now being supplanted by the cattle of civilization. The present season has brought together for market, at the several points in Kansas, on the feeding grounds of the Kansas City stock market, over \$7,000,000 worth of grass-fed cattle alone.

In addition to this, a careful computation from the crop statistics of the census of 1870 shows that for the year ending June of that year there was produced in this region 56,452,116 bushels of wheat; 631,353 bushels of rye; 89,236,854 bushels of corn; 24,367,214 bushels of oats; 1,429,946 bushels of barley; 1,856,138 tons of hay; 6,235,366 pounds of tobacco.

In live stock it produced: Of hogs, 2,566,185; cattle, other than exclusively grass-fed, 533,833; of grass-fed, 2,061,343; exclusive of the Indian Territory where there are large herds but from which there are no returns; of mules, 116,585; of sheep, 2,233,326; of horses, 835,833.

The value in soil products of the amount produced by these figures, at the current market rates paid at Kansas City this season, would amount to \$85,228,837. And the live stock, at a low average per head, are in value \$26,557,630

Or, in the aggregate, this portion of the Union produced in 1870, from its soil alone, a wealth of more than \$128,000,000.

A country thus productive, and which has become so practically within seven years, and which has seen its three most productive years since the census figures were obtained, is, we most respectfully submit, entitled to be heard on a question so vital as that for which your committee was raised to inquire into and report upon—transportation.

And we approach this part of the subject with the statement—that, as compared with other portions of the Union affected by both the foreign and domestic markets, it is practically cut off from both, and in times of abundant crops its products do not admit of shipment with profit to the producer—only when prices are high, induced by failure of crops east of the Mississippi or in Europe, or both, can its grain be profitably transported to the Atlantic seaboard by present facilities.

From Kansas City, the converging point of the principal great trunk lines, to New York is by rail fourteen hundred miles, being nearer to that city than from any point of the Missouri River above the mouth of the Kansas, and for this reason taken as the standard of computation.

Taking the rate of transportation by rail, as we find it in the documents printed by Congress, to be twelve and a half mills per ton per mile, we find that the cost of a bushel of sixty pounds, from Kansas City to New York, would be fifty-two and a half cents—or eighty seven and a half cents per one hundred pounds for all products.

This we may assume to be the rate by all rail, and for our corn and pork, which come into market after the close of navigation, rail transportation is our only dependence. As to corn, it is quoted the day on which this is written in New York at fifty-eight and a half to sixty cents per bushel—leaving to the farmer, the shipper and for all expenses of getting it in the car at Kansas City, a margin of six to eight cents. Is it strange that it is burned for fuel to save the destruction of timber? and cheaper than coal at cost of mining and delivery?

It is unnecessary to lengthen the argument by parallel illustrations as to other products, as this one affecting our great staple is sufficient—everything being governed by it.

NATURAL OUTLETS.

But these disabilities can be remedied. They are artificial, and result from causes which are susceptible of remedy—and which have been in great part removed by private and corporate enterprise.

And we are before your committee to day because it is proposed to devise a general system of relief for the whole country, by opening up cheaper channels of transportation by the common fund of the nation. And because what is needed in this respect by us can only be done under national authority.

There are two outlets for the products we have referred to:

One by way of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

One by the harbor at Galveston, Texas.

BY GALVESTON HARBOR.

We shall consider them in the reverse order in which they are mentioned.

From Kansas City to Galveston it is now eight hundred miles as the railroad are constructed, but which can be reduced within seven hundred miles—or just half the distance to New York. It is as to cost of transportation, as if Kansas City was removed east to Columbus, Ohio. The question as it addresses itself to us is:

“Why should Kansas City, and the country surrounding it, with its one hundred millions of annual production be compelled to seek the market through

Columbus, Ohio, any more than that Columbus should be compelled to seek her market by way of Kansas City?"

If the port of Galveston was made accessible for ocean going vessels, the wheat and corn of the Missouri Valley could seek the ocean at twenty-six and one-fourth cents per bushel, and pay the same rate it does to-day to New York at fifty-two and a half cents—adding a quarter of a dollar to the price of the 150,000,000 bushels of these crops, produced in 1870—or more than \$28,000,000 to the farmers of this New West every year.

Then the country embraced in this central portion of the nation would be, as to foreign markets, as favorably situated as the States of Indiana and Ohio, and our rich lands increased in corresponding value.

And why the national treasury should not improve this harbor equally with those of the lakes and Atlantic seaboard is, we submit, not a question for discussion. Its need is all that requires to be established. And this we feel our illustration and the facts recited most conclusively establish.

BY THE MISSISSIPPI.

The other outlet for the upper Missouri to the markets of the world is by the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

There are two questions to be considered in connection with this route:

The navigation of the Missouri River by barges, its seasons of low water and ice—and the low water and ice of the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Ohio.

And a connection by railway with the Mississippi at a point below ice, and at permanently deep water.

The cost of shipping grain, per bushel, from St. Louis to New Orleans may be fixed by present facilities, at a high stage of water, at eight to ten cents. It may be brought to a lower minimum, but we prefer to be within actual figures, as demonstrated in practical transportation.

At present, as the channel is in the Missouri, it would require lighter tonnage in vessels, and thus the cost be somewhat enhanced over the same distances in the Mississippi. We depend entirely upon conjecture when we put the cost from Kansas City to St. Louis, by barges, at about the same figures—or in all about 16 to 20 cents per bushel from Kansas City to New Orleans.

This would be a saving to ocean ports, over the present rates to New York, of 32½ cents for all grain for European demand, and of 22½ cents to New York itself, counting ten cents from New Orleans to New York.

We know, it is claimed, and we believe within the limits of practical demonstration, that these figures can be materially reduced, but we prefer to take what has been done, as it is ample to command consideration—leaving to the future and mutual enterprise to reduce the cost by both routes. The point we desire to enforce being the relative cost between the two—both being susceptible of farther cheapening.

The Missouri River has not been tested by being navigated by grain barges in tow of steamers, as has the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans. It is believed by practical men that it can be so used successfully, and we have so considered it in estimating the cost of transportation. But frankness requires us to say that it has yet to be demonstrated.

But conceding that it is so, it is insufficient as an outlet for the products of the vast area of country dependent upon it. And for these reasons:

From August until the close of November is the low water season, when the channel contains but from three and a half to five feet of water. From the last week in November to the middle of March, navigation is suspended by ice. True, in some seasons the interruption from this cause is more brief, but there is no safety within that period, and even by steamboats, it is seldom attempted, until

the freezing season has entirely passed. And above the mouth of the Kansas River, the obstructions from ice is often some weeks later.

Thus the season of good navigation in the Missouri may be included from April to August—at its best after its annual rise in June.

Our corn crop is never ready for shipment until ice has closed the river, and our pork crop, made from it, necessarily so, as well as most of the beef—although a portion of this can go forward before ice is formed. The wheat, in part, may go before the close of navigation, but so far as the Missouri can be availed of, most of our products must lie in store until the opening of navigation in the spring.

The same obstacles await us between St. Louis and Cairo—both from low water in the autumn months and ice and low water during those of the winter.

The general result arrived at by these facts and figures is, that this central area of the country has a common interest with the whole Mississippi Valley, in the removal of obstructions to navigation in the channels of that river and its tributaries, and the removal of the barrier at its mouth, as the cheapest and most available outlet to the markets of the world.

But confined as we are to the one river, the main dependence for gathering the crops and concentrating the products of the agricultural lands for transport is, and for all time must be, upon the railway. And for fully one-half the year, we must use the railroad to reach the Mississippi; and to fully utilize that river, it must be reached by rail below the mouth of the Ohio, where an open channel and deep water can be found throughout the year.

THE MISSISSIPPI AT MEMPHIS.

Private enterprise has already fixed upon the point for this connection at Memphis, and the work of constructing a railroad from Kansas City to that city begun—the first hundred miles being well advanced, and the work going forward at this time. The importance of this connection, and the aid of your committee, and through you of Congress, will be seen from the considerations we present.

From the mouth of the Kansas River to St. Louis, by the Missouri, is 400 miles.

From St. Louis to Memphis, 450 miles.

From Memphis to New Orleans, 750 miles—or 1,600 miles in all, from Kansas City to New Orleans.

In the season when the Missouri is closed, it is by rail to St. Louis, 283 miles, and from St. Louis to Memphis, 319 miles; 602 miles by rail from the mouth of the Kansas to Memphis, where the permanently open river and deep water is reached.

By air line from Kansas City to Memphis it is 365 miles, and can be traversed by rail within 390 miles—in round numbers, 400 miles.

The upper Missouri Valley can thus reach the Mississippi River below ice, and at permanently deep water, by 200 miles less by rail transportation than as now employed by way of St. Louis.

By employing 107 miles longer rail transit than at present, 450 miles of river are saved, as against the route by St. Louis; and by employing 212 less miles of railway, the same point is reached by all rail, as now. And in both cases the only obstacles now existing are completely and entirely overcome.

This obtained, and uniform freights throughout the year are secured, or, if there is any difference, the winter freights will be lower than the summer, from the fact that the boats that are driven from the upper rivers by ice, will seek the lower Mississippi for winter employment, making tonnage more abundant than in the summer.

Then with the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi removed, or avoided, ocean steamers could land at Memphis just as freely as at New Orleans,

and grain be loaded direct from the elevators, and shipped either to New York, Philadelphia, Boston or to Europe; and the flour made from our winter wheat, equal to any in the Union, be shipped by the shortest route to the West Indian and South American markets.

It would practically place our grain port within four hundred miles of the mouth of the Kansas, and give us both for export and import the lowest rates, and uniform at all seasons.

Taking the same rates of charges on freight by river and rail, as we have used above, we could by this proposed route place grain in Memphis at 15 cents, in New Orleans at 20 cents, New York at 30 cents, and Liverpool at 35 cents per bushel—or even by rehandling at New Orleans in addition to Memphis, it would only make the cost of our grain at New York and Liverpool 35 and 40 respectively; or a saving over present rates to Europe of 36½ cents for every bushel of the grain of western Iowa, western Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

At this writing, grain from St. Louis to Memphis costs 22½ cents per 100 lbs., or about 14 cents per bushel. To New Orleans by barge, 30 cents per 100 lbs., or 18 cents per bushel. By barge from Kansas City at corresponding rates to those now paid, grain at Memphis would cost 20 to 22 cents, and at New Orleans 24 to 26 cents per bushel.

But with railroad to Memphis to-day, we could save 5 to 7 cents at the rates now charged on the Mississippi River; and this saving would hold good *pro rata* on any reduction which improved facilities in transportation might give in the future.

It is thus demonstrated, not by presumptive figures and contingencies in the future, but upon actual prices, as paid to-day, that with railway connection between the Missouri River and the Mississippi—at the mouth of the Kansas and at Memphis—the surplus of our annual product of 146,000,000 bushels of grain can find its cheapest and most available outlet to market.

There is another element in this proposed route to which we have not alluded—that of time.

The Missouri river, down stream, is not safe for navigation by night, and has never been used by steamers descending the river—the practice always, and made imperative by the rules of the underwriters, being to land and remain at moorings during the darkness. It would require from three to four days for a fleet of barges from Kansas City to reach St. Louis, and longer in proportion to distance from all points above; while changing cargo at St. Louis and thence to Memphis, would require eight to ten days' time for our grain to reach that point.

Cars could be loaded at any point on the railroads of the upper Missouri, or from the elevators at Kansas City and unloaded into vessels or elevators at Memphis from thirty-six to forty hours, thus adding largely to the profit of shipment—saving a week in time and the high rates of insurance above the mouth of the Ohio and in the Missouri River.

There is but one more proposition in this connection to discuss, and that is the point on the Missouri River at which the railroad connecting with the Mississippi should commence. We have assumed it to be at the mouth of the Kansas River—and for the reasons.

That is the nearest and most available point for the country in question to reach navigation, as an examination of the map demonstrates:

It has been so recognized by becoming the converging point for the great trunk lines of railway already built and in operation—being to-day the commercial center of all the country embraced in this memorial.

The Missouri River, below the Kansas, is open for navigation later in the autumn and earlier in the spring, making a month's difference in navigation, in some seasons, over points above, and having a larger volume of water, is safer for river craft and heavier tonnage than above the mouth of the Kansas.

And it is the nearest point at which the Missouri River can be reached for all the country west and north—the distance being increased from either above or below, as the map will demonstrate.

And because the construction of this important work has already been commenced, and over one million of dollars expended upon it.

We have thus briefly laid before you the leading facts in regard to the important portion of the common territory of the Union, with which we are bound up in common interests and in common destiny.

We have shown that it produces nearly one hundred and fifty millions of bushels of grain annually.

We have demonstrated that as a meat and wool-producing region it surpasses any other portions of the United States—and that as yet it is in the infancy of its development in this respect.

We have not averted to its wealth in iron, coal and lead—for the disabilities under which its agricultural labors are immediate and pressing—but in all these mineral resources it is equal to any portion of the Union.

We have shown that by distance and other obstacles it is practically cut off from the markets of our own nation and the world.

We have shown how by two natural and near outlets it can be placed, as to markets, on a footing with the most favored interior districts of the Union.

And we claim that if so favored, and its products allowed to reach a market, that the effect will be not only beneficial to its own people, but will open up to the industrial masses of other portions an abundant and cheap supply of all the staple elements of food, both now and in increasing volume for all time to come.

The relief then asked by this portion of the people of the United States may be briefly stated:

1. The improvement of the harbor at Galveston, so as to allow of ocean going vessels to land at the wharves of that city.

2. The removal or avoidance of the obstruction at the mouths of the Mississippi.

3. To aid in securing a connection with permanent deep water and permanent freedom from ice with the Mississippi, as indicated, by railway from the mouth of the Kansas River to Memphis.

The two first come under the general power of Congress, touching river and harbor improvement.

As to the latter, we can see no difference between connecting commercial points by rail and by canal. And we are thoroughly convinced that in all the projects submitted to you for the better accommodation of the different portions of the Union, there has been no one proposed conferring so large benefit upon such important interests and so large an area of country, that can be afforded at so small a cost to the National Treasury as this.

Were it within the scope of this memorial, or within the purposes for which your committee has been raised, we could demonstrate that what we ask, to thus connect us with the Mississippi, can be fully accomplished, and that speedily, without the expenditure of a dollar in money by the General Government.

And upon a favorable consideration of the matters herein presented, and its recognition by your committee as deserving the attention and consideration of Congress, the method by which it can be thus accomplished will be laid before that body through your committee.

R. T. VAN HORN,

W. H. POWELL,

On behalf of the Board of Trade.

FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

The only other movement of importance undertaken by the people of Kansas City during the year 1873 was to secure a free delivery of mail matter in the city. Congress, on the 3d of March of that year, had enacted that this should be done in cities that in 1870 had a population of over 20,000. On the 17th of May the Board of Trade memorialized the Postmaster General to establish a general free delivery in Kansas City, and by means of this memorial and other efforts, it was secured and put into effect on the 1st day of July, the number of carriers then employed being eight.

THE WATER-WORKS.

The subject of water-works presented itself again early in 1873, and the Legislature was induced to pass a bill specially authorizing Kansas City to make a contract for the construction of water-works. This bill was passed March 24th, and was regarded as having conferred upon Kansas City such powers as would enable her to offer acceptable terms to some party of capitalists. The National Water-Works Company, of New York, soon became an applicant for the contract, and on the 27th of October, after the matter had been much discussed, the city council adopted an ordinance which became a contract between the city and the National Water-Works Company. The company began the work early in 1874 and completed them in 1875.

ENLARGEMENT OF LIMITS—REDIVISION.

On the 3d of March the Legislature adopted amendments to the charter of the city, whereby its boundaries were enlarged. The limits fixed in this charter were as follows: Beginning at the river at the intersection of the State line, thence running southward along the State line to Twenty-second street; thence east along the half section line dividing sections seven, eight, nine, to Woodland avenue; thence north by Woodland avenue to Independence avenue; thence west to the half section line dividing section thirty-three, and thence north to the river. This is the present limits.

At the same time the city wards were re-established. The First ward was made to include all that part of the city east of Main street and north of Independence avenue; the Second all that part east of Main street between Independence avenue and Thirteenth street east to Campbell street, and from thence to the east limits, all between Independence avenue and Twelfth street; the Third, all east of Main street and south of Thirteenth, and of Twelfth street east of Campbell, to Twentieth street, and from thence all east of the quarter section line which runs along the alley between Main street and Baltimore avenue; the Fourth ward lay west of the Third, and extended to the city limits on the south, and to the State line on the west, and its northern boundary was Thirteenth street from Main west to Summit street, then Mulkey west to Dripp street, and Twelfth street from Dripp to the State line; the Fifth ward was all north of Fourth and west of Main street to Penn street and a line in continuation of Penn street from Fifth street to the river; and the Sixth ward was all west of the Fifth and north of the Fourth.

EVENTS OF 1874.

In the spring of 1874 the Topeka, Lawrence & Kansas City Railway Company, heretofore mentioned as organized at Topeka in 1872, for the purpose of building a road to Kansas City, gave way to a new company called the Kansas Midland Railway Company, of which a number of the officers of the A., T. & S. F. were members, and by August the road was built to Lawrence.

In October the Kansas City company contracted with the Midland company to build the Kansas City end of the line, and it was completed in the following

December. Previous to this, in August, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company began to run its trains to Kansas City by the way of the Midland to Lawrence, thence over the Lawrence & Pleasant Hill Railroad, which was built in 1872, to Olathe, and thence over the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf to this city.

THE M., K. & T. RAILROAD AND GALVESTON TRADE.

The same week in August that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad began to run its trains to Kansas City, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad began to run its trains here also. This came about in this way: This road had been completed to Denison, Texas, the winter previous, where it made connection with the Texas Central for Galveston. Kansas City availed itself of this fact to make an effort, now that it had such connections with Galveston, to realize the old dream of 1856, to effect an outlet by that port to the markets of the world.

In May, 1874, Dr. Edward Dunscomb presented the subject to the Board of Trade, which, together with the city press, took it up. In the latter part of that month the Board of Trade sent a delegation to Galveston to investigate the situation. They were received with many manifestations of pleasure by the people and commercial organizations of Galveston. This delegation consisted of Dr. Edward Dunscomb, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Col. Jas. E. Marsh, Col. R. T. Van Horn, Dr. M. Munford, T. J. Bigger, A. C. Dyas, B. A. Feineman, M. Dively and Maj. G. W. Branham. These gentlemen left Kansas City, May 12, and after about a week's absence returned and submitted to the Board of Trade the following report:

To the Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed to visit the cities of Galveston and Houston, in Texas, and such other points and parties as might be necessary to the object in view—direct trade with the Gulf of Mexico and the export of the grain of this region of the West—have performed that duty, and beg leave to report what has been accomplished.

The committee left Kansas City on Tuesday evening, May 12th, at 5:15 p. m., and arrived at the city of Galveston on Thursday, at three p. m.—forty-six hours—two of which were consumed in Fort Scott—making the actual running time forty-four hours between the two cities.

The committee was most cordially and hospitably received by the city authorities and the commercial interests of Galveston, which was during our stay, incessant and uninterrupted—every facility on land and water was afforded in furthering the objects of our visit—and we can say in brief, that our stay was made as pleasant as profitable, and crowned by a hospitality and friendly co-operation that admits of no qualification—and for which your committee and your board can not be too grateful—and has incurred an obligation which we trust the future will soon enable us to reciprocate.

In the city of Houston we were met in the same open-handed and generous manner. The mayor, the city authorities, the merchants, the manufacturers, the navigation interests—all met us with a hearty hospitality, and an active sympathy with the purpose of our visit, that supplemented in every particular and to the fullest extent the reception given us by their sister city.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad, through their superintendent, Gen. J. Durand, met us at the line of the State, and tendered us the privileges of their various lines during our stay, which enabled us to visit the capital of the State, and see the most thriving portions of Texas. We desire to acknowledge, in this formal manner, our obligations to this road for courtesies in all respects and at all times, and which largely contributed to the purposes of our visit.

Our thanks are also due to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, through

Col. R. S. Stevens, general manager, and the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, through Maj. B. S. Henning, superintendent, for like favors and courtesies.

THE RESULTS OF OUR VISIT.

The object in view, for which the committee was raised was—direct trade with the Gulf, and particularly the shipment of grain from Kansas City and the Missouri Valley.

We can only say that in this direction we have been successful, beyond our expectation and beyond what we had a right to expect.

The merchants of Galveston, the ship owners, the shipping agents, the capitalists, the harbor interests—all met us with every assurance that could be desired—low rates of freightage, facilities for transferring grain from cars to ships, adequate to fully test the capabilities of the route, and ample capital to handle all that may be sent. The facilities at Galveston now existing afford the means necessary to a full test of the advantages offered by that port. The cars run within a few feet of the ships at the wharf, and in all cases are at a higher elevation than the decks of the ships, thus unloading by gravity, and rendering all cartage, or carrying by stevedores, or lighterage unnecessary.

It will require at the beginning, or in the first shipments, some care in timing the shipments, so that delay may not take place in transferring from cars to steamers and ships, until the facilities for a large and constant grain trade are provided.

In calculating the practicability of handling our grain with profit, we laid before the merchants of Galveston the present rates from Kansas City to New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, the distances by rail and by water, with all the facts and elements involved in the various routes. And taking rates for distance, they unhesitatingly announced not only their willingness but their ability to handle our grain profitably. And as an earnest of their feeling in the matter, two orders were given, for a cargo each, to members of your committee to be forwarded at any time.

At Houston we were met in the same spirit. The water route from Houston to the waters of the bay of Galveston is by Buffalo bayou and the San Jacinto River, which is now navigable for boats of the class of our Missouri River steamers, and from some six miles below the city has ample water to the bay, at which point there is nearly completed a ship canal to the outer bar of Galveston harbor—thus, when completed, making a water route of the depth of the bar from the City of Houston.

As all freight for the gulf must go to Houston, the advantages of this open channel must be apparent at a glance—as it gives competition at once, and a choice of routes, as well as of increased facilities for the rapid transit and speedy shipment of grain that may be sent forward. Not only this, but it will aid in stimulating effort, and be the means of an earlier development of the trade in question than probable with but a single port and a single route to it.

Your committee are pleased to say that they found both at Galveston and Houston, only a spirit of emulation as to which should do most to inaugurate this important trade—the rivalry being that of enterprising men intent upon the general good to their respective cities and of Texas, and not a local jealousy that is too often found in similar situations—a broad and generous policy which the committee cannot but commend to our people and our neighbors.

And lastly to crown all these favorable conditions and prospects, we were met by the controlling authorities of the Central Railroad with a spirit of fairness and enlightened policy that makes all that had heretofore promised so much, an assured fact.

The Houston and Texas Central road controls three hundred and forty-one

miles of the eight hundred between this city and the Gulf—from Red River to Houston—and without its co-operation the difficulties would be insurmountable. They had studied the situation well and thoroughly, as we found when the conference was held with your committee, and they summed up the whole question, when Vice-President Baker closed his remarks with the declaration—"We will make a rate that will compel the shipment of your grain to the Gulf." This declaration was made with full reference to existing rates to other seaports, and designed to cover the whole case.

Of necessity, no rates specific at this time could be given or asked, as a conference of the Central with connecting lines will be necessary, not only to establish through rates, but the other details necessary for the working of all lines over which the traffic is to pass, both for out-going and in-coming transportation. But so far as the lines in the State of Texas are concerned, we are warranted in saying that all obstacles are already overcome—and business may commence at once.

It does not come within the purpose for which the committee was raised, to go beyond the simple question of grain transportation and export—nor is it necessary to enlarge upon the general advantages and commerce to flow from the successful opening of such trade. We need only advert to that question and say that at Galveston, at Houston, at Austin, and from merchants and business men from all portions of that Empire State, which we met at the State fair, we found the liveliest interest in the establishment of a more direct and intimate commercial relations with Kansas City, and could have spent a month in travel and intercourse with her cities and towns had we accepted half the invitations pressed upon us.

This is a suggestive fact to our people. There is really no conflict in productions of Texas and the Missouri Valley. They want what we produce and we need what they grow—it is an exchange of commodities that await both, not a competition in products. And we being nearer to them than any country of similar production, can sell them cheaper than they can obtain elsewhere, and they being nearer to us than any seaport, can supply us at the minimum cost. And the day is not far distant when Texas will furnish from her own soil all the sugar needed in the Kansas City market.

In conclusion, your committee do not deem it foreign to the subject to advert to the early policy of Kansas City in the direction of trade direct with the Gulf of Mexico. As early as 1857, a railroad charter was obtained for that purpose, out of which has grown the Cameron road, the bridge and the Fort Scott & Gulf road. In 1865, a like committee, on the part of the city, was mainly instrumental in securing, at the great Indian council at Fort Smith, a treaty concession for a road across the Indian Territory, upon which the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road was constructed—now happily at last a Kansas City road. Many were the obstacles from the beginning that have intervened, but practical courage and persistence have at last won the great object, the consummation of which may date from this day; and, though the struggle was long and trying, yet the results achieved are worth it all, and Kansas City may now look forward to a future that will repay discounting a hundred per cent beyond any of her achievements in the past!

Congratulating your board, the people of our city and the entire Missouri valley, upon the auspicious beginning of a new era in their prosperity, your committee ask to be discharged.

R. T. VAN HORN,
J. E. MARSH,
EDWARD DUNSCOMB,
On behalf of the Delegation."

In July following, a large delegation from Houston and Galveston made a

return visit to Kansas City, where they were banqueted and then taken to Colorado and back by our citizens. The result of this interchange of visits was that the business men of Houston and Galveston united with those of Kansas City in an effort to bring about an arrangement between the Fort Scott and M., K. & T. R. R. and the Texas Central Railroad, by which there might be an interchange of business between the people of Kansas City and those of Texas, and by which Galveston might be made a seaport for all the New West. It was through the success of these efforts that the trains of the M., K. & T. R. R. came to be first operated to this city—the same week in August that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was completed here. For several years afterward there was a continuation of the effort on the part of both the people of Kansas City and of the Texas cities, to secure modifications of the railroad arrangement which would facilitate business; and, though much success attended these efforts, there were difficulties in the way of complete immediate success that the cities and the railroads could not at once overcome. There were business connections established, however, during these visits, that have continued and increased until there is a fair share of the Texas trade enjoyed by Kansas City.

The infection of this movement was caught by the up river towns, and in January, 1875, Kansas City was visited by a delegation from Omaha, Council Bluffs, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City and St. Joseph, who were on their way to Texas, to seek an opening of trade relations with the people of that State, and to give additional strength to the movement already initiated by Kansas City. They were warmly received and sent on their way with words of encouragement. While here they united with the people of Kansas City, through the Board of Trade, in a memorial to Congress praying for the opening of the Indian Territory.

THE GRASSHOPPER INVASION.

The invasion of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Western Missouri, by the grasshoppers; or more properly speaking, the Rocky Mountain Locusts, in 1874, occurred in the month of August; and was fraught with great disaster to the agricultural interests of those States and to the trade of Kansas City. The locusts came in immense clouds and literally covered the territory mentioned. Their first appearance was generally at a great altitude, flying from the northwest to the southeast, and their appearance was that of a snow storm. Sometimes they were so numerous as to darken the sunlight. They settled gradually to the ground, when their voracity soon made itself apparent; whole fields of green corn being destroyed in a single day. Nothing escaped them; there appeared to be nothing they would not eat; at least there was nothing that they did not eat; and in their progress they left the country nearly as bare of vegetation as if it had been scorched by fire. By the time they reached the Missouri River section, vegetation, at least the crops, was too far advanced for them to do material harm, but on the frontiers, where they appeared earlier, and where the new settlers' dependence was a crop of sod corn, necessarily late and immature, their destruction was great and caused much suffering during the following winter. They matured sufficiently to begin to deposit their eggs when about fifty miles west of Kansas City, and continued until they had advanced to about fifty miles east of it. Hence, in the spring of the year 1875, a new crop was hatched to infest the country, and they proved no less voracious than their progenitors of the year before. A district about a hundred miles wide extending southward from Kansas City a hundred miles and northward to the British possessions, was kept as bare of vegetation as midwinter until June of 1875, when the young brood suddenly took wing and disappeared as mysteriously as their progenitors had appeared, going in a northwesterly direction. The effect of all this was to cost the larger part of the country united by them the bulk of a year's crop, part of it in the

fall of 1874, and part in the spring of 1875. Such disaster could not but affect detrimentally the business of Kansas City.

Early in the winter of 1874-5 it was ascertained that there was great suffering among the people of western Kansas from this cause, and organized efforts for relief began to be made. The east was appealed to and responded liberally. Kansas City organized a local association in January, which collected and forwarded such aid as our people could give.

Disastrous as this calamity was to the people of Kansas and to the trade of Kansas City, it had its compensation for Kansas City, in the development it gave to her infant grain market. The loss of Kansas crops in the fall of 1874, made it necessary for the people of that State to import grain from Iowa and Missouri in the spring of 1875. This opened a profitable field for business in Kansas City, and enlisted men in the grain trade who probably would not otherwise have put money into that line of business. The result was that the men and the money to make an excellent little grain market in Kansas City became interested in the spring of 1875, and as the crops of Kansas for that year promised more than usual abundance by the time this importing trade ceased, they continued in it, to handle the exported product in the fall. This circumstance, disastrous as it was, put the grain market of Kansas City on its feet, and secured it that definite organization which only years of labor could otherwise have attained.

THE EVENTS OF 1875.

The year 1875 was not fruitful of new enterprises. With the shadow of the panic of 1873 still resting upon trade, and the depression resulting from the grasshopper plague of 1874 and 1875, there was a tendency, on the part of the people, to await the revival of times and the growth of new crops.

A REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER.

In the depressed state of affairs resulting from the panic of 1873 to the beginning of the year 1875, city taxes were collected with difficulty, and it was found difficult by the city officers to pay the interest on her bonded debt, small as it was, and preserve her credit. The First National Bank and the Mastin Bank had tided the city over to this time, by taking and holding its paper; but the load began to be too heavy for them. Accordingly, in January, the officers of those two institutions prepared and sent to the Legislature, a draft of amendments to the charter, which would provide for a more economical and business like administration of city finances. As soon as this bill was introduced into the Legislature the people took alarm. There was, at this time, trouble brewing between the city and the Water Company, in which the Mastins were interested. The people feared some scheme in the proposed bill that would give the Water Company the advantage, and hence became very much excited. A copy of the bill was sent for, a public meeting was called, and it was examined and condemned. The meeting then appointed a committee of thirteen, of which Major William Warner was chairman, to prepare a revision of the whole charter. This was done, and it was sent to Hon. S. P. Twiss, then representing Kansas City in the Legislature, by whom it was introduced into the House of Representatives. This bill, after a most memorable contest, in which the dominant party of the State took sides against the people of Kansas City, finally became a law, and is our present excellent charter. Its definition of city limits and division of the city into wards are the same as now exist. Among its other provisions, it forbids the city to create any debt, and will not allow the Council to appropriate, or the Auditor to issue a warrant for, any money, until the cash is in the treasury, to meet it; and it provided for the debt by setting apart a sufficient part of the revenues of the city to pay our interest, and most of the bonds as they mature.

About the same time this charter was adopted—that is March 27, 1875,—an

act was passed by the Legislature creating a metropolitan police for Kansas City, which has since prevailed, with Thos. M. Speers as chief.

THE MINT AND SMELTING WORKS.

In the spring of 1875 Dr. Linderman, director of the United States Mints, was authorized to locate a branch mint in the Mississippi valley. Kansas City at once entered the list with Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other places as competitor for it. Preparations were made to receive and entertain Dr. Linderman on his visit to the west, and a statement of Kansas City's advantages for such an establishment were prepared and forwarded to him. He was received here in September, and all the information given him that he required. At a subsequent period, February 1st, 1876, the Board of Trade sent an offer to the Secretary of the Treasury to donate building and grounds for the mint, but still it was not secured.

In connection with this affair it appeared that one of the difficulties in the way of Kansas City was her lack of smelting works, for which it was believed her ready command of Colorado ores peculiarly adapted her. This caused an effort to supply that defect, but it was not successful at that time.

OTHER EVENTS.

Besides a protest against the settlement of the Sioux Indians in the Indian Territory; some fostering of the Narrow Gauge Railroad to Lexington; some efforts to secure alterations in railroad freight tariffs, and a few other matters of less consequence, there were no other other public movements during the year. The water works were completed and put into operation this year, as was also the Washington Street Horse Railroad. This latter was built and is owned by Messrs. Thomas and Bernard Corrigan. This is a double track road and extends from Main and Sixth streets along Sixth to Washington street, thence to Lykins street, thence to Catherine street, and thence to Seventeenth street.

In July, 1875, the Kansas Rolling Mills^a were established at Rosedale, four miles from the city. They have since been enlarged, and now do a business of about two hundred tons a day, and employ seven hundred men.

On the 2d of December, the Kansas City Academy of Science was organized with a fair membership. The society has continued annually to increase in interest and importance.

THE YEAR 1876.

The year 1876, like that of 1875, was an uneventful year in Kansas City. Trade at this time had begun to revive, and merchants were active in their efforts to extend their business into new localities in Kansas and Missouri, Colorado and Nebraska. By the middle of the summer, there set in a decided change in the situation of affairs. People began again to come to Kansas City in large numbers, as they had done previous to the panic. All vacant houses were occupied, and rents began to advance before the close of the year. This was the beginning of the era of prosperity which is now upon us.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

An important change took place in the Board of Trade in 1876, which becomes a part of the history of Kansas City. The grain market, which by this time was considerable, was located, by accident on Union avenue, west of Union Depot, and the rooms of the Board of Trade were under the First National Bank on the corner of Fifth and Delaware streets.

In April, 1876, the members of the board engaged in the grain business, complained of the inconvenience of attending its daily meetings at the room under the First National Bank, where it had been since 1872, and proposed that it



TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN'S WHOLESALE HOUSE.

remove to the western part of the city where they were located. Other members proposed that they should remove their offices to the upper part of the city, which they expressed a willingness to do, but office rooms could not be had to accommodate them. To remedy this deficiency Dr. Edward Dunscomb proposed that an effort should be made to erect a suitable exchange building containing offices for them. This was assented to, and a committee of thirteen was appointed to devise ways and means, of which Dr. Dunscomb was chairman. This committee finally reported in favor of incorporating and re-organizing the board making memberships permanent and transferable, and fixing them at \$100 each. The money thus raised was to be appropriated to the erection of a building, any balance that might be needed to be borrowed on a mortgage on the property. The plan was adopted, the board incorporated and re-organized May 9th, and ground for the building purchased.

Previous to this there had been no membership fee, but only an annual assessment of ten and twenty dollars, according to the class of business in which members were engaged. Under this arrangement the board never attained a membership of over one hundred and eight, but under the new, it speedily attained a membership of two hundred and eleven. The ground selected for an exchange building was on the corner of Fifth and Delaware streets and cost \$15,700. Ten thousand dollars was borrowed of citizens of Kansas City, on second mortgage bonds, during the summer, and the erection of the building began in September. It was not completed, however, until the 1st of October, 1877, and cost about \$47,000. The grain market was moved to it in July, 1877, and has since occupied it.

THE MARKETS AND PACKING BUSINESS.

Contemporaneous with the events narrated in the last three chapters, were a series of active events relating to the development here of the live-stock and grain markets, and of the packing business, which will be given in the next chapter. Their history will also be sketched through to the present time, thus anticipating somewhat the events to be narrated in the chapter following.

CITY ADDITIONS.

For reasons already stated, there was not much local growth of the city during the years from 1872 to 1877, and but few additions were platted. The following is the list:

- May 26, '73—A. Kelly's Sub-division.
- July 9, '73—Fancher and Day's Sub-division.
- July 31, '73—Kyle's Sub-division.
- September 25, '73—Daniel O'Flaherty's Sub-division.
- February 12, '74—Cumming's Sub-division.
- February 17, '74—E. H. Websters' Sub-division.
- June 11, '74—Dr. Hovey's Sub-division.
- May 3, '75—Tracy's Addition.
- January 7, '76—Coates & Hopkins' Addition.
- April 10, '76—Coates & Hopkins' Second Addition.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MARKETS AND PACKING HOUSES.

History of the Texas Cattle Trade—Its Final Concentration at Kansas City—The Growth of the Market and Character of the Present Supply—The History of the Packing Business—Why it Came to Kansas City—Its Statistics—The Grain Market, When and How It Started—Its Development and Circumstances Attending It—Its Present Facilities and Magnitude.

When Cortez overran Mexico in the sixteenth century, he introduced into this new Spanish possession the long-horned cattle of Spain, and they became the cattle of the Spanish possession to the exclusion of all others, and continue to this day to hold undisputed possession, although the control of the country has long since passed from Spain to the republics of Mexico and the United States. These cattle thrive best on the plains of western and southern Texas, though they prosper in New Mexico, and, it has been found since their settlement, in Colorado and Kansas also. Old Mexico has not had a surplus of them during this century, because of the disturbed condition of society which makes all property insecure, and the natural triflingness of the people who prefer pillaging each other to honest industry. The plains of western and southern Texas became their great pasture ground after that State was annexed to the United States, and orderly government gave protection to property.

THE FIRST NORTHWARD DRIVE.

These plains soon became the source of beef supply for the southern States, and largely of Mexico also; but the production was in a more rapid ratio than the growth of the demand, and as early as 1857 the stock growers of that State began to look for other markets. The first attempt to drive them to the north on record was in 1857, when about 20,000 head, with some horses and mules, were driven to Missouri, passing through Kansas City and crossing the river at Randolph Ferry, three miles below town, in June of that year. This is reported to have been an unfortunate venture, except so far as the mules were concerned, which were sold at remunerative prices. There was at that time great demand at Kansas City for oxen and mules for the Santa Fe trade, and in 1858 larger numbers of cattle and mules were driven hither from Texas, and such cattle as were suitable were sold to the freighters for oxen. Many others were sold as stock cattle to immigrants to California, Utah and Oregon. In 1859 and 1860 the business was continued, and the droves were larger, and during these two years attempts were made to get fat cattle suitable for beeves through to Chicago, but with what success is not recorded. The breaking out of the war in 1861 stopped the rapidly growing trade.

During the war the market for Texas cattle became exceedingly restricted. In the earlier years of the struggle the southern States and Confederate armies made a fair demand for them but this was practically cut off by the occupation of the Mississippi River by Federal troops in 1863. Cattle could, after that event, be got to the southern States and Confederate armies only by running the blockade of the Mississippi, which was attend with such hazard that the business was not profitable and hardly possible.

THE BEGINNING OF THE DRIVE NORTHWARD.

Owing to these causes, and the continued rapid increase of cattle in Texas, that State was utterly overrun with them at the close of the war, and there was

no market for them. The southern people were not in a condition to buy and Mexico needed but a small part of the annual increase. It is said that cattle men then almost wholly neglected their herds, and a prevalent mode of estimating a man's poverty was by the number of cattle he owned—the more the worse. Cattle that could be bought for from three to six dollars per head, were worth ten times that amount in the northwest. This fact soon becoming known, the drovers began to prepare in 1865 and 1866 to drive to the north, and the movement began in 1866. The exact number of cattle that crossed Red River that year for the north is not known, but it has been generally estimated at 260,000 head. These herds passed through the Indian Territory, and attempted to enter southwestern Missouri in the general direction of Sedalia and other points on the Missouri Pacific Railroad in Central Missouri. The story that these cattle spread the fearfully fatal Spanish fever among the native cattle of the north, and that contact with them was certain destruction to natives, led to the most determined resistance to their entrance into the settled parts of Missouri and Kansas. This resistance afforded an excellent opportunity to lawless characters to pillage the drovers, and beside the farmers who honestly opposed them from good but mistaken motives, there were mobs organized by men who had no property to be injured and for the sole purpose of robbery. These mobs attacked the drovers and lynched many of them, managing meantime to stampede their cattle, after which it was easy to steal large numbers of them. But few of the herds of 1867 got through to shipping points, while many were turned back, so that the new field of inviting profit and speedy fortune was realized only as a field of wrong, abuse and ruin.

OPENING A PLACE OF RENDEZVOUS.

The attempt and the struggle, however, widely advertised the quality and cheapness of Texas cattle, and hence attracted much attention throughout the north and northwest. They became as determined to have the cattle as the Texas drovers were that they should have them, or the farmers of Kansas and Missouri that they should not be driven through these States. The next point then was to find a point to which Texas cattle could be driven where northern dealers could buy them, and where there were adequate shipping facilities.

In the study of this problem it occurred to Mr. Joseph G. McCoy, now of this city, but then a cattle dealer in Illinois, that a common point might be found somewhere in western Kansas or the Indian territory outside of the settlements, or somewhere on the southern rivers, from whence cattle could be shipped by boat. Before he had fairly decided in his own mind which would be best, he had occasion to visit Kansas City. Here he met some parties who were interested in Texas cattle, and talked over the project to them, and with their encouragement he went up the Kansas Pacific road to look at the country. Impressed with the favorableness of the situation he returned, and, in an interview with the officers of the Kansas Pacific, they told him that they thought it might pay; that they would encourage it, but were not sufficiently sanguine of its success to put money into it. He got an understanding, however, that if he would erect shipping yards at his own expense, they would arrange with him so that he should have shipping facilities and a fair share of profits. With this understanding he went to St. Louis to ascertain from the Missouri Pacific what rates of freight would be given from Kansas City to that place. He went before the president of that road and explained the scheme, when the president remarked that it occurred to him that he (Mr. McCoy) had no cattle to ship, and he had no assurance that he ever would have. Very soon afterward Mr. McCoy made an agreement about rates with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

THE MARKET AT ABILENE.

He then closed up his business in Illinois and went to Abilene, Kansas, where he built the necessary stock yards and a hotel for the accommodation of drovers, and by the time the herds of 1867 began to reach Kansas, he was ready for them, and that year received into the yards about 35,000 head. As the place was wholly unknown as a cattle market, Mr. McCoy and his associates in the yards were about the only buyers. They bought and shipped to Chicago about 3,000 head; of the balance, a large number were shipped through in first hands and packed in Chicago on the owner's account, but many were driven further north. The first shipment from Abilene was on the 5th of September, 1867, and consisted of twenty car loads. The shipments from Abilene that year reached about one thousand car loads, all of which went to Chicago by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, except seventeen car loads which went to St. Louis by the Missouri Pacific. The railroad bridge at Kansas City was not then finished, and the proprietors of the Abilene yards, thinking Leavenworth a more eligible place for crossing the river than Kansas City, built the necessary feeding and transfer yards at that point, and shipped their cattle by that place. Leavenworth, however, took no interest in the movement and offered it no advantages, besides which it was found that the advantages for forwarding cattle were much inferior to those at Kansas City. Hence, the next year, 1868, they transferred their trans shipping business to Kansas City.

THE MOVEMENT IN 1868.

Owing to various causes the operations of the year 1867 were not satisfactory to the drovers, chief among which was their failure to meet buyers at Abilene or elsewhere in Kansas. The proprietors of the yards, comprehending the situation, spent about five thousand dollars in the winter of 1867-8 in advertising Abilene as a cattle market, both in Texas and northwest, assuring the one that buyers would be there in 1868, and the other that many cheap cattle would be offered there. This had the desired effect, and that year there were an abundance of buyers, and the number of cattle arriving there was fully seventy-five thousand head. Fortunes were made this year, and the Texas drovers were encouraged to make larger drives the next year.

Many of the cattle bought at Abilene in 1868 were shipped immediately into the feeding districts of Illinois and other western States, and soon spread the Spanish fever over the country. Its destructive effects were such as to call forth hostile legislation in most of the western States. It was much investigated and at last ascertained that there is no danger of it after frost; hence after that year it became the practice to hold the cattle on the plains, where they thrive and fatten until after frost. Such as were bought for packing or for beef were, however, shipped when needed, as they did not go into feeding districts, or come in contact with native cattle, and hence were not liable to spread disease.

NEW YARDS AT KANSAS CITY—GLORY AND DESTRUCTION OF ABILENE.

In 1869 not less than one hundred and fifty thousand cattle were received at Abilene, while many more went further north, some to feed Indians, some to government posts and to Utah and Montana, while many found their way to market by the way of the Union Pacific Railroad. This year success attended the drovers, and in 1870 they drove not less than three hundred thousand head. The yard facilities at Kansas City having been found inadequate, in 1869 the North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Missouri Pacific Railroads all built yards of their own.

That was the year of Abilene's glory, and her great prosperity attracted the attention of other towns and raised up a host of rivals. The next year the

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road induced some parties to build yards at Newton, when that place and other points along the line of the Kansas Pacific began to compete successfully with Abilene. There already existed a strong feeling against the trade among the farmers in the country adjacent to Abilene, and catering to that sentiment the representatives of the country in the Kansas Legislature procured the enactment of a law at the session of 1871 that drove the trade from Abilene.

With the completion of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, and Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroads to the southern line of the State of Kansas in 1870, both began to compete for the trade, the unsettled country over the line in the Indian Territory affording ample pasturage and feeding grounds. For two or three years these roads secured a liberal share of the trade, and would have been preferred because of the shortness of their lines to Kansas City, but for the fact that the Indians levied a tax upon the herding of cattle or the driving of them through their country that made it unprofitable to drivers and suppressed the trade.

Meanwhile, the receiving and forwarding of cattle began to be divided between Ellsworth, on the Kansas Pacific, and Wichita, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and so continued for several years, and until cattle fresh from Texas ceased to be forwarded into the Northwest. For two or three years the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe attempted to take all cattle it received by the way of Atchison to Chicago, but the lack of adequate yards and bridge facilities were found to be an insuperable barrier, and in 1873 it turned over its cattle to the Missouri Pacific at Atchison for shipment to Kansas City, and the next year effected arrangements for delivering them here itself.

ORIGIN OF THE KANSAS CITY MARKET.

In 1868, 1869 and 1870 Kansas City was merely a re-shipping and feeding point, and this was done in the yards belonging to the railroad companies. Four packing-houses were that year operating here, but packers had to send to the prairies for most of their cattle and send to the adjacent country for their hogs. This was out of their line of business, and made a demand for the employment of another class of men, who should attend to that part of the business and furnish the stock.

Again, the large number of cattle passing through the railroad yards at Kansas City required better attention than could be given them by railroad employees or the shippers themselves accompanying the stock in transit. There was a need of commission men located here, to whom the stock could be consigned, and who would take care of it.

There was a great need, also, of better yard regulations. A single yard under one management, where feed and water were provided and which should be used alike by all the railroads was much needed.

These facts led to the formation of a joint stock company in 1871, and the construction in time to receive the shipments of that year, of the Kansas Stock Yards. When these yards went into operation, June 1, 1871, Jerome D. Smith was elected superintendent. It soon became evident that with this additional convenience men were going into the live stock commission business here, and hence a building was erected to furnish offices for them. When the season opened there were several commission firms ready to begin operations. William A. Rogers was one of the first to engage in business at the Kansas yards.

This was the beginning of the live stock market in our city. Packers finding that they could supply themselves here ceased to go to the prairies for their stock. Feeders and others purchasers from the northwestern States had always regarded it as a great hardship to have to go to the frontiers of Kansas to buy their stock, and they, too, welcomed the new market with pleasure, and began at once to give it their patronage. The packing demand for hogs led the commission men

to make an effort to attract that class of stock to the market, and they were soon in control of the crop of Kansas and western Missouri. Sheep came as a matter of course, and by the close of 1871 this city had an established live stock market.

The development of the market from that time has been rapid. All the receipts of cattle in 1871 were Texas cattle, and probably not more than one-third of them were sold here, the other two-thirds going forward in first hands. By 1872 the number sold here was nearly equal to the whole receipts, and in 1873 cattle ceased to go forward in first hands. From that time the Kansas City market controlled the Texas cattle, and has been steadily better than any other market, as is shown by the fact that no man escaped loss who attempted the business of buying here for sale in other markets. Money has been made, however, in buying and shipping into the feeding districts on orders.

The market for hogs grew as rapidly as for cattle, and as early as 1873 this market controlled the product, not only of Kansas and all the country west and south, but the adjacent parts of Missouri half way to Quincy, and northward into southwestern Iowa. For all this country and southern Nebraska, this city has been found to be a better market than any other. Packers have taken all suitable offerings, while the country adjacent and west of this city has demanded all stock hogs that could be had. Receipts steadily increased until in 1874, when the short crop incident to the destruction of the corn crops that year cut down the supply.

In 1872 native and wintered Texas cattle began to come into the market and since that time the proportion of natives has increased until the larger part of the receipts are of that class. Texas cattle driven to Colorado have stocked up that young State, and for the past few years Colorado cattle have become almost as prominent a feature of the market as those from Texas.

The following statement of the number of cattle driven from Texas is as nearly accurate as can be made. Since 1872 it is nearly exact :

1866	260,000
1867	35,000
1868	75,000
1869	350,000
1870	300,000
1871	600,000
1872	350,000
1873	400,000
1874	166,000
1875	151,618
1876	321,998
1877	201,159
1878	265,646
1879	257,927
1880	394,784

The following table shows the receipts of different kinds of stock into the Kansas City market. Receipts prior to 1871 were bought in the country and shipped here for packing and for beef :

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1868	4,200	13,000	—
1869	4 450	23,000	—
1870	21,000	36,000	—
1871	120,827	41,036	4,527
1872	236,802	104,639	6,071
1873	227,669	220,956	5,975

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1874	207,069	112,532	8,875
1875	181,114	59,413	24,987
1876	183,378	153,777	55,045
1877	215,768	192,645	42,190
1878	175,344	427,777	36,700
1879	211,415	588,908	61,684
1880	244,709	676,477	50,611

The tendency to drive Texas cattle to the plains of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and New Mexico to winter, and to bring them to this market during years subsequent to their removal from Texas, began about 1876, and has continued until few fresh Texas cattle come into this market. At the same time there began to be a large increase in the proportion of native cattle brought into the market, until now nearly all receipts are of that class, the wintered Texas cattle being absorbed in the western States and Territories, and by the army and Indian contractors.

A PROMOTER OF THE MARKETS.

As much is due to Howard M. Holden, of the First National Bank, as to any other individual, for the development of the stock market. As early as 1868 he perceived the advantage of such an institution, and, together with C. J. White, Colonel Bucklin and others, organized a live stock and drovers' association, to help the cattle men open the way to the city. The association accomplished but little, but Mr. Holden was always the friend of the cattle men, and by his liberal treatment soon taught them where to look for financial aid. He made something of a specialty of the commission trade from 1871 down, and was always ready to help the commission merchants. His liberal hand similarly favored the packing interest, and subsequently the grain market, and greatly stimulated the development of these interests. Other banks were also liberal, and the Mastin Bank early became an active friend of the cattle men and packers.

THE PACKING BUSINESS.

As the events of 1867 demonstrated that a supply of cattle would thereafter be found on the western prairies, packers were attracted to the frontier. The first attempt at packing was at Junction City in 1867, by Edward W. Pattison, formerly of Indianapolis. He formed a company at Junction City, and in 1867 packed about one thousand cattle. The acquaintance with the country thus acquired satisfied him that Kansas City, possessing as she did the largest commercial facilities near the frontier, offered the best advantages for that business. Hence, in 1868, in company with J. W. L. Slavens, he built the first beef packing house here—the stone house now occupied by Jacob Dold & Son. And that year they bought on the prairies and packed about 4,209 cattle. This was the first beef packing done in this city.

The same year Thos. J. Bigger, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, came here and went into the business of packing hogs for the Irish and English markets. This was the first hog packing done in the city after the war. Previous to the war, about 1858, M. Diveley and some others had packed a few hogs, and in 1859, J. L. Mitchener, now of the Kansas City stock market, came here, backed by Chicago capital, and opened a packing house on the east levee, but his business was stopped by the war. In 1868 Mr. Bigger built a small stone house on St. Louis avenue, West Kansas City, where he packed away his meats, the slaughtering being done for him by Messrs. Pattison and Slavens.

In the spring of 1869, Mr. Slavens disposed of his interest in the packing house of Pattison & Slavens to Dr. F. B. Nofsinger, who had just come here from Indianapolis, and formed the co-partnership known as Furgason, Slavens &

Co., by which was built that year the large brick packing house now occupied by Slavens & Oburn, thus adding the third packing house.

The next year, 1870, Mr. Bigger built the house he afterward occupied, near the mouth of Kaw River, and Messrs. Plankinton & Armours came and rented the house of Pattison & Nofsinger, in which they operated that year, and built their own house.

This gave Kansas City her present four packing houses, which, with frequent additions, have kept pace with the growth of the city and the packing interest. Messrs. Plankinton & Armours had already two large houses, one in Milwaukee, and one in Chicago, but were impressed with the advantage of packing Texas cattle nearer the source of supply, had, after investigation, become satisfied that this city was the best point. It was so situated that the cattle, as driven to the plains of Kansas annually, would be available, and possessed a much better climate for the purpose, while, as already an assured railway center, it offered all necessary transportation facilities. S. B. Armour, the head of the house here, was not at the time connected with the firm, but was living on a farm in New York. His brothers induced him to come to this city, take an interest in the business, and conduct the house here.

Thus our city became a packing point, by 1870, before it was yet a stock market.

The next year, 1871, the creation here of a cattle and hog market greatly facilitated packing, and by 1872 Kansas City had attained great importance as a packing point. In 1874 she was the principal source of supply for packed beef, and since that time has attained nearly a monopoly of the trade.

Hog packing did not prosper equally for the sole reason that hogs could not be had, the packing capacity of the city being in excess of the supply.

The following table shows the packing done here since the war :

HOGS.		CATTLE.	
1868-69	13,000	1868	4,200
1869-70	23,000	1869	4,450
1870-71	36,000	1870	21,000
1871-72	83,000	1871	45,543
1872-73	180,000	1872	20,500
1873-74	175,000	1873	26,549
1874-75	70,300	1874	42,226
1875-76	72,500	1875	25,774
1876-77	114,869	1876	26,765
1877	180,357	1877	27,863
1878	349,097	1878	18,756
1879	366,830	1879	29,141
1880	539,097	1880	30,922

During the summer of 1878, Messrs. Fowler Bros., large packers in Chicago, observing that the supply of hogs had now become sufficient at Kansas City to make it a large packing point, determined to establish a branch house here. They came for that purpose, but found that in addition to the excellent facilities offered by the large stock market and excellent transportation facilities, Kansas City was not disposed to offer much inducements. That is, Kansas City feeling that she possessed advantages for that kind of business unequaled elsewhere in the Missouri Valley, was not disposed to offer any inducements in addition thereto. The City of Atchison, however, was; and offered such inducements in the way of land, etc., as to tempt the Messrs. Fowlers to locate there. That fall they built a large packing house at Winthrop, on the opposite side of the river and went into the business of packing hogs. It was soon found, however, that they could not conduct the business successfully in the absence of a hog market ;

and they and others addressed themselves to efforts to develop one at Atchison. The effort was futile, however, the market at Kansas City continued to attract the shipments, and for two years Messrs. Fowlers continued the business there, buying a large part of the hogs in the Kansas City market. It was found, also, that for a large part of their trade in meats their product had to be shipped to Kansas City for distribution. Competition with Kansas City packers, under such circumstances was, of course, unprofitable, and hence in the spring of 1880 they came to Kansas City, secured a large tract of ground near the junction of the Kaw and Missouri Rivers, and built there one of the largest and best appointed packing houses in the west.

In the summer of 1880 Messrs. Dold & Son, of Buffalo, New York, came to Kansas City and bought the packing house of Nofsinger & Co., who had not been operating it very extensively for several years. They opened business with the opening of the season 1880-1, and are now proposing to build a much larger house.

Mr. Bigger having gone out of the packing business several years ago, the houses now operating here are Plankinton & Armours, Slavens and Oburn, Fowler Bros., and Jacob Dold & Son. Of these houses Plankinton & Armours and Slavens & Oburn still pack a considerable amount of beef. It is mostly put up in cans, however, rather than in tierces and barrels as was formerly the custom. The houses all do a large business in packing pork and most of them continue the business through the summer.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

From the earliest dates to 1870, Kansas City imported flour from eastern Missouri and Illinois. This country had become self sustaining, so far as this part of Missouri was concerned, before the war, but the great demand by immigrants to Kansas, and the trade with New Mexico and Colorado, made a demand that local production could not supply. By the time Kansas became a State, she was producing large amounts of grain, but the immigration took all surpluses. Between the close of the war and 1870, the same conditions existed, though the production of the country had immensely increased. By 1870, however, production began to exceed the local demand, and that year the railroads took small amounts of grain to the eastern markets. Perceiving this fact, the people, in the latter part of 1870 and the early part of 1871, began to agitate the establishment of a grain market. The spring of the year 1871 gave promises of a good yield of all kinds of grain; and the press opened on the subject again. Its agitation caused the Board of Trade to take it up and discuss it.

THE FIRST ELEVATOR—THE INFANT MARKET.

The result was that in July, 1871, Messrs. Latshaw & Quade began the erection of an elevator of about one hundred thousand bushels storage capacity. This was situated on nearly the same ground as is now the Union Elevator. It was finished and open for business in December. But there were no grain dealers to use it, and Messrs. Latshaw & Quade went into the business themselves, and were the first men to conduct a grain business in this city as a strictly commercial pursuit. Messrs. Branham & Sons owned and operated a corn mill on Fourth street, near Broadway, and Messrs. Dewar & Smith owned and operated the Diamond mills. These gentlemen were buying grain in the country and shipping it to their mills. Soon after the construction of the elevator they began to do something more than this, and shipped some grain to the east. In 1871 Messrs. Price & Doane took a large house on Santa Fe street and Union avenue, and opened a grain business, but for a long time their business was largely of a retail character. Messrs. Latshaw & Quade, however, were the principal dealers until the close of 1873, and by that time had built up a considerable order trade

in the east and south. Their business was, however, summarily closed in December, 1873, by the burning of their elevator.

TWO MORE ELEVATORS.

By the close of 1873, the extent of the grain business had become such as to attract others, and the next spring Messrs. Vaughan & Co. and Gillespie, Reed & Co. went into business. Messrs. Vaughan & Co. undertook the building of Elevator "A," and a stock company, of which A. J. Gillispie became president, commenced the erection of the Kansas City elevator. Both of these were begun in the spring of 1874, and finished in time for the movement of the wheat crop of that year, and had a storage capacity of about 200,000 bushels each.

Messrs. Branham & Sons had the fall previous built the Advance mills, in connection with which they provided a storage capacity for about 20,000 bushels and all necessary elevator apparatus. From the time of the burning of the elevator of Messrs. Latshaw & Quade until the erection of the Kansas City and "A," this was the only facility, and was much used. In the latter part of the year 1876, it was purchased by Col. E. Lynde and converted into an elevator with about 40,000 bushels storage capacity. It was then made regular by the Board of Trade, and has since continued as the Advance Elevator.

THE MOVEMENT OF 1874 AND 1875.

The prospect for 1874 was excellent until in August when the Rocky Mountain Locusts came down upon Kansas and cut short the corn crop. For a time the outlook was very discouraging but it soon became evident that owing to the shortness of the supply in Kansas, corn would have to be shipped into that State. The Kansas City grain men seized the situation with their characteristic enterprise and began the purchase of corn in Iowa and northern Missouri for Kansas. This afforded them such an excellent business that numbers of others engaged in it and brought a large amount of capital into the trade. The grain movement that year was the largest that had yet been known in Kansas City, but in the contrary direction from what was expected. The movement of wheat, rye and barley that year was to the eastward, but that of corn and oats was to the westward.

By the time the westward movement of corn ceased in 1875 the eastward movement of wheat had begun.

Our commission men in anticipation of the movement had opened business correspondence with millers and dealers throughout the Middle and Western States, and obtained their orders. When the market opened the existing through rates of freight enabled them to fill their orders at from three to five cents less than the same grades could be supplied from St. Louis, and at the same time pay the country shipper from three to five cents more than they could realize by sending their wheat to St. Louis. St. Louis had formerly been the only western market for winter wheat, and beside this city is still the only market near enough for small shippers in the Missouri Valley. This situation was greatly stimulating to the Kansas City market, and allured many other men into the business, and brought her a number of Chicago, Baltimore and New York buyers.

OTHER ELEVATORS.

The extent to which the market had grown rendered more elevator capacity a necessity, and in the fall of 1875 a new company was formed, and the erection of the Union Elevator begun. It has a storage capacity of about 500,000 bushels, and went into operation in February, 1876. The movement of corn during the winter and spring of 1876, proved that even with this additional facility there was still not enough, hence during the summer another company was formed, and the Arkansas Valley Elevator was built. It was finished and

went into operation on the 2d of June, 1877. In the fall of 1877 Elevator "B" was built in the Hannibal & St. Joseph freight yards. It had a storage capacity of 250,000 bushels, and went into operation March 19, 1878, but it was faulty in its foundations and fell down, December 7th, 1878.

The Alton Elevator was built near the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in the northeastern part of the city, in the summer and fall of 1879. It went into operation November 22d, 1879, and has a storage capacity of one hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels.

The Novelty Elevator was first built as a small transfer house, in the summer of 1876, but was subsequently enlarged to a storage capacity of about twenty thousand bushels, and so continued until the fall of 1879, when it was increased to a storage capacity of two hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels, and became regular on the 28th day of June, 1880. The State Line Elevator was built as a small elevator, having a storage capacity of about twenty thousand bushels, in 1877 and so continued until 1879, when it was enlarged to a storage capacity of one hundred thousand bushels, and was made regular on the 1st day of March, 1880.

THE GRAIN CALL.

The call of grain, which is now one of the features of the Board of Trade, was established in June, 1876. At that time the grain merchants were concentrated about the corner of Union avenue and Santa Fe street, and finding it inconvenient to attend the daily meetings of the Board of Trade at the rooms under the First National Bank on the corner of Delaware and Fifth streets, they organized themselves into a Call Board, subject to the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade, and elected Maj. W. A. M. Vaughan, moderator, to conduct the call. In November this call was formally recognized by the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, and rules for its government were established. Maj. Vaughan continued to make the call until July, 1877, when that duty was devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Trade.

The following statistics of the grain trade will be found interesting.

"STORAGE AND TRANSFER CAPACITY OF REGULAR ELEVATORS AT KANSAS CITY.

NAME.	Storage.	Daily Transfer Capacity.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Union	400,000	100,000
Arkansas Valley	425,000	125,000
"A"	175,000	30,000
Advance	60,000	15,000
Alton.	175,000	250,000
State Line.	100,000	30,000
Novelty.	225,000	40,000
Total	1,560,000	590,000

TOTAL GRAIN RECEIPTS AT KANSAS CITY PER ANNUM FROM THE FIRST OF THE MARKET.

DATE.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
1871.	687,000	350,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1872.	289,726	601,864	93,695	12,921	3,087
1873.	750,400	836,300	105,200	10,500	12,380
1874.	371,273	711,367	210,475	3,400	37,450
1875.	1,256,337	1,258,700	382,850	40,000	15,100
1876.	1,820,297	5,769,395	117,241	396,612	109,045
1877.	2,259,572	5,881,703	180,657	329,887	203,341
1878.	9,014,291	4,911,529	155,089	352,262	163,257
1879.	6,417,952	4,121,904	276,775	184,046	92,591
1880.	4,093,528	4,421,760	366,486	65,267	82,894

The Kansas City Elevator having become inoperative and having ceased to do business on the 29th of May, 1880, it is dropped from the above table of storage capacity.

THE PRODUCE AND FLOUR MARKETS.

Produce from the country began to be handled in Kansas City in a small way prior to the war, but first took the form of a commission business soon after that struggle. A. L. Charles, A. S. Haines and R. C. Crowell & Co., were among the first merchants to engage in it. And Kansas City is now a large market for this class of articles.

The handling of flour grew up about the same time, in the same way and was conducted by about the same men. An effort was made in July, 1880, to organize this trade and put it on 'change. To that end the Board of Trade adopted rules for its government; appointed G. W. Elliot, inspector, and provided sample tables. It has not yet succeeded however in effecting its object.

THE COAL MARKET.

With the competition of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad to the city in 1867, of the North Missouri (now Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific), and of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf to Fort Scott in 1869, they began to bring coal to Kansas City from the mines adjacent to their respective lines. The trade in coal had however begun before this, probably about 1868. Geo. W. McLean, since grain inspector, and A. S. Ingersoll, now a grain merchant, were the first to engage in it. They got their coal at Lexington, Mo., shipped it to Kansas City in sacks, by steamboat, and sold it at forty-five cents per bushel. These gentlemen were soon followed by Pat Casey, T. McKinley, J. A. Bovard and others.

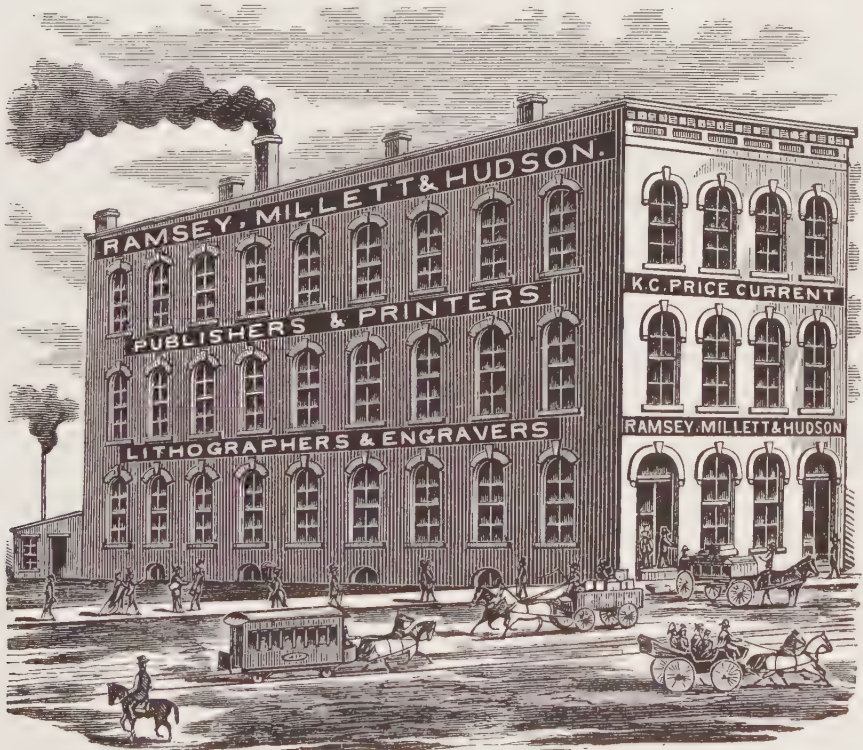
The first record preserved of receipts was for the year 1870, during which the Fort Scott road is recorded as having brought to Kansas City 18,000 bushels, but the Hannibal & St. Joseph and North Missouri brought coal to the city at the same time, the amount of which cannot now be ascertained. The market grew rapidly from the first, and by 1872 Kansas City was receiving and distributing over two million bushels. At this early date all the upper river towns and cities as far north as Omaha were largely supplied from here, as well as accessible parts of Kansas and Nebraska. The railroads in these States and western Iowa were also supplied from here, and have continued to be since.

The following table shows the receipts of coal into this market each year from 1870 to 1880 inclusive, as near as can now be ascertained. It must be remembered, however, that these figures for years prior to 1877 are not exact, there having been no report of the coal brought here by the Hannibal & St. Joseph

Railroad prior to that time and no report of that received here from the North Missouri for 1876. For 1877 and subsequent years the figures are taken from the Board of Trade reports, which are nearly exact.

Years.	Bushels.
1870	18,000
1871	1,408,760
1872	2,722,750
1873	2,755,500
1874	2,799,000
1875	3,226,500
1876	2,788,000 *
1877	3,107,050
1878	4,621,725
1879	5,307,000
1880	5,772,405

* No report for the North Missouri road.



RAMSEY, MILLETT & HUDSON'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PROGRESS OF THREE YEARS.

The Events of 1877—The Alton Road—The Union Depot—The Test of Barges on the Missouri—The Great Railway Strike—Bank Suspensions—Railway Extensions Affecting Kansas City—The United States Court House and Post-Office, and United States Courts—Rapid Growth of the City.

It was mentioned at the close of the last chapter that Kansas City began to revive from the effects of the panic of 1873, about the middle of the year 1876, and that population began again to come in and fill up the vacant houses, and revive the general tone of business. This revival was not local only, but general, and the whole country shared in it. In the west, especially, there was marked improvement, and not Kansas City only, but the whole west, entered upon a new era of prosperity and development, which, happily, has not yet received any serious check.

THE EVENTS OF 1877.

One of the first institutions to take advantage of the revival of times, to advance its interests, was the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, which, as previously noted, had extended its line to Mexico, Missouri, on the old Louisiana charter, and for some years had been making its connections to Kansas City from that place over the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. On the 27th of February, 1877, T. B. Blackstone, President, J. J. Mitchell, Vice-President, and J. D. McMullin, General Superintendent, of that road, came to Kansas City, to confer with the people here, relative to extending that road along the route originally proposed for the Louisiana road to Kansas City. After such conference, they returned by the way of Glasgow, accompanied from this city by General John W. Reid, who had always taken an active interest in this line of road. During the spring and summer the sense of the people along the route was taken at a series of public meetings, and in the fall a new company was organized, called the Chicago, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company, for the purpose of building the road. Mr. Mitchell was president of this company, and most of its members and stockholders were Chicago & Alton men. In October Mr. Mitchell submitted to Jackson county and other counties along the line, propositions for aid to the road. Of Jackson county, he required fifty thousand dollars in subscriptions to the stock of the company, and procurement of the right of way through the county. This was submitted to a meeting of the people, and referred to a committee, of which General Reid was a leading member, to raise the subscriptions, and it was soon accomplished. A like result having attended the effort in other counties, the construction of the road was an assured fact before the close of the year.

The establishment of barge transportation on the Missouri River was again taken up, March 10th, at a meeting of grain merchants, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. M. Diveley, H. J. Latshaw, E. R. Threlkeld, T. J. Lynde, Major W. A. M. Vaughan, Colonel C. E. Kearney, and A. J. Gillespie. This meeting was brought about by some correspondence with the Great Central Dispatch Company, which proposed to put barges on the river. Nothing came of this proposition, however, and subsequently a committee was sent to St. Louis for the purpose of securing, if possible, some relaxation of the railroad pool rates from the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroads. But this mission was unsuccessful, and on the return of the committee, an inef-

fectual effort was made to start a company to build barges, after which the interest was allowed to slumber for another year.

The Memphis Railroad project, in which Kansas City and Jackson county had been so largely and so unsuccessfully interested since 1870, re-appeared this year, and claimed a share of attention. On the 12th of April it was sold in bankruptcy, and was bought in by a company of Kansas City men for fifteen thousand and twenty-five dollars. Mr. J. D. Bancroft, formerly cashier of the First National Bank, and at this time a grain merchant, became manager for the purchasers, and made an effort to raise the money to build it, but without success; and it slumbered in the hands of this company for several years without anything further being done to build it.

Other railroad enterprises, however, were more fortunate, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad began the construction of branches from Emporia south, since finished to Howard, Kansas, and from Florence to Eldorado, since finished through to a connection with the main line again at Ellinwood.

During the early part of the year there was considerable discussion of a proposition to put a dam across the Kaw River a few miles above the city for the purpose of creating a water power for manufacturing purposes, and Mr. Pierson, engineer for the water company, made a favorable report concerning it, but nothing was ever done about it.

The long-continued effort to induce the railroads centering here to build an eligible Union Passenger Depot was this year successful. Early in the year a company was organized for that purpose, composed of the representatives of the different lines, and the work begun. On the 10th of July the old wooden shed which had been used for that purpose was abandoned, and the point of interchange moved to the State Line Depot. Immediately afterward the old shed was taken down and the construction of the present elegant building begun. It was finished in January following and opened to the public with C. H. Dunham, Esq., as superintendent, A. W. Millspaugh, ticket agent, and John Hale, baggage master. Its cost was about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

One of the most exciting events since the close of the war occurred this year. It was the great railroad strike which, beginning with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in July, swept over the country like a cyclone, causing much loss of property in Pittsburg and other cities, and demoralizing railway business seriously for some time. It reached Kansas City on the afternoon of the 23d of July, in the refusal of freight-train men to work further without an advance of wages. That night meetings of the strikers were held, and the next day a mob of lawless individuals, made up chiefly of idlers, paraded the streets and forbade working men generally to proceed with their work. This looked ominous, and aroused the people. Meetings were quietly held that night and measures taken to protect property. Capt. H. H. Craig promptly raised a company of men and had them sworn in as special police, to protect the city. This prompt preparation for the mob crushed the lawless spirit of that class of idle adventurers, who were evidently seeking to take advantage of the railroad strike, create disorder and destruction, such as had prevailed in Pittsburg. The matter was thus confined to the railroad men and their employers, who succeeded in adjusting their difficulties so that freight business was resumed on the 30th of July. The passenger trains were not stopped at any time, as they carried the mails, and the strikers did not apparently seek a collision with the government authorities by stopping the mails. From this affair arose the Craig Rifles, which have since been quite an interesting military and social organization.

The Board of Trade Building, which had been begun in the fall of 1876, was so far completed that the daily meeting of the Board was removed to it July 28th. On the 2nd day of August the office rooms in the building were let at public auction, only members of the Board engaged in grain, produce, provision or



COATES HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Kersey Coates, Proprietor.

Cor. Tenth and Broadway.

flour, being allowed to bid. The letting was at the rate of \$13,270 per annum, or about twenty one per cent on the investment.

During the year 1877 there was considerable improvement in the city, relating more, however, to its general condition. The Board of Trade report for that year thus sums up some of its leading features:

"The population of Kansas City has been increasing rapidly for the past year and a half. The last estimate of population published in our city directory was in 1873, when it appeared that the population was 40,740. I am informed by Mr. J. H. Ballenger, who compiles our directory, that the population in June of the year under review, was 41,786, showing an increase since 1873 of 1,046. Mr. Ballenger also informs me that immediately succeeding the panic of 1873, the population fell off considerably—a fact attributable to the depression of industrial interests and the cessation of public improvement. About July, 1876, this lost population began to come back to us, and by the beginning of 1877 the tenement houses of Kansas City were again full. Since that time, several hundred additional houses have been built and filled, and all vacant rooms over business houses have been occupied also: so that it is estimated that the new population coming within the past year and a half does not fall materially short of eight thousand people.

"The movement of real estate likewise shows an improvement. There has not been so much improvement in the number of transfers, as in the better tone of the market, the higher valuation at which it is held, and the advance of rentals, which latter will average not less than fifty per cent.

"There has been no great enlargement of the industrial interest of the city, but establishments previously existing are doing much more business and employing a larger number of operatives, and are generally much more prosperous.

"The markets of Kansas City have experienced marked improvement during the year. The amount of property coming into them for sale has much increased, and, in many respects, was of improved quality. There has been an increase of merchants engaged in purchasing and forwarding the produce offered, and with the increase of men there was also an increase of money. The markets have been active during the year, and have sustained their former high valuations as compared with other markets."

The extension of transportation facilities, other than those mentioned already in this chapter, consisted of the extension of the Clay Center Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Clifton, and the extension of the Central Branch Union Pacific to Concordia. This latter road made its eastern terminus at Atchison, Kansas, but met with such competition in the Republican Valley, from the Clay Center Branch of the Kansas Pacific, that it was compelled to make rates to Kansas City, by the way of the Missouri Pacific from Atchison, and thus became virtually a Kansas City road. The Joplin Railroad was also built this year from Girard, on the Fort Scott and Gulf, and at the end of the year it was proposed to extend it to the line of the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad, in Arkansas, thus securing a through line to the Mississippi River at Chicot, by the latter road and the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas, which was then about to be completed between Little Rock and Pine Bluff.

THE EVENTS OF 1878.

The year 1878 began under very favorable auspices, and great activity and improvements were promised. These promises, however, were not fully realized, yet the year was an eventful one.

In January all the arrangements for the building of the extension of the Chicago & Alton Railroad were completed, except the procurement of the right-of-way through the city. An effort was made early in the year to find a route and procure right-of-way into the southeastern part of the city by the valley of

O. K. Creek, but it was found that the right-of-way was so expensive, and the grades so high, that it was abandoned, and about the 1st of July the company decided to adopt the route on which the road was subsequently built. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining this right-of-way from the city, owing to the opposition of a few members of the city council. It was formally refused by a vote of that body July 17th, which led to a spirited public meeting at the Board of Trade hall on the evening of the 18th, at which the action of the council was severely commented upon by leading business men. The matter was brought up in the council again on the 8th of August and the right-of-way granted. The construction of the road meantime was progressing rapidly below, and on the 4th of December work was begun in the city limits by the contractor, Peter Soden.

BANK CHANGES AND SUSPENSIONS.

About the beginning of the year 1878 was a time of great strain upon the banking houses of Kansas City, owing to the fact that the winter was very mild and very wet, which retarded the movement of the grain crops, depressed hog packing, and hence the live stock market, and materially depressed all kinds of trade. Merchants and others who were customers of the banks could not, therefore, meet their paper promptly, and, in addition to having to ask for extension, had also to seek further accommodation.

The Watkins Bank was consolidated with the Bank of Kansas City on the 8th of December, 1877, and from subsequent developments was not in a very strong position when it did so. This bank was originally established by H. M. Northrup & Co. in 1857, and was the first regular banking institution in Kansas City. It was conducted by Messrs. Northrup & Co. until 1864, when it was transferred by them to J. Q. Watkins & Co., and Messrs. Northrup & Chick went to New York, where they did a successful banking business until 1873, when they were so badly injured by the great panic of that year that they again came West. Mr. Chick became cashier of the Kansas City National Bank, which had been established in 1872. This bank was subsequently re-organized as a private bank, under the name of the Bank of Kansas City, with Mr. Chick as president. Thus the original bank, with the establishment of which he was connected in 1857, passed again into his hands, when the Watkins Bank was consolidated with the Bank of Kansas City in December 1877.

The event however that affected Kansas City most was the failure of the First National Bank, which occurred on the 29th of January, carrying down with it the Commercial National Bank, a fine little bank of one hundred thousand dollars capital. The history and character of the First National up to this time has already been given in these pages. It had come to be regarded as the great bank of Kansas City by all classes of people, and owing to its enterprising, liberal management there was not a line of trade, and scarcely a merchant or business man of any class, that was not indebted to it for favors. It had been its practice, since Mr. Howard M. Holden took the management of it, to foster all kinds of business. It had been a great promoter of the markets, and at this time was the leading source of accommodations for live stock and grain merchants and packers. Usually, in the latter part of the year it was liberal with these classes, and so enabled them to carry forward their business until they could begin to realize in the winter. The bad weather of this winter prevented them from meeting their engagements with it and its suspension was unexpectedly announced on the morning of January 29th. The same day the Commercial National closed, being weakened by a similar state of affairs and overborne by the drain that usually results to all Banks by the suspension of one so prominent as was the First National. This made a great sensation in Kansas City and the surrounding country, as the First National was the leading depository in Kan-

sas City, for the country banks, but the sentiment of the people contained nothing of blame for the officers of the Banks. On the contrary, they were the recipients of universal sympathy for their loss, while the people deeply deplored the loss to the city of so valuable an institution. The expression of this sentiment was so remarkable, and so different from that which ordinarily attends the failure of a bank that it merits a place in our history.

On the 30th of January, at a meeting of the Live-Stock Merchants, the following paper was adopted and signed:

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, January 30, 1878.

"We, the undersigned Live-Stock Commission Merchants, of Kansas City, Mo., in view of the suspension of the First National Bank, of our city, as announced in the morning papers, take this method of expressing our unqualified faith in the statement of the Bank officers that every depositor will be paid in full, and in this connection we wish to record our unbounded confidence in H. M. Holden, President of said Bank, as a just and upright man, of unimpeachable integrity, and financial ability of the highest order, to which Kansas City and the country adjacent thereto as largely indebted for their rapid and solid growth.

[Signed] "W. H. Kingsbury & Co.; Quinlan, Montgomery & Co.; James H. Payne; J. T. Johnson & Co.; Gillespie, Reed & Co.; Shough & Clements; Rogers & Rogers; White & Holmes; J. F. Foster; John F. Gregory; Irwin, Allen & Co.; Rial, Cox & Co.; Stoller & Hill; L. M. Hunter; T. J. Allen; Barse & Snider; A. B. Matthews; L. V. Morse (Supt. Yards); Nofsinger, Harper & Co.; J. K. Proudfit; W. B. Grimes."

On 'Change the grain merchants had a meeting and adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, Financial events in our city may lead to a feeling of uneasiness in business circles, and as this board has ample evidence as to the ultimate solvency of the First National Bank and the Commercial National Bank, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That our confidence in the integrity of the management of these banks is unimpaired, and we believe fully the statement of their officers, that all depositors and creditors will be paid to the utmost satisfaction of all demands, and we say this, that causeless panic and uneasiness may be prevented.

"*Resolved*, That such is our confidence in these institutions and their officers and stock-holders, that we hope for and desire an early resumption of business, and pledge ourselves to extend all the aid we can to that end—both to the management and to the public."

At the annual election of the Board of Trade, about three weeks preceding these events, Mr. Holden had been unanimously elected president of that institution. Hence, from a sense of delicacy, he sent his resignation to the board, on the 30th, the day following the suspension of the bank. This document was laid before the board on the 1st of February, when, on motion of E. R. Threlkeld, the board voted unanimously for the appointment of a committee to wait upon Mr. Holden and request its withdrawal. That committee in the discharge of this duty presented Mr. Holden with the following note, which further exhibits the sentiment prevailing in the community at the time:

"KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 1st, 1878.

"H. M. HOLDEN, ESQ.,

"*President Board of Trade.*

"*Dear Sir:*—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-day, your resignation as president was tendered, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to return it to you with renewed assurances of our confidence and respect, and to inform you that it is the united wish of the membership that you reconsider your

action, and withdraw your resignation, and that you continue in the office to which you were unanimously elected.

"We indulge the hope that you will cheerfully comply with this request.

"Yours very respectfully,

[Signed.]

"E. R. THRELKELD,
N. J. LATSHAW,
C. E. KEARNEY,
J. D. BANCROFT,
WEB. WITHERS."

A few days later, Feb. 4th, after people had taken time to reflect, the merchants and business men, who were not connected actively with either the live stock or grain markets, called a public meeting at the Board of Trade Hall, to express themselves concerning the matter. This meeting was largely attended and adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, A combination of circumstances which no reasonable sagacity could foresee or skill prevent has compelled the First National Bank of Kansas City to suspend, and

"WHEREAS, The officers of said Bank have assured the public that its assets are fully adequate to pay all depositors and creditors, and

"WHEREAS, The First National Bank has always stood ready to help the public and private enterprises of Kansas City and the adjacent country, and thereby has exerted a most potent influence in developing the business, commerce and resources of Kansas City and the country, therefore

"Resolved, That we, the merchants and business men of Kansas City, interested as patrons or depositors of the First National Bank, and in the interests and institutions effected by its suspension, have full and complete confidence in the officers of the bank, and in their assurances that all depositors and creditors will be paid in full.

"Resolved, That we believe the suspension of said bank was the result of circumstances that could not have been prevented, and that the officers of said bank are not in any respect blamable therefore,

"Resolved, That the loss we apprehend from said suspension is that incident to the reduction of our banking facilities, should the suspension become permanent, and the withdrawal, from the banking business in Kansas City, of the peculiarly wise and liberal management which has heretofore directed the affairs of the First National Bank, and though it exercised such a beneficent policy in developing the trade and commerce of Kansas City and the resources of the country commercially tributary thereto,

"Resolved, That inasmuch as we have ever regarded the First National Bank as peculiarly the friend of Kansas City, and the strongest supporter and promoter of our trade, that we cannot contemplate its permanent suspension and withdrawal from business except with apprehension of results of the most unfortunate character, and bordering upon public calamity, therefore we wish here to express our earnest hope that it may speedily resume business, and in that event we stand ready to give it the utmost support in our power."

The papers signed by a large number of depositors and expressing sentiments similar to the above were presented and read at the meeting.

The suspension of these banks was a severe blow to Kansas City. Owing to the mildness and dampness of the weather, merchants had been unable to dispose of the stock provided for their winter trade, and the products of the country were still unmarketed. Hence, in addition to being deprived of the assistance that might otherwise have been reasonably expected from the banks, the people suddenly found themselves confronted with the necessity of repaying loans already secured, which caused no little embarrassment, depressed the markets, cut short the

supply of currency for a time, and stopped several enterprises which the people were inaugurating for the ensuing year.

THE BARGE LINES

Among the enterprises thus stopped, and the most important of all, was barge navigation on the Missouri River. The grain business had now attained such proportions that the people felt that this facility must be provided. To that end a meeting was held at the Coates House on the evening of January 17th, at which the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. H. J. Latshaw, C. H. Prescott, T. J. Lynde, R. W. Quade and F. J. Baird, for the purpose of maturing plans. Two days afterward, January 19th, another meeting was held at which this committee reported, recommending the organization of a Kansas City company with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, to own and operate the barges. The proposition was so favorably received that four thousand, five hundred dollars was subscribed at the meeting. Resolutions were adopted asking Congress for appropriations to remove snags and other obstructions from the channel; and a committee of twenty was appointed to place the stock of the company. On the 20th this committee met at the Coates House and laid out their work, and on the 23d a large public meeting was held at the Board of Trade, which was addressed by Messrs. Col. Coates, H. M. Holden, Hon. Stephen A. Cobb, of Wyandotte, James M. Nave, H. J. Latshaw, Capt. A. J. Baker, T. K. Hanna, John Freeland and Capt. McClelland. The committee of twenty was making very satisfactory progress and had placed about twenty thousand dollars of the stock, and had promises for ten thousand more when the banks failed, after which it was found impossible to place more of it. However, it was believed that the balance could be procured during the spring, and on the 12th of February a meeting of the subscribers decided to organize the company and appointed Messrs. Latshaw and Lynde to prepare the papers. The work of this committee was reported at a meeting held February 14th, at which the company elected as directors for the first year: Messrs. K. Coates, B. A. Sheidley, T. B. Bullene, T. J. Lynde, H. J. Latshaw, John Freeland, J. M. Nave, H. M. Holden, Thomas Corrigan, S. B. Armour, C. H. Prescott, D. B. Powers and John J. Mastin. This company finding it impossible in the existing state of financial affairs to place the remainder of its stock, never filed its papers, but it partly accomplished its objects in another way. On the 20th of March, Messrs. Coates, Latshaw and Freeland went to St. Louis for the purpose of ascertaining if barges could be had. They did not succeed in finding barges that could be bought, but their mission brought them into communication with the Mississippi Valley Transportation company and with the Babbage Transportation company, and they both became so favorably impressed with the project that they sent fleets of barges to Kansas City that year. The first of these fleets to arrive at Kansas City was that of the Mississippi Valley Transportation company, and consisted of the steamer Grand Lake and three barges. It left Kansas City July 5th, taking out 83,540 bushels of corn. The barges connected with this fleet were very large for the river; one of them left our wharf drawing six feet of water, yet there being a good stage of water at the time the fleet reached St. Louis in safety, and without material hindrance. The next fleet was the first of the Babbage company, and consisted of the steamer A. J. Baker and three barges. This fleet made three trips during the season. The first, July 27th, took out 62,038 bushels of corn, the second, August 12th, took out 50,938, and the third, August 31st, took out 44,198 bushels of wheat, and all were very successful. The cost of freight by these barges was, to the shipper, five and a half cents per hundred, including insurance, the railroad rate being about eight cents on corn and thirteen on wheat. It cost the barge companies about two and a half cents to carry the grain to St. Louis, and Capt. Lowery, of the Babbage company, estimated that grain could

then be carried from Kansas City to New Orleans at a cost to the shippers of seven cents, and pay a reasonable profit to the carriers. These facts were regarded as a demonstration of the feasibility of barge navigation of the Missouri River.

THE FAILURE OF THE MASTIN BANK.

The city had fairly rallied from the effects of the failure of the First National and Commercial National Bank, when on the 3d of August the Mastin Bank failed. Prior to the suspension of the First National, that Bank and the Mastin were the two leading banks of the city, hence when the First National failed the Mastin took quite a leading position. Other banks, however, notably the Kansas City, and the Kansas City Savings Association, were brought into much greater prominence by that event. With the failure of the Mastin Bank in August these two became the leading banks. For a time, however, there was considerable embarrassment in business circles, for the lack of currency. The statement of the Mastin Bank at the time of its failure showed a large advance of money to the Water company and considerable investments in mines, and it was probably the tying up of its resource in this way, more than anything else that led to its failure. The capital of the other two banks mentioned was enlarged soon after the failure of the Mastin, and the Armour Bros. immediately began arrangements to establish another bank. This bank was opened for business on the 15th of September, in the room previously occupied by the Mastin Bank, in the Board of Trade, with A. W. Armour, Esq., as President, and C. H. Prescott, for many years previous auditor of the Fort Scott road, as cashier. It at once took a prominent position.

OTHER ENTERPRISES OF 1878.

On the 19th of January a number of leading citizens organized a Mining Stock Board for the purpose of locating here a market for Mining Stock. Col. C. E. Kearney was President, T. F. Oakes and H. M. Holden, Vice-Presidents, Col. John C. Moore, Secretary, and Mead Woodson, Treasurer. It tried to arrange for the opening of the Board May 10th, but did not succeed, and before the close of the year passed into entire quiescence.

BLOODED STOCK SALES.

On the 15th of May there was opened here the first great sale of blooded cattle, the stock coming mainly from the blue grass regions of Kentucky. It was tried as a venture by parties owning the stock, and was so successful that it has been since maintained as a semi-annual sale. At this first sale two hundred animals were sold at an aggregate price of twenty-four thousand dollars. This and subsequent sales have brought into the country adjacent to Kansas City large numbers of blooded animals, the effect of which in the improvement of cattle is already perceived.

THE COURT HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE.

On the 8th of March, a bill authorizing the construction of a public building in Kansas City, for Post-Office and Custom House purposes passed Congress. It was introduced by Hon. B. J. Franklin, of this city, who at that time represented this district in Congress, and provided for a building to cost two hundred thousand dollars, one hundred of which was appropriated at that session. Besides this bill for the benefit of Kansas City, Mr. Franklin secured the passage of a bill authorizing the holding of United States Courts in this city, and introduced a bill providing for the organization of the Indian Territory and its opening to settlement, for the passage of which he made great, but, unfortunately, unsuccessful efforts. In this latter he received the support of the people in unanimous resolutions adopted at public meetings and forwarded to him.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The extension of railway lines in which Kansas City was interested during the year was thus stated at its close in the report of the Board of Trade :

"The extension of railroads centering at Kansas City was very considerable during the year. Chief among these extensions was that of the Chicago & Alton from Mexico, Missouri, to Kansas City, making another through line to Chicago and St. Louis. This road was nearly completed during the year, and in a few weeks will be opened for business. The next in immediate importance—probably the most important for this place—was the extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad from Pueblo, Colorado, to Clifton, New Mexico, from whence it is to be rapidly extended to a connection with the Southern Pacific, of California, making a southern trans-continental route, a more valuable and important road than the Union Pacific. This road has also been engaged in building a branch to Leadville, Colorado, which will give railroad facilities to the rich San Juan country. The Central Branch Union Pacific has also extended its line to Beloit, Kansas, which brings to Kansas City the trade of the upper Republican and Solomon Valleys of Kansas. The Kansas Pacific extended its Clay Center Branch to Clyde, and built a branch from Solomon City to Minneapolis, which have the same general effect as the extension of the Central Branch. The Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fe Railroad was further extended from Williamsburg to Burlingaton, which brings Kansas City an important addition to her trade from the southwestern part of central Kansas."

The pool that had existed since September 15, 1876, was dissolved on the 16th of March of this year, and was followed with the first severe railroad war in which the lines at Kansas City were ever engaged. This fight was apparently sought by the St. Louis lines, as against those leading to Chicago, and was inaugurated by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, on the 1st of April, with a cut of rates to about one-third. It raged furiously for a short time, when the pool was re-organized.

It was during this year that Mr. Jay Gould first became interested in lines of road leading to Kansas City, since when his operations have led to many lively manipulations. This came about in this way: Mr. Gould was the chief owner of the Union Pacific, which, by its charter, was required to pro-rate in equal terms with the Kansas Pacific, for California business—a thing it had always refused to do. T. F. Oakes, Esq., who had, for many years, been general freight agent of the Kansas Pacific, had now become its general superintendent, and in that position was able to give the company most efficient aid in its long struggle with the Union Pacific, for its charter rights. Early in the year he got Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, to introduce into Congress a bill to compel the Union Pacific to respect the rights of the Kansas Pacific, and a large public meeting in Kansas City, held February 8th, gave it a strong indorsement, and memorialized Congress on the subject. Similar action was taken at other places, and resulted in the favorable reporting of the bill in March, with a good prospect of its becoming a law. Mr. Gould could not defeat the measure by opposing it, and hence, in April, he sent agents to St. Louis, who succeeded in buying a controlling interest in the Kansas Pacific, and then withdrew the opposition of that company. In June the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific pooled on Colorado business, but the through rates to California, which the public interested in the Kansas Pacific had been struggling for, and were led to expect, were not granted.

Notwithstanding the bank suspensions and financial embarrassments of the year, 1878 witnessed much substantial progress in Kansas City, due to the large influx of people and money. The population July 1st was estimated by the directory at 50,126, an increase of 8,340 since the same time in 1877, and it was estimated that 5,000 had come in between July and January. There were 706 new

houses built during the year, at a cost of \$1,040,000, many of them elegant business and residence houses.

THE EVENTS OF 1879.

Early in the year 1879 a proposition was made by some of the old members of the old Chamber of Commerce to revive that organization, but after several meetings and a conference with the Board of Trade, the scheme was abandoned and the Committee of Commerce of the Board of Trade was appointed in its stead. This committee has never been an active one, yet several important enterprises have been inaugurated and secured by it, among which was the smelting works and barge line of 1880.

One of its first acts was to memorialize Congress on the improvement of the Missouri River. On the 7th of January Messrs. Camp, McDowell and Poe, Government Commissioners to locate the court house and post-office, arrived in Kansas City, and, after acquainting themselves with the views of the people and examining the different sites offered, accepted the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, January 25th, and it was purchased for \$8,500 and the work of constructing the building soon afterward begun.

In May a party of United States engineers, under J. W. Nier, Esq., arrived in Kansas City, and commenced work on the improvement of the river a few miles north of the city, an appropriation of \$30,000 for that purpose having been secured by Mr. Franklin. About the same time the first term of the United States District Court was begun in Kansas City, Judge Krekel presiding.

In the latter part of the month, Robert Gillham, a young engineer who had recently located in the city, proposed to improve the means of transit between the western and eastern parts of the city by building a tramway down the Bluff on Ninth street. He secured the interest of many of the best men in the city, but the project has met with such unfavorable treatment at the hands of the City Council that it is still one of Kansas City's uncompleted enterprises.

In August, the first effort was made to organize a Provident Association in Kansas City. Mr. J. T. Howenstein was the projector of this movement and about forty prominent business men joined it; but for lack of attention it was allowed to expire.

In September, much interest was taken in a proposition to convert the roads of Rosedale and Independence into boulevards, but after a number of public meetings the interest was allowed to die out; yet it will doubtless be done at some future time.

This year was one of great activity in business and individual enterprises of all kinds. Trade was rapidly extended in all directions; the population increased, according to the directory estimate, to 60,372. Real estate became very active, and transfers increased \$1,943,350; beside which there were thirteen additions platted and largely sold, some of which were outside the city limits. And there were about thirteen hundred new houses built, at an estimated cost of about \$1,500,000.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The chief feature of this year was the construction of new railroads in the country in which Kansas City was interested, and changes in ownership of other roads. The report of the Board of Trade for the year, thus summarizes the matter:

"The building of new railroads was revived with the beginning of the year, and the roads in which Kansas City is interested were extended or built branches. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad built a branch from Baxter Springs to Joplin; the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern extended its Independence branch to Greenwood, and is pushing it on to Arkansas City. The main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was extended from Clifton to Las Vegas, New

Mexico, its Cottonwood Valley Branch was extended to McPherson, its Eureka branch to Howard, and its Wichita branch to Wellington and Arkansas City. The Kansas Pacific extended its Clay Center branch to Concordia, its Solomon Valley branch to Beloit, and built a branch from Salina to McPherson. It also bought up and rebuilt and put into operation the old Lawrence & Carbondale road, which had been unused for several years. It also bought up the Denver Pacific from Denver to Cheyenne, and the Colorado Central and Boulder Valley, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The Central Branch Union Pacific, now a part of the Missouri Pacific, extended its Concordia Branch to Cawker City and built a branch to Kirwin and Stockton. The Atchison & Nebraska Railroad was extended from Lincoln to Columbus, and the St. Joe & Denver to a connection with the Union Pacific. Besides the new railroads thus actually built, much more has been laid out for the coming year. The old ill-fated Kansas City & Memphis road has been sold to a party of Boston capitalists, who propose to build about one hundred miles of it the coming year, and extend it afterward as occasion may require. The Burlington & Southeastern Railroad, which now runs from Burlington, Iowa, to Laclede, Missouri, has announced its intention of coming through to Kansas City during the coming year, and has made four surveys in search of a suitable route. The Kansas City & Northeastern Company has also surveyed a line from Kansas City to Chillicothe, Mo., and expect to begin the construction during the coming year."

"Besides the enterprises here enumerated, the Missouri Pacific Company extended its line between Holden and Paola to Ottawa, and built the old Fall River Railroad from Paola to Leroy; and the Lexington & Southern from Pleasant Hill, on the Missouri Pacific, to Nevada on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas had been projected."

The same report thus states the sales of roads:

"Great changes have taken place during the year in the ownership of the railroads at Kansas City. Mr. Jay Gould and associates, who previously held control of the Union & Kansas Pacific and St. Joe & Denver Railroads west of the Missouri River and the Wabash road east of the Mississippi, bought early in the year a controlling interest in the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and consolidated it with the Wabash under the name of Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. This connected the roads except the Union Pacific, and to make connection with it the Pattonsburgh Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern was extended through to Omaha. Soon afterward the same parties bought the Missouri Pacific and the Central Branch Union Pacific and have since consolidated them, making two divisions, connecting with each other at Kansas City. The same parties also bought an interest in the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad during the year, and latterly have bought the Missouri, Kansas & Texas."

In addition to the sales of roads here mentioned, the Fort Scott Company bought the Springfield & Western Missouri road in June, and has since completed it to a connection with the main line at Fort Scott; and Mr. Gould bought the Kansas City & Eastern Narrow Gauge in November, and in December it was leased to the Missouri Pacific, which he had previously bought, and became a division of that road. Another important addition to Kansas City's railway facilities was the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which in December made a contract with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for trackage rights over that road from Cameron, Mo., and it began to run its trains to Kansas City on the 1st of January, 1880.

The year 1879 was characterized by another great railroad war, which seemed to be the result of the completion of the Chicago & Alton Railroad to Kansas City. In view of its early completion the pool was dissolved again on the 12th of April, and a promiscuous cutting of rates opened on the 14th. The Alton, however, was not opened for business until the 18th, and did not begin

running passenger trains until May 13. The war arose over the allotment of its share of business to St. Louis, and was inaugurated by the St. Louis roads. On the 7th of June the war was extended to passenger business also, and for the remainder of the summer passenger rates between Kansas City and St. Louis, and Kansas City and Chicago were but fifty cents; and freight rates went so low that for a considerable time grain was carried from Kansas City to St. Louis for five cents, and to Chicago for seven cents per bushel, and at one time reached the almost incredible limit of three cents to St. Louis and five to Chicago. The trouble, however, came to a close in September, and on the 12th of that month a new pool was formed which took in the Alton.

While this fight was pending, in June and July, the contract between the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Wabash, by which the latter road used the track of the former from Arnold Station to the bridge, and the contract for right of way across the bridge, expired, and the result was a lively individual conflict between the two roads. It was ended, however, in the Wabash building a track of its own, and making a new bridge contract, but the end of the fight was reached only through the courts.

CITY GROWTH.

The growth of the city during the years included in this chapter was rapid, and the following new additions had been added to the city during this and the preceding year :

- September 3, 1878—Mastin's Sub-division.
- September 3, '78—Park Place Addition.
- December 9, '78—Traber's Sub-division.
- April 19, '79—Hunt's Sub-division.
- May 28, '79—Hyde & Foster's Addition.
- June 11, '79—Lott's Addition.
- November 12, '79—Bovard & Dickson's Sub-division.
- June 28, '79—E. S. Brown's Sub-division.
- July 11, '79—Winter's Addition.
- July 25, '79—R. Salisbury's Addition.
- August 13, '79—Vineyard's Third Sub-division.
- August 18, '79—Woodland Place Sub-division.
- August 23, '79—Marty's Addition to Woodland.
- September 3, '79—Brigham's Addition.
- September 9, '79—Craig's Sub-division.
- October 2, '79—Wm. C. Arrs' Addition.



CHAPTER XVI.

THE EVENTS OF 1880 AND 1881.

The Establishment of the Smelting Works—The Barge Company Organized—The Missouri River Improvement Convention—The Missouri River Improvement Association Formed—Street Improvements—Col. Van Horn's Election to Congress—Railway Construction and Railway Changes—The Great Flood of 1881—The Growth of the City—Statistical Exhibit of the City's History.

One of the earliest events in 1880 was the opening of the American Union and Atlantic and Pacific telegraph offices in Kansas City, which occurred on the 5th of January. The Atlantic and Pacific had, at one time before, had an office in Kansas City, but several years previous this company had been bought out by the Western Union, and was under the control of that company. When this sale took place the office in Kansas City was abolished. The American Union was a new company, organized about two years before by Mr. Jay Gould, and having now completed an extensive system of lines, was put into operation, and the Atlantic & Pacific was again put into operation to fight it.

Besides some cutting in rates little occurred to affect the interests of Kansas City until February 27th, when the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with which the Kansas Pacific had been consolidated in January, and which was now controlled by Mr. Gould, took possession of the Western Union Wires along the old Kansas Pacific road. This was done by force, and on the ground that the railroad needed them for its own business, but the real object doubtless was to unite them with the American Union system. This led to litigation which resulted in the restoration of the wires to the Western Union Company, by order of the United States Courts, on the 15th of April. All three of these companies continued to operate in Kansas City until January, 1881, when they were consolidated and all offices abolished except the old Western Union.

THE SMELTING WORKS.

The project of smelting and refining works for the smelting of the ores of Colorado and New Mexico, had been discussed for several years in Kansas City. T. F. Oakes, Esq., was probably the first man to propose it, and that was while he was general freight agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway. Early in the year 1879 the Committee of Commerce of the Board of Trade took up the subject, and tried to organize such an enterprise, but as there was no man available who understood the practical part of the business, little was done with it until December, when Col. W. N. Ewing, who had had charge of the Copper Hill Works, in Colorado, came to Kansas City and took an interest in it. During the four months following stock was placed to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and the company was organized May 12, 1880, with Col. C. F. Morse as President, John Doggett, Vice-President; W. H. Miller, Secretary; and J. M. Coburn, Treasurer. Col. Ewing was engaged as Superintendent, and immediately set about the construction of the works, which were completed and ready for operations by the middle of November. Col. Ewing then went to Colorado to buy ores, where he met with Messrs. Aug. R. Meyers and N. Wetherill, of Leadville, proprietors of two large smelters there. They wanted some place for a refinery where that part of the work could be done more advantageously than it could be in Leadville, and, after a conference with Col. Ewing, they came to Kansas City and submitted a proposition to the company to take an interest in it, and increase

the capacity of the works to double that originally designed. This proposition was accepted, the stock increased to \$160,000, and the works have since been doubled in capacity.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY MOVEMENT.

During the year 1879, there had been much discussion throughout the west of a proposition to forcibly invade the Indian Territory, and take possession of a large body of land there, to which the Indian title had been extinguished. This discussion caused the enforcement of the Indians tax upon the numerous herds of cattle held in or driven through the Territory, and caused some herds to be driven out of it. This was quite an injury to cattle men. Early in 1880 this agitation was resumed; a company for the purpose of effecting such invasion and settlement had been organized in Wyandotte, December 24, 1879. A meeting called for the purpose of giving this movement a good send off, was held at the Board of Trade Hall, March 4th, though its real object was not publicly disclosed. The meeting was largely attended, and was addressed by Hon. B. J. Franklin, Colonel E. C. Budinot, a Cherokee, and other prominent men, and adopted a memorial to Congress, strongly urging the opening of the Indian Territory. It gave little countenance, however, to the proposed illegal invasion. The agitation continued, however, and before the close of the year a large number of people joined it, and under the lead of a man named Payne, got as far as Caldwell, Kansas, in the direction of the promised land.

NEW PAVEMENTS.

Early in March, Mr. B. F. Camp, patentee of the Camp pavement, came to Kansas City, with a proposition to pave the streets with that pavement. The City Council, after much discussion of the matter, made a contract with him to pave Fifth street, between Bluff street and Broadway, as a test. The work was begun late in the year, and is yet unfinished, but the people are so well pleased with the pavement that it is to be laid on Wyandotte street, between Fifth and Ninth, and probably some others. This is the first permanent pavement laid in Kansas City, though there are many miles of macadam, made of common limestone.

THE BARGE LINE.

The year 1880 saw the long discussed project of barge navigation of the Missouri River put upon a sure footing. The agitation of this subject, which had annually presented itself for discussion since 1872, was brought about by a combination between the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, which went into effect April 14th, and by which freight from the line of the latter road was taken through to St. Louis at much less cost than the rate from the same places to Kansas City, and thence to St. Louis. This hurt the live stock and grain markets badly for a few days, until other roads leading east from Kansas City were informed of it, and cut rates from Kansas City east. This awakened the people to the nature of the power into whose hands the railroads had fallen, and warned them of the danger. Protection was sought in the utilizing of the river. In the latter part of April a meeting of the Committee of Commerce of the Board of Trade was held, at which this plan was decided upon. The secretary was instructed to prepare a memorial to the people of the city on the subject, which was done May 2d, and a subscription to stock in a barge company, to have a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, was at once put into circulation. On the 8th of May a meeting was held at the Board of Trade Hall, for the purpose of fostering the movement; and at this meeting it was decided to call a river improvement convention, to consist of representatives from all prominent places along the river,

and for all the section of country to be affected by the improvement of the river. Colonel K. Coates, chairman of the Committee of Commerce, was made chairman of a sub-committee to place the stock of the barge company, and he did a large part of the work personally. Several meetings of the committee were held during the summer, but it was not until December that the matter was finally consummated. On the 6th and 7th of that month, meetings of the subscribers to the stock were held, and at the latter a proposition was presented from Capt. Thomas Poe, of St. Louis, who had commended the Babbage fleets in 1878, to put in the boat Peerless, which he owned, as stock in the Kansas City Company. At this time \$65,000 had been subscribed in Kansas City. Messrs. Colonel Coates, Witten McDonald and H. J. Latshaw were appointed a committee to visit and negotiate with Captain Poe in St. Louis, and they left at once for that city. Within a few days the remainder of the stock was subscribed, and the company was organized, with Colonel Coates as president, Witten McDonald as secretary, and Jos. S. Chick treasurer. Captain Poe was engaged as commander and general manager. Five barges have since been bought, and early in the spring of 1881, the fleet made its first trip between St. Louis and New Orleans, while waiting for the Missouri River to open.

THE RIVER CONVENTION.

As was mentioned above, at one of the meetings in the interest of the barge enterprise, it was proposed to hold a convention at Kansas City to memorialize Congress on the improvement of the Missouri River. This was the first effort ever made for an improvement of that stream on an extended scale. The Committee of Commerce of the Board of Trade caused a memorial on the subject to be prepared, and issued it with a call for the convention for September 21st. The objects sought by this movement cannot be better explained than by the memorial sent to the country, which was as follows :

BOARD OF TRADE, }
KANSAS CITY, August 7th, 1880. }

To the People of the Missouri Valley :

The undersigned, the committee of commerce of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, address you at this time for the purpose of inviting your attention to the importance of improving the Missouri River, and if possible of securing your co-operation in measures looking to that end. The object had in view is to secure congressional appropriations adequate to pay for such improvements of the river as will make it an adequate channel for the commerce of the Missouri Valley country, and the immediate expenditure of such appropriations in the actual work of improvement.

It is true that in the present state of information concerning the Missouri river no estimate can be made of the extent of improvement that will be necessary, nor of the aggregate cost of such work when completed, but accurate surveys of the river by competent engineers will soon develop both facts. Such surveys we propose as the first thing to be done, and we feel assured by the general knowledge of the stream and by the expressed opinions of eminent engineers that the improvement needed and outlays required will be found far within the reasonable capacity of the Government and not exceeding the improvement and outlays bestowed upon other American waters of like or less importance.

As stated above, the object of such improvement is to make the stream an adequate channel for the commerce of the whole Missouri Valley country. It is a well known fact that water transportation of equal perfection with the best other methods costs but a small fraction of the best and cheapest of other meth-

ods. Among the methods now in use it is found that the railroad is the only competitor of water routes, and it is found also that with its greater speed and all other advantages it possesses it is still unequal to water routes, except where the latter are so unimproved as not to admit of the use of the most expeditions and economical craft. The capacities of the Missouri River, in this respect, have been tested, and even in its present wholly unimproved state it has been found far superior to railroads, although the dangers of its navigation are such as to make men hesitate to put their money into the necessary craft. In 1878 four tows of barges loaded with grain were taken from this city to St. Louis. The transportation of this grain, including insurance, cost the shippers five and a half cents per bushel, when the railroads were at that time, charging thirteen cents on wheat and eight cents on other grain. There was a saving therefore of seven and a half cents on the wheat and two and a half on the corn to the shipper; but the most significant fact in connection with these shipments was that it cost the carriers but two and a half cents per bushel including insurance, which enabled them to make a little over one hundred per cent. while saving the shippers the amount above stated. With this experience before them, the carriers estimated that, with improvement of the river, grain can be carried at a handsome profit to carriers from Kansas City to New Orleans for seven cents per bushel. Now from New Orleans to the European markets it costs but three cents per bushel more than from our Atlantic ports. The rates from Missouri River points to the Atlantic ports are usually about thirty-six cents per bushel on wheat and thirty-three on other grain. Thus it is found that the difference in favor of the river route is, to the seaboard twenty-nine cents per bushel on wheat and twenty-six cents on other grain. Deduct from these the three cents excess which it costs from New Orleans to European markets and we find that the river route will save twenty-six cents per bushel on wheat and twenty-three on other grain. These figures represent the additions that will be made to the present profits of producers, for the price of grain at every railway station in the Missouri Valley are the prices in European markets less carriage, and the reduction in cost of carriage does not affect European prices. A reduction in that item makes a corresponding addition to the profits of the American producer. Nor is this all; the proposed improvement will bring the farm lands of the Missouri Valley as near market, so far as regards cost of carriage, as the farm lands of New York and Pennsylvania, and it will make them worth more than the lands of those States, in proportion to their great fertility, instead of one-tenth the value as they are now. With such a change in the situation the increased prosperity of the Missouri Valley country is something that cannot be estimated in advance.

We use here the rate from Kansas City only because that rate has been tolerably defined by experience, not because we suppose that, with proper improvement of the river, the business would be monopolized by Kansas City; for in that event every point on the river would have its share; and the ascertainment of what the difference would be from Kansas City but illustrates what it would be proportionally from all other points on the river. It must be borne in mind also, that grain is not the only product we export, and, therefore, the saving in that item but serves to illustrate what it would be proportionally on other products, such as pork, bacon, lard, mess beef, dairy and barnyard products and field products other than grain. Nor is this all; a like saving would be found in the cost of imported articles, which constitute the staple of our merchandise and the freight charges for which constitute the bulk of present cost. These are too numerous to be enumerated here. With such double saving of such extent, the increased prosperity of the country is not a thing to be estimated. It is something of far more than local importance, for so considerable a portion of our common country could not be thus benefited without all parts feeling its beneficial effects. Thus, in what we propose to ask of the General Government, we

appear not in the attitude of supplicants for a local favor, like the improvement of a harbor, the building of a court house or light station, but we seek an improvement that will be felt in the remotest parts of the country and that will benefit the whole people.

We feel, however, that the people of the Missouri Valley have a right to such improvement of their river without reference to other considerations than local benefit. The revenues of the Government are derived from internal taxation and from custom duties. Of the former, we pay in proportion to the amount of the business taxed that we have among us. The latter, while paid immediately by the importers, is added to the price of imported articles, and is paid ultimately by the consumers. Thus it happens that we pay our share of this part of the revenues also. Among other expenditures the Government annually pays large sums for improvements of the same class as the one we claim, and as the money thus expended is drawn from the revenues contributed by the whole people we have heretofore paid our proportion of such as have been made. Our river being the only considerable stream in the United States that has heretofore received no attention, we feel, in view of the benefit to be derived from its improvement, that we have a right to claim that it shall now be done at public expense, the same as like improvements have been made elsewhere.

We are induced to present this matter at this time for two reasons. The first is that, with the settlement of political disturbances in the States about the mouth of the Mississippi River and the jetty improvements made thereat, the trade of the Mississippi Valley country is rapidly falling into its old river channel. Two years ago one line of barges on the Mississippi river from St. Louis south, was found adequate, while now two are required. These are over taxed with business and have usually contracts for months ahead, notwithstanding they have so increased their capacity as to have enlarged the tows beyond all precedent, accompanied, of course, with an equally unprecedented increase in the amount of property conveyed. Such being the present tendency of commerce, the Missouri Valley should be prompt to avail itself of it, and take such measures as will secure its share of the benefits. The second reason is that, the people of Kansas City have subscribed nearly all the money required to put a line of barges on the Missouri River and will soon organize a company for that purpose. This line of barges is proposed simply as a pioneer line, and if we can secure the improvement requisite to make it a successful venture the way will be open for similar enterprises from all points, which will fill the entire navigable river and make its advantages equal to all alike.

Accompanying this will be found a call for a convention at Kansas City in September, the purposes of which convention is to bring together people from all parts of the Missouri Valley to discuss the matter, to define and organize public sentiment concerning it, and to provide the means and measures for enforcing that sentiment upon congressional attention.

Very Respectfully,

K. COATES,
T. B. BULLENE,
H. M. HOLDEN,
E. H. ALLEN,
S. B. ARMOUR,
E. L. MARTIN,
J. M. NAVE,

R. T. VAN HORN,
H. J. LATSHAW,
C. E. KEARNEY,
T. F. OAKES,
BENJ. McLEAN,
F. B. NOFSINGER,
C. H. PRESCOTT,

M. MUNFORD,

Committee of Commerce.

The convention was largely attended, as the following list of delegates will show :



E. A. Webster

MISSOURI.

Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis—E. O. Stanard, A. O. Grubb, W. H. Scudder, Henry Armstrong, George J. Kinsley, N. G. Larimore, Francis W. Crane, Walter S. Barclay, Capt. T. H. Handbury, A. P. Guibert, John D. Hinds, C. B. Carter, H. B. O'Reilly, Hugh Gilham, F. W. Smith, C. S. Rogers, John D. Rankin, P. F. Shirmer, Fred. Schwartz, H. W. Olmstead, O. M. Edgeley, Thos. Warren, Jr.

Boonville—Jno. S. Elliott, W. Speed Stephens, S. Merstetter.

St. Joseph, City—J. A. Piner, G. W. Belt, Seymour Jenkins, M. M. Claggett, E. V. Riley, Wm. Fitzgerald, J. A. Owens, Maurice Hickey, James H. Ringo, C. W. Campbell, Mike Gleason, Stephen Geiger.

St. Joseph Board of Trade—John D. Clue, Hanson Gregg, H. R. W. Heartwig, W. A. P. McDonald, J. M. Frazier, E. D. Marsh, J. A. Owens, F. S. Sommers, A. N. Schuster, Isaac Weil.

Buchanan County—Dr. Stringfellow, Judge P. M. McIntire, E. V. Riley.

Miller County—J. M. Ullman, T. E. E. Tumber, P. S. Miller, A. Falkerson.

Vibbard, Ray County—Thos. R. Grant.

St. Charles—Glover Johns, Hon. A. A. Stonebraker, J. K. McDearmon, T. F. McDearmon.

Eighth Mo. Con. District—Hon. S. L. Sawyer.

Lexington—James Davis, John Reid, George S. Rathbun, W. V. L. McClelland, John E. Corder, J. Q. Plattenberry.

Moberly—Hon. G. F. Rothwell.

Jefferson City—Dr. J. G. Riddles, J. R. Willis, H. W. Kolkmeier.

Richmond—C. J. Hughes, E. F. Esteb, S. B. Crispen, L. C. Centwell, J. T. Child, J. D. Bogie.

Saline County—Dr. M. T. Chastian, Hugh Gilliam, Jas. D. Dill, W. L. Irvine, Judge S. M. Thompson, W. L. Erwin.

Kansas City Board of Trade—K. Coates, H. J. Latshaw, R. T. Van Horn, Frank Askew, E. H. Allen, S. B. Armour, W. A. M. Vaughan, T. B. Bullene, W. S. Gregory, T. K. Hanna.

Kansas City—J. M. Nave, M. Munford, Geo. J. Keating, John W. Reid, A. L. Mason, B. J. Franklin, C. F. Morse, E. L. Martin.

Washington—T. W. B. Crews.

NEBRASKA.

Arago—Joseph Kitt.

Lincoln Board of Trade—S. G. Owens, L. C. Pace, T. P. Kennard, L. Meyer, H. J. Walsh, J. M. Burk, A. J. Buckstaff.

KANSAS.

Monticello, Johnson County—R. T. Bass.

Abilene—W. R. Dyer.

Severance—A. W. Waters.

Parsons—T. C. Cory, A. G. Cory.

Iola—J. H. Richards.

Wyandotte City—J. S. Stockton, H. M. Northrop, J. P. Root, B. Judd.

Wyandotte County—V. J. Lane, D. E. Cornell, S. N. Simpson, John Arthur, D. B. Hadley, E. L. Beusche.

Kansas City, Kansas—B. M. Brake, C. H. Van Fossen, S. N. Simpson, W. S. Carroll, L. E. James.

Olathe—Alfred Taylor, John Hindman, T. J. Kay, Wm. Henry, Hiram P. Mitchell.

Emporia—H. C. Cross, Lewis Lutz, S. B. Warren.

Leavenworth—Hon. W. M. Fortescue.

Doniphan County—F. Harpster.

Girard—E. Fanger.

Columbus—Lewis Prell.

Besides the prominent gentlemen embraced in this list of attending delegates, there were a number of letters from others. Among these were Geo. L. Wright and Capt. E. W. Gould, of St. Louis, Senators Saunders, of Nebraska, Cockrell, of Missouri, and Allison of Iowa.

Gov. Stanard, of St. Louis, presided at the convention and W. H. Miller, of Kansas City, was secretary. It continued its session for two days, and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Missouri Valley country, including two-thirds of Missouri, one-third of Iowa, and all of Kansas and Nebraska, but not Dakota and part of Montana, which might be properly added, embraces an area of over 215,000 square miles, contains a population of 4,000,000 people and a taxable wealth of \$700,000,000, produces annually nearly 500,000,000 bushels of grain, and is increasing in population, wealth and productiveness at a rate not less than five per cent per annum. And

WHEREAS, Water transportation is the cheapest known to commerce, and can be supplied to the commerce of this vast area of country by the Missouri River, which is naturally one of the most easily navigated rivers in the world, for ten months in the year, and was prior to the creation of artificial obstructions, a great highway of commerce, and which with the removal of artificial and accidental obstructions can be made available for economical craft, adequate to the wants of the country, whereby the cost of transportation will be reduced fully one-half, and landed property enhanced in value more than fifty per cent.

WHEREAS, The banks of this river are composed of a rich alluvial soil, inadequate to withstand the force of its current, whereby thousands of acres of valuable lands are annually swept away; and

WHEREAS, It has always been the policy of the General Government to appropriate money for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and to prevent the property of citizens from destruction by the incursive action of great streams; having thus expended \$200,000,000, of which but \$657,500 have been expended on the Missouri River; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention, representing Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, most respectfully, but most earnestly, demand that Congress bestow upon the Missouri River a consideration commensurate with the magnitude of the interests to be served by its improvement, and immediately provide for a thorough remedy for all artificial obstructions it has permitted to be created by railway bridges, for the thorough removal of all accidental obstructions, such as snags and drifts of floating timber, and for a thorough survey of the river by competent engineers, with a view to determining the speediest and most economical plan of deepening its channel, and protecting the property of the citizens along its banks.

Resolved, That we also demand that when such surveys shall have been made and such plans approved, that Congress shall make such appropriations and take such other action as will secure the speediest, permanent and adequate improvement of said river.

Resolved, That in view of the magnitude of the interests to be served by such improvement, the additions thereby to result to the profits of industry and the value of landed property in the Missouri Valley, it is the judgment of this convention that devotion to such improvement should be a test of qualification for the offices of senator and representatives in Congress, Governor and members of State Legislatures. And, therefore, we would recommend to all political parties that they refuse to nominate for these offices men not known to be so devoted to this interest, and to the people that they refuse to support at the polls candidates

who do not stand pledged to the public to hold this interest paramount, and to make all reasonable effort to secure the ends herein sought.

Resolved, That for the purpose of inculcating this last resolution, to see that existing laws relating to bridges be observed, to collect and compile statistical and other information relating to the subject, and to impress upon representatives and senators in Congress the importance of the improvement desired, the convention proceed now to organize a permanent Missouri River Improvement Association, which shall continue to keep alive this interest until the ends sought shall have been obtained.

Resolved, That the president of this convention appoint a committee of three to prepare a memorial to Congress embodying the action of this convention and the policy demanded, to be forwarded when prepared to the officers of the respective Houses of Congress, and to the senators and representatives from the States here represented.

Resolved, That the survey of the Missouri River, now in progress and nearly completed from its mouth to Sioux City, should, in the opinion of this convention, be continued up to Fort Benton, Montana.

Before closing its session the convention organized a permanent association, to be known as the Missouri River Improvement Association, and elected the following list of officers :

PRESIDENT.

Col. Kersey Coates, Kansas City, Mo.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. E. O. Standard, St. Louis, Mo.	Col. John Reid, Lexington, Mo.
John A. Scudder, " "	Geo. R. Buckner, St. Charles, Mo.
Dr. J. P. Root, Wyandotte, Kan.	J. J. Hochstetler, Nebraska City, Neb.
W. M. Fortescue, Leavenworth, Kan.	T. P. Kennard, Lincoln, Neb.
John Hinman, Olathe, Kan.	J. S. Stockton, Wyandotte, Kan.
Hon. Charles Robinson, Douglas Co., Kan.	John W. Chapman, Council Bluffs, Ia.
P. B. Maxon, Emporia, Kan.	Hon. Alvin Saunders, Omaha, Neb.
John A. Martin, Atchison, Kan.	P. P. Elder, Ottawa, Kan.
S. J. Crawford, Topeka, Kan.	Hon. T. D. Thacher, Lawrence, Kan.
Geo. W. Belt, St. Joseph, Mo.	W. S. Carroll, Kansas City, Kan.
Gen. C. W. Blair, Fort Scott, Kan.	W. R. Dryer, Abilene, Kan.
J. R. Willis, Jefferson City, Mo.	H. J. Lathshaw, Kansas City, Mo.
John S. Elliott, Boonville, Mo.	R. T. Van Horn, " " "

SECRETARY.

William H. Miller, Kansas City, Mo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Col. Kersey Coates, Kansas City, Mo.	Dr. J. P. Root, Wyandotte, Kan.
H. J. Latschaw, " " "	W. M. Fortescue, Leavenworth, Kan.
Col. R. T. Van Horn, " " "	G. W. Belt, St. Joseph, Mo.
E. O. Standard, St. Louis, Mo.	

It also appointed as a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress on the subject of the improvement of the river, Messrs. Col. R. T. Van Horn and W. H. Miller, of Kansas City; Dr. John Stringfellow, of St. Joseph; Hon. T. Dwight Thacher, of Lawrence, and George L. Wright, of St. Louis.

THE RECEPTION OF GEN. GRANT.

In May it was ascertained that Gen. Grant would, in July make a long promised visit to Kansas City, and the people began to prepare for an appropriate

reception for the distinguished soldier and ex-President. Meetings were held and a committee appointed. This committee, which was very large, appointed sub-committees on reception, banquet, finance, decoration, procession, transportation, invitations and music, each of which entered at once on the discharge of its duties. Gen. Grant came on the morning of July 2d, and was met some distance from the city on the Chicago & Alton Railroad by the reception committee, consisting of Mayor C. A. Chace, Gen. John W. Reid, Col. R. T. Van Horn, J. M. Nave, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, Geo. H. Nettleton, L. R. Moore, J. D. S. Cook, Rev. Dr. Bell, Dr. D. P. Bigger, Col. J. H. Dayton, Rev. Thos. Haggarty, Rev. B. F. Watson and Col. H. Wood, of Kansas City. J. T. Crowder, superintendent of Meriam Park; Maj. A. Pickering, of Olathe; W. S. Chick, of Shawnee; S. N. Simpson, of Riverview; D. B. Hadley, of Wyandotte; J. B. Albert, of Desota; J. B. Bruner, of Gardiner; Alexander Davis, of Spring Hill, and Rev. D. P. Mitchell, of Hutchins, Kansas. On the arrival of the party at the Union Depot, they were met by Gov. J. S. Phelps, of Missouri; Gov. J. P. St. John, of Kansas; Mayor Stockton, and Dr. J. P. Root, of Wyandotte; and other distinguished gentlemen from Kansas. The distinguished party, attended by many citizens of Kansas and Kansas City went to Meriam Park, a few miles from Kansas City, on the Fort Scott road, for the afternoon, and on this occasion that park was formally opened to the public. Returning to the city the banquet was attended in the evening, and the next day there was a military and civic parade, which was reviewed by Gen. Grant from a stand erected for that purpose at the junction of Main and Delaware streets. The parade was an extensive and imposing affair. It was led by mounted police, followed by the band of the 19th U. S. infantry. Following this came the carriage drawn by four horses, containing Gen. Grant, Col. Van Horn, of Kansas City, and Gen. C. W. Blair, of Fort Scott, attended by a company of Union veterans. The military companies followed, and there were in the procession, the Craig Rifles, of Kansas City; the Drought Rifles, of Wyandotte; Paola Rifles, of Paola; Saxton Rifles, of St. Joseph; Carthage (Mo.) Light Guards; Company K, Kansas Volunteers, from Council Grove; Capital Guards, from Topeka; Ottawa Cadets, a finely drilled company of boys; the Ottawa Rifles, Metropolitan Guards, of Leavenworth; Missouri Guards, of Kansas City; St. John Battery, and Winfield Rifles, of Winfield, Kansas; the St. John Guards (colored), of Lawrence, Kansas. The fire departments of Kansas City and Wyandotte and a long line of civic exhibitors, beside numerous bands of music, among which was the Dolby Female Band, of Independence, Kansas. The stands along the line of march were elaborately decorated with flags and flowers.

For two days the people of Kansas City, and the numerous visitors from Kansas and Missouri, gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the occasion, and made it one of the most notable affairs in the history of the city.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

So far in this history it has not been deemed necessary to refer to the conflicts or triumphs of political parties, except in a general way to the conflict about slavery in Kansas, and that of 1860 leading to the great war of the rebellion. The contest for member of Congress from this, the Eighth district of Missouri, during the fall of 1880 had more than ordinary significance, and may properly enter into this history. The district contains about 23,000 voters, of which nearly two-thirds are Democrats. From 1870 to 1878 that party had uniformly elected the member of Congress by large majorities. In 1878, however, a division had arisen in the party, which resulted in a revolt against the regular nominee, Col. John T. Crisp, and the presenting of Judge Samuel L. Sawyer, of Independence, as an independent Democratic candidate. He was more acceptable to the Re-

publicans than Col. Crisp, and as the choice lay between them, the Republicans voted for Judge Sawyer, and he was elected. In 1880 a division again arose, and Col. Crisp, of Independence, and Hon. D. C. Allen, of Liberty, were both presented by the Democratic party under such circumstances that one seemed to be about as much the regular candidate of the party as the other. This situation gave the Republicans hope, and on the 7th of October they nominated Col. R. T. Van Horn, believing that his long and faithful devotion to the commercial interests of Kansas City and the Missouri Valley, would give him greater strength with the people than any other candidate they might nominate. His canvass was made as a business man's canvass against mere politicians, and his election was urged specially on account of his services to this section when in Congress from 1866 to 1870, and on account of his well-known devotion to the improvement of the Missouri River. The result was his election by a plurality of seven hundred and thirty-nine, and it has always been construed as the verdict of the business men of Kansas City and the district in favor of a business representative rather than merely a political one. It was the first fruit of the third resolution of the River Improvement Convention in September.

THE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

The idea of a provident association, for the relief of worthy poor, presented itself again in the fall of 1880, and on the 22d of November such an association was organized, with Col. T. S. Case, President; George H. Nettleton, Vice-President; C. S. Wheeler, Secretary; W. P. Allcut, Treasurer, and F. M. Furgason, Superintendent. During the winter it collected and distributed several thousand dollars and relieved much distress.

THE RAILROADS.

Movements in railroad matters affecting Kansas City were very active during the year 1880, as they had been during 1879. The new roads built were the Lexington & Southern, from Pleasant Hill, on the Missouri Pacific, to Nevada, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. It has since been consolidated with the Missouri Pacific, and trains are now run from Kansas City by that route over the M., K. & T. to Texas. The Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame road was built in Kansas from Burlingame, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, to Manhattan, on the Union Pacific. The Fort Scott road built a branch from Prescott, Kansas, to Rich Hill, Missouri, to reach the coal fields of Bates county, Missouri. This road also built the long-desired switch from the main line near Turkey Creek into the southern part of the city. The Wabash road built a line into Chicago in July, thus adding a fourth through line between Kansas City and Chicago; and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe extended its main line west, reaching El Paso, New Mexico, soon after the close of the year. In March, 1881, this road connected with the Southern Pacific, of California, making a second trans-continental line by way of Kansas City, but it has not, at this writing, been opened for trans continental business. The Fort Scott road also built part of the line between Fort Scott and Springfield, and decided to extend this line to Memphis, Tennessee. There were also some other extensions, but nothing very important.

There were many changes in lines already existing. The Central Branch Union Pacific west from Atchison became a division of the Missouri Pacific, in January, and was afterward, in March, consolidated with the Union Pacific. Later in the year the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road was sold to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. And in May the Missouri, Kansas & Texas was leased for ninety-nine years by the Missouri Pacific, and virtually consolidated with it. In February the general offices of the Union Pacific were con-

solidated and located at Omaha, and in May the long-contended-for through rates to the Pacific Ocean by this line were granted Kansas City.

A number of new enterprises were also inaugurated. The first of these was the revival of the old Memphis road. The Kansas City party by whom this interest had been bought, sold it in December, 1879, to Messrs. Lyman and Cross, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, but they failed to execute the contract. It was again contracted in January to Mr. J. I. Brooks and friends, by whom it was re-organized as the Kansas City & Southern, in June. This company was composed of Theodore Welderbald, W. P. Campbell, John E. Young, and John Sidle, of Illinois, Lloyd B. Fuller, of Emporia, Kansas, and E. L. Martin, of Kansas City. Besides a few surveys, nothing was done during the year, but early in 1881 the company was re-organized, a new contract was made for the property, the capital stock of the company increased, and its early continuation provided for. In January, 1880, the Wyandotte, Oskaloosa & Western Narrow Gauge Company was organized in Wyandotte, but it did nothing and soon became quiescent. In March the Union Transit Company was organized in Kansas City for the purpose of taking charge of and facilitating switching among the various companies operating here. A large amount of land was purchased west of the Kaw River for yards, but they have not yet been put into operation. The Directors of this company were Geo. H. Nettleton, Col. C. F. Morse, J. S. Ford, T. F. Oaks, and Wallace Pratt. In April the Des Moines & Kansas City Railroad Company was organized in Des Moines, Iowa, for the purpose of building a line to Kansas City, and it is now at work making its survey. In December the Kansas City Railway Company was organized in Kansas City, with T. B. Bullene, President, and J. N. Finley, Secretary. This company proposes to build a road from Kansas City by way of Baldwin City, Osage City, and Council Grove to Salina, Kansas. About the same time the Kansas City, Nebraska, and Northwestern Railroad Company was organized in Kansas City with Col. K. Coates, President, W. H. Miller, Secretary, S. B. Armour, Treasurer, and T. J. Lynde, general manager. It proposes to build a road from Kansas City, by way of Oskaloosa and Valley Falls, Kansas, to Falls City, Nebraska.

This year was not destitute of the annual railway war. This was brought about by the opening of the new Wabash line into Chicago, in July, though hostilities did not break out until October 16th. The fight raged with great fierceness for a few days, when it was temporarily stopped only to break out again in a few weeks with increased violence. It soon involved the roads leading to St. Louis, and before the close of the year the roads east of Chicago and St. Louis, and became far more general than any previous war.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF APRIL, 1881.

The chief event of interest since the close of 1880, except as already mentioned, was the flood of April, 1881, which was the greatest rise in the river at Kansas City since 1844, and at points above was reported greater than that celebrated flood. The winter preceding had been unusually long and cold, having begun at Kansas City about the 20th of November, nearly one month earlier than usual. There was also an unusual snowfall throughout the Missouri Valley. In the latter part of March the weather became as warm as was due to the season in a few days' time, and the snows in Kansas and Nebraska were converted into water, flooding some parts of the latter State and doing much damage. Early in April the water from this source reached the Missouri River and caused it to rise to within a few inches of the highest point reached since 1844, when the water subsided for a few days. It began to rise again in the upper river about the middle of April, flooding Omaha and other up-river places, and doing much damage. This rise soon reached Kansas City. On the 26th it broke over a levee that had been built to protect the bottom lands opposite the city, and the bottom

became flooded. At this time nearly all the bottom lands from Sioux City to Kansas City were under water, the river in most places presenting the appearance of a great lake from four to ten miles wide. There were many fine farms inundated, and thousands of people left their homes in boats where such water had never been known before, since the settlement of the country. About the 25th of April it began to threaten the western part of Kansas City, and parties went to work at low places throwing up embankments to prevent its breaking over into the streets. This work was ineffectual, however, for on the 28th it flooded a large part of the "bottoms," as it is called, surrounded the packing houses and disabled several elevators, among which were "A," Union and State Line, in the west bottoms. At this time the river covered the entire bottom north of the city. Harlem was submerged, part of the houses washed away, and railroad operations on that side of the river suspended. Part of the embankment leading to the bridge was washed away, together with nearly three miles of the track of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, while the Hannibal and Wabash were much injured. The Hannibal and Rock Island roads, however, continued to operate to Randolph Bluffs, making the connection to Kansas City by steamboat, while the Wabash transferred its business to the Chicago & Alton. The Missouri Pacific was, for a time, unable to reach Kansas City with its trains, and the Union Pacific used the track of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Topeka, in consequence of the inundation of its track between Armstrong and the Kaw River. Armourdale, lying in the vicinity of this road on the west side of the Kaw River, was completely flooded. Still the water continued to rise and at its highest point, which it attained on the 30th of April, it stood twenty-seven feet above low water mark. The people from a large part of West Kansas, lying south of Ninth street and between Wood street, Kansas City, Kansas, and the bluff at the Advance Elevator, had to leave their homes, and for a time large numbers of them were quartered in the Exposition buildings. The destitution and suffering caused by this fact was very great, aside from the loss of property, and relief measures became necessary. About five thousand dollars were raised for this purpose. After the 30th of April the water subsided rapidly, and by the 3d of May had withdrawn from the lowest part of the city, and within ten days afterward the railroads were so far repaired that trains were resumed as usual. This flood has been suggestive of the necessity of preparing for the protection of the lower part of the city, which subject was soon afterward brought to the attention of the council by a message from the mayor.

THE GROWTH OF THE CITY.

During 1880, and up to the present time in 1881, the growth of the city was as rapid as in 1878 and 1879. The United States census of 1880 accredited Missouri Valley cities with populations as follows:

Kansas City proper	55,813
Kansas City and adjoining towns included in the same commercial city	62,977
Leavenworth	16,550
Atchison	15,106
St. Joseph	32,484
Council Bluffs	18,059.
Omaha	30,518
Topeka	15,451

The growth of business in Kansas City during 1880 is best shown in the clearing house statement, which, for 1879, was \$68,280,251.55, and for 1880 \$101,330,000.00. Real estate transfers this year were \$5,467,900 as against

\$3,604,072 for 1879, and the following new additions were added to the place during the year and the first three months of 1881:

January 6, '80—Armstrong's Addition.
 January 20, '80—J. L. Brown's Sub-division.
 February 7, '80—Murdock's Addition.
 February 28, '80—Smart's Partition No. 1.
 February 28, '80—Smart's Partition No. 2.
 February 28, '80—Smart's Partition No. 3.
 March 30, '80—P. S. Brown's Addition.
 March 3, '80—Loring's Sub-division.
 March 12, '80—Hope & Twitchell's Sub-division.
 March 18, '80—Aldine Place Sub-division.
 March 18, '80—Adam's First Addition.
 June 1, '80—R. G. Estill's Re-survey.
 June 25, '80—Primrose Hill Sub-division.
 March 22, '80—S. C. Moody's Sub-division.
 March 22, '80—Whipple's First Addition.
 March 30, '80—Bellmere Place Addition.
 March 30, '80—Hazzard Place Sub-division.
 April 1, '80—Austin's Addition.
 April 2, '80—B. E. Dye's Sub-division.
 April 28, '80—Wornall's Addition.
 May 5, '80—Phelps Place Addition.
 June 12, '80—P. S. Brown's Re-survey.
 October 2, '80—City Park Addition.
 October 5, '80—Dudley & Cook's Addition.
 October 13, '80—Whipple's Second Addition.
 December 29, '80—Clatanoff & Stowe's Re-survey.
 December 13, '80—Brown & Brook's Sub-division.
 January 19, '81—Winningham's Sub-division.
 January 20, '81—Ellison & Murdock's Addition.
 January 20, '81—Murdock's Sub-division.
 January 25, '81—Re-survey Payne's Addition.
 February 1, '81—Cosby's Addition.
 February 28, '81—Commissioner's Plat Payne's Addition.
 March 7, '81—Amended Plat of Hyde & Foster's Addition.
 March 14, '81—Forest Place Sub-division.
 March 15, '81—William Askew's Sub-division.
 March 15, '81—Haefner's Second Addition.
 March 22, '81—Haefner's First Addition.
 March 30, '81—Forest Home Addition.

A STATISTICAL EXHIBIT.

The following statistical exhibit will show at a glance the growth of Kansas City since its beginning:

POPULATION.

STATEMENT showing the population of Kansas City at different periods.

1838.	300	1871.	36,000
1846.	700	1872.	40,115
1855.	300	1873.	40,740
1857.	2,000	1877.	41,786
1858.	5,185	1878.	50,126
1859.	8,000	1879.	60,372
1865.	5,000	1880.	62,977
1870.	32,260		

WEALTH.

STATEMENT showing the assessed valuation of Kansas City at different periods.

1846	\$ 500,000	1870	\$ 9,629,455
1858	1,802,000	1871	10,191,910
1861	1,814,320	1872	10,957,250
1862	1,448,284	1873	12,708,290
1863	1,313,790	1874	12,357,730
1864	1,698,460	1875	11,728,750
1865	1,922,670	1876	8,923,190
1866	3,587,875	1877	9,370,287
1867	3,710,813	1878	9,092,320
1868	5,978,068	1879	10,706,660
1869	8,408,111	1880	13,378,950

NOTE—The decline from 1878 to 1876 was due to changes in standard of valuation.

CLEARINGS.

STATEMENT showing the clearings of the Kansas City Clearing House, by months, for a series of years.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
January	\$ 5,156,094 03	\$ 7,137,329 46	\$ 5,971,704 01	\$ 4,604,911 00	\$ 8,009,700 00
February	4,566,721 09	4,704,922 97	1,471,811 18	4,286,200 13	6,285,100 00
March	4,302,291 87	5,463,610 38	2,052,400 00	4,405,301 00	7,412,600 00
April	4,605,502 34	5,270,327 02	2,283,800 00	4,092,101 10	7,116,600 00
May	4,664,984 17	5,206,200 86	2,361,312 14	5,052,501 11	7,642,600 00
June	5,742,539 11	5,256,514 19	1,924,740 00	4,713,700 00	7,713,600 00
July	4,769,684 32	5,112,389 32	2,696,111 34	4,696,901 21	7,780,400 00
August	4,448,729 19	5,548,123 17	2,235,213 64	5,601,400 00	8,039,400 00
September	5,504,501 35	6,337,525 72	3,390,711 23	6,252,200 00	8,092,200 00
October	6,915,521 82	6,892,287 14	5,533,511 00	9,087,200 00	9,684,900 00
November	5,857,918 92	6,129,097 17	5,542,801 01	7,215,700 00	11,772,900 00
December	6,306,420 55	6,154,684 11	5,236,201 01	8,271,836 00	11,830,000 00
Total	\$62,840,608 76	\$69,213,011 51	\$41,000,317 56	\$68,280,251 55	\$101,330,000 00

INTERNAL REVENUE.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Internal Revenue paid to the Government by Kansas City for a series of years.

On what Account.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Beer	\$ 9,114 10	\$ 11,642 50	\$ 11,598 00	\$ 13,752 00	\$ 14,198 00	\$ 16,742 00
Cigars	11,717 00	16,365 60	16,911 65	16,107 50	21,922 00	26,530 60
Tobacco	28,877 09	22,054 56	11,954 13	5,010 82	6,252 40	5,357 32
Licenses	11,669 00	20,000 00	11,384 00	11,110 00	14,264 16	17,789 42
Banks	3,708 66	5,524 31	5,524 11	6,935 20	12,444 00	28,712 14
Spirits	7,059 20		14,155 10	4,740 00	6,600 00	7,200 00
Penalties			2,758 20	2,460 13	5,000 00	420 00
Total	\$ 72,144 95	\$ 75,586 97	\$ 74,285 19	\$ 60,115 65	\$ 80,680 56	\$102,751 48

TABLE SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT FOR FOUR YEARS.

Years.	Received, Pounds.	Forwarded, Pounds.
1877	1,852,900,694	1,621,900,538
1878	2,425,995,917	2,038,366,446
1879	3,188,710,298	2,739,752,881
1880	4,629,344,019	2,911,892,163

THE POST-OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Receipts from general business, viz: sale of stamps, box rent, etc	\$39,768 08	\$52,000 00	\$64,221 51	\$77,241 53	\$98,948 01	\$123,953 09
Total expenses of the office, including clerk hire, rent, postmaster's salary, etc.	16,756 83	17,558 19	17,201 04	17,790 46	19,051 37	22,468 96
Total expenses of the carrier system	9,057 02	8,888 32	8,525 87	8,272 44	10,470 85	14,397 97
Net profits of the office	13,954 23	25,544 38	38,495 60	51,178 63	69,425 82	87,091 16
Number of money orders issued	6,907	7,435	9,198	12,317	14,532	16,174
Amount received for the same	93,666 37	104,861 74	125,314 05	183,406 42	208,029 59	222,549 45
Number of money orders paid	18,289	19,133	24,986	35,167	44,598	58,059
Amount of the same	350,012 50	353,609 17	397,363 15	582,186 61	722,355 22	832,782 36
Registered letters received for city delivery	9,158	13,050	21,376	20,538	19,372	39,857
Registered letters sent from the city	2,202	2,258	3,181	4,099	9,050	13,712
Total number of pieces delivered by carriers	2,262,620	2,558,963	3,006,704	3,486,530	4,626,317	5,758,016
Total number of pieces collected from the street letter boxes	950,739	1,103,029	1,778,980	1,677,039	1,840,005	2,573,831
Total pieces handled by letter carriers	3,213,359	3,721,992	4,485,685	5,161,821	6,466,322	8,331,347

REAL ESTATE.

Statement showing the transfers of Real Estate in Kansas City for a series of years. — Furnished by Kelly & Burton's Abstract Office.

MONTH.	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
January	\$ 141,989	\$ 149,175	\$ 111,500	\$ 190,238	\$ 96,190	\$ 85,175	\$ 83,475	\$ 167,824	\$ 101,600	\$ 364,650
February	146,616	228,884	173,225	159,245	129,440	90,200	86,050	151,728	128,400	553,800
March	175,040	191,108	145,427	182,160	121,585	109,150	114,350	139,995	243,000	659,250
April	211,745	162,728	186,025	257,033	204,150	63,125	181,350	176,914	1,843,828	518,000
May	186,530	174,927	167,091	241,704	113,450	109,475	93,350	161,470	285,700	354,600
June	171,482	147,746	191,480	155,025	89,560	134,775	210,550	108,180	200,000	574,900
July	164,932	147,117	177,626	177,020	170,600	108,650	103,350	110,514	178,400	311,850
August	96,415	104,978	177,096	170,275	105,125	94,535	112,300	124,542	236,700	293,150
September	96,415	99,906	158,580	95,875	157,880	105,050	139,200	169,745	214,500	449,700
October	163,709	208,860	93,035	125,780	243,575	91,825	133,250	141,300	359,600	397,000
November	337,898	182,063	136,970	136,950	116,475	77,175	137,600	110,200	295,000	420,850
December	236,013	49,995	131,000	87,350	84,800	57,200	151,150	98,400	275,000	563,300
Totals	\$2,080,434	\$1,812,477	\$1,809,058	\$1,978,627	\$1,632,330	\$1,126,335	\$1,545,975	\$1,660,722	\$3,604,072	\$5,461,250

CHAPTER XVII.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF KANSAS CITY.

The History of the Press—Local Societies—Masons—Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias—Other Secret Orders—The Churches, Schools and Social Institutions.

“THE JOURNAL.”

The *Journal* was established by a stock company composed of William Gillis, W. S. Gregory, H. M. Northrup, J. S. Chick, M. J. Payne, Dr. B. Troost, E. M. McGee, Thompson McDaniels and Robt. Campbell, and made its first appearance in October, 1854, under the name of *The Kansas City Enterprise*, with D. K. Abeel, Esq., as printer and business manager, and William A. Strong, Esq., as editor. One previous attempt had been made by a Mr. Kennedy to establish a paper called the *Public Ledger* but it failed, and its failure led to the organization of the above named company. In October, 1855, Col. R. T. Van Horn purchased the paper and took editorial charge. In 1857 its name was changed to *The Western Journal of Commerce*. About this time Col. Van Horn took into co-partnership with him Mr. D. K. Abeel, who had remained with the paper from its first issue. In June, 1858, a telegraph line having been built from St. Louis to Boonville, Messrs. Van Horn & Abeel made arrangements for telegraphic reports, receiving them by express from Boonville, and established a daily edition, which made its first appearance on the 15th of June, 1858. In the summer of 1860 Col. Van Horn sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Abeel, but continued his editorial connection with it until the war broke out in 1861. Mr. Abeel continued the publication of the paper as sole proprietor until June 14, 1863, when he sold it to T. Dwight Thacher, now editor of the *Lawrence, Kansas, Journal*. It was suspended, on account of the war, March 7th, 1861, and continued suspended for about a year, though it was issued as a daily news bulletin from May 16th to August 20th, 1861. March 23d, 1865, Mr. Thacher sold the paper, Col. Van Horn and A. H. Hallowell being the purchasers.

On the 2d of March, 1867, Col. Van Horn having been elected to Congress, retired from the paper, and on the 28th of April following, Mr. Hallowell sold it to Messrs. Foster, Wilder & Co. On the 9th of March, 1870, Col. Wilder was shot and killed by James Hutchinson, about a personal matter, and Mr. Abeel again became connected with the paper by the purchase of the interests held by Col. Wilder and Smith Baker. On the 30th of August, 1871, Col. Van Horn purchased the interest of C. G. Foster, and on the 15th of February, 1872, the *Journal* Company was organized and incorporated under the State laws. Col. Van Horn continuing as editor, Mr. Abeel continued as business manager until August 9th, 1872, when he disposed of his stock in the company and was succeeded by Isaac P. Moore, Esq. Mr. Abeel, Chas. N. Brooks, M. H. Stevens and W. A. Bunker purchased a controlling interest in the paper and took charge of it August 8th, 1877, Col. Van Horn retaining his interest and continuing as editor-in-chief. On the 10th of January, 1881, Messrs. Abeel, Brooks and Bunker retired, and A. J. Blethen became business manager.

Since its first issue, under Col. Van Horn's management, in October, 1855, the *Journal* has been an able and influential paper. From that date it became thoroughly and fully devoted to Kansas City's commercial development, and has since been a most potent and watchful advocate. During the years intervening prior to the war its columns teemed with projects and schemes for the ad-

vancement of the city, and among these was outlined and developed every railroad project which Kansas City has realized. And in subsequent years it has been none the less ardent and devoted in the development of other projects calculated to advance Kansas City's commercial welfare. At the same time it has always stood prominent as a newspaper, careful and consistent in its positions, and newsy, without being sensational. It was Democratic until the war, and supported Douglas, in 1860, since which time it has been one of the leading Republican papers of Missouri.

Its stock is now \$40,000, and during the past year has sold at a high premium. It owns its own building, an elegant structure on the corner of Sixth and Delaware streets, worth probably \$50,000. It is issued daily, tri-weekly, and weekly, and has a very large circulation, considering the population of the city in which it is published, the daily alone averaging nearly 10,000 per day. To print this large edition it now runs a Scott-Webb Perfecting press, the third of its kind set up in the United States. It receives the paper in a continuous roll, prints it on both sides from stereotyped plates at the rate of 15,000 per hour, and delivers it folded for the mail or carrier. The position of the *Journal* in public esteem is unsurpassed by any western paper, and in influence, character, and circulation, it stands at the head of Missouri Valley journals.

THE "KANSAS CITY TIMES."

On Tuesday morning, September 8, 1868, the first number of The *Kansas City Times* was issued. In starting the *Times* there was experienced that risk which every journalist that attempts to establish a new paper, encounters. For some time after its first issue the venture did not prove a success financially, but its later managers possessing a determination to succeed, in time placed it on a solid foundation.

The first paper was an eight-column folio, the size of the sheet being 26½ x 44 inches. At its head it bore the national Democratic ticket for president and vice-president, and also for State officers. B. R. Drury & Co., were proprietors. On December 22, 1868, the paper changed hands, and a company was organized under the name of The *Kansas City Times* Publishing Company Messrs. Wm. E. Dunscombe, Chas. Durfee, J. D. Williams and R. B. Drury were elected directors. Mr. Williams served as business manager, and Messrs. John C. Moore and John N. Edwards, editors. In April of 1869, Mr. James E. McHenry was installed business manager, and held the position until June 28th of the same year, when he was succeeded by C. E. Chichester. On September 29th, 1869, the office was removed to the corner of Fifth and Main streets, and on February 20th, 1870, the company was dissolved and the paper sold at public sale. Mr. Chas. Dougherty, of Independence, together with John C. Moore and John N. Edwards, were the purchasers. The paper moved along with varying fortunes until the 20th of August, 1871, when it again changed hands, and passed under the management that has controlled it since that time. Amos Green was elected president; Thos H. Mastin, treasurer, and M. Munford, secretary and general manager of the new company. John N. Edwards was made editor-in-chief. In September of that year the *Times* removed to commodious quarters on Missouri avenue, between Main and Delaware streets. On January 3d 1872, the paper appeared in a new dress and enlarged to a nine-column folio. With that issue an extensive review of Kansas City was given in a supplement. The great panic of '73 was safely passed, and after the gloomy days the *Times* smiled happy and serenely. In April 1872, Messrs. Mastin transferred their interests to Messrs. Green and M. Munford, and later Mr. J. E. Munford acquired an interest. In May of 1875, Mr. Green sold his interest to Messrs. Munford. The "Old *Times* Publishing Company" was then dissolved, and on November 29, 1875, the property was transferred to the present organization,

"The *Kansas City Times* Company," which Messrs. Munford, in connection with Mr. Samuel Williams, had organized. Upon the retirement of the latter in 1878 his stock was purchase by the company. The directors of the company after Mr. Williams' retirement were James E. Munford, Morrison Munford and Chas. E. Hasbrook; and the officers were James E. Munford, President; M. Munford, Secretary and General Manager; and Chas. E. Hasbrook, Vice-President and Business Manager.

The enterprise of the *Times* has been marked. It was the originator of the great Oklahoma movement for the purpose of opening up the Indian Territory; in 1876 it published a nine column twenty page review of Kansas City; it controlled a special train carrying its own papers containing the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature, between Kansas City and Topeka; on the 15th of September, of the Centennial year, it established a branch office at Denver, Colorado, publishing a Colorado edition during the presidential campaign; and previous to the nomination of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency 1876, it published an edition in St. Louis in opposition to the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. These wonderful enterprises characterized the *Times* as the New York *Herald* of the west.

On the 20th of August of the present year, the *Times* will have been under the sole control and management of the present general manager for ten consecutive years. From a mere shell of a newspaper when he took it in August 1871, it has grown and increased steadily, keeping pace with the growth of the city and section until now it is pre-eminently one of the "institutions" of Kansas City. It occupies its own building on Fifth street between Main and Delaware, where it has one of the finest counting-rooms in the city—and a thoroughly equipped outfit of machinery, presses, etc., required to publish its immense circulation. It is a newspaper establishment that any city of 100,000 inhabitants might well feel proud of.

THE KANSAS CITY "MAIL."

The Evening *Mail* Publishing Company was incorporated as a stock company May 4th, 1875, by a few prominent business men of Kansas City, with E. L. Martin as President and John C. Gage as Treasurer, having for its object the publication of a journal opposed to the movements of the water works clique as it then existed. Col. John C. Moore was acting editor-in-chief.

In April, 1876, Mr. E. L. Martin resigned his official connection with the company, M. James T. Kelley being elected to the vacancy. John C. Gage and T. V. Bryant also resigned as directors, their places being supplied respectively by Col. John C. Moore and Frank Grice. Messrs. Moore, Kelley and Grice, all practical newspaper men, having come into possession of the stock, were publishers and proprietors of the Evening *Mail*.

On April 29th, 1876, a re-organization of the company was effected, and at a meeting of the directory John C. Moore was elected President, Frank Grice Secretary, while J. T. Kelley held as Director and Business Manager.

On the 7th of May, 1877, Joseph B. Strickland was admitted to the company, and held the practical position of foreman of the mechanical department and was elected director. Meantime Mr. Grice had retired, his stock having passed through W. Scott Ford to Strickland. Col. Moore was yet president of the company, while the secretaryship had fallen to J. T. Kelley, upon the retirement of Frank Grice. On the above date the title of the company was changed to "The *Mail* Publishing Company," the word "Evening" at the same time disappearing from the title page of the paper. At a meeting held November 22d, 1877, Col. Moore resigned his connection and retired from the *Mail*, having assigned his stock to Messrs. Strickland & Kelley. Mr. J. B. Strickland was chosen president and Mr. A. D. Gerard secretary of the company. A new pro-

prietorship was effected December 3, 1877, by the purchase from Messrs. Kelley & Strickland of a controlling interest in the stock by Messrs. A. A. Whipple and T. Ambert Haley, the latter becoming president and Mr. Strickland, who still held an interest, being secretary. The organization took on a better working shape than it had presented since the first few months of its history, and the forward movement of the paper indicated the results. Mr. Haley took active position as business manager, Mr. Whipple as treasurer, and Mr. Strickland as head of the typographical department.

On the 6th of May, 1878, A. A. Whipple transferred a portion of his stock to his brothers, B. F. and Wayne Whipple, after which the organization stood as follows:

Wayne Whipple, President.

B. F. Whipple, Secretary.

A. A. Whipple, Treasurer.

Directors—A. A. Whipple, T. A. Haley and J. B. Strickland.

Major W. W. Bloss was political editor, Wayne Whipple city editor and Mr. Haley, business manager.

September 4, 1878, Mr. T. A. Haley and Whipple Bros. having sold their interests in the Kansas City *Mail* to S. M. Ford and Samuel Williams, Mr. Haley tendered his resignation as director and business manager. Mr. Ford was elected to these vacancies and the secretaryship. Messrs. Whipple also retired. On the day following an election was held with the following result:

S. M. Ford, President.

Samuel Williams, Secretary.

Directors—S. M. Ford, Samuel Williams, J. B. Strickland.

On the 20th of January, 1879, the interest of S. M. Ford was purchased by John C. Shea and Col. Williams, and a few months later the interest of J. B. Strickland was bought by W. L. Campbell.

The organization of the *Mail* Publishing Company, as it now exists, is John C. Shea, President; Samuel Williams, Secretary. Directors—Samuel Williams, John C. Shea, W. P. Campbell. The above gentlemen occupy the following positions on the paper:

Samuel Williams, Editor.

John C. Shea, Business Manager.

W. L. Campbell, City Editor.

The growth of the *Mail* has been remarkable. In the winter of 1878-9 the *Mail* suffered severely from the effects of fire. The present management found the material of the paper in ashes and cinders. The expense of fitting up a respectable place of business on Missouri avenue was considerable, but the increase of business in the spring and summer of 1879 cleared the office of indebtedness and left a margin for future operations. So flattering was the outlook in the beginning of the present year that a new three-revolution Hoe press was ordered and a removal to a more commodious building determined upon.

The *Mail* is now issued from its new office in the "Mail Building," 115 West Sixth street.

THE EVENING STAR.

Recognizing the fact that Kansas City had become a metropolis and should have metropolitan adjuncts, Messrs. M. R. Nelson and S. E. Morss, formerly proprietors of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Sentinel*, came to this city in the fall of 1880 and established *The Evening Star*, a low priced afternoon journal, similar in size and style to those which have proved so popular and profitable in all the other large cities of the country. The first number of *The Evening Star* appeared on the 18th of September. The paper was a success from the beginning, and at once secured a very large circulation. This has constantly increased, and the

business of the paper has grown so rapidly that on the first of March it was enlarged and removed to more commodious and convenient quarters at No. 14 West Fifth street, where it is at present located.

The Evening Star has achieved a remarkable success, which its publishers ascribe to the fact that it is enterprising, thoroughly independent in politics, and furnished at a very low price. It is now well established on a firm basis, and is universally recognized as one of the institutions of Kansas City.

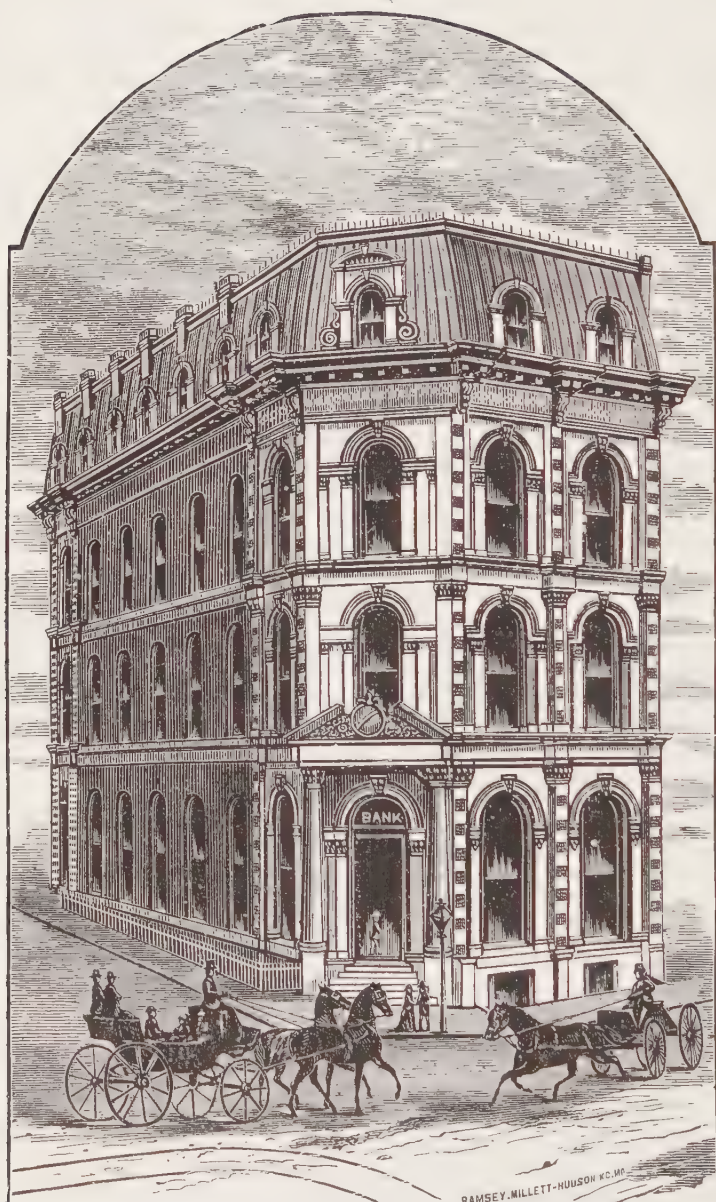
“THE PRICE CURRENT AND LIVE STOCK RECORD.”

The history of this paper has been the history of the commercial growth of Kansas City and the live stock interest of the New West. The driving of Texas cattle to Kansas having reached such importance by 1871 as to attract capital and general attention that a publication in support of this growing trade was suggested, the *Drover*, a small folio paper, was started under the auspices of the railroads, Frank L. Hise, editor. It ran eighteen months, when it changed hands. Henry Dickson took it and changed its name to the *Cattle Trail*, making a more general advocate of the live stock business tributary to this market. In 1874 it was again sold, E. W. Perry, now of Chicago, becoming its purchaser. Our jobbing commission trade had grown by this time to considerable importance. Messrs. Perry & Co. made their paper more general in character and called it the *Price Current and Live Stock Reporter*. The paper at once took its stand among the first commercial journals of the west, and soon made for itself a high reputation. In 1875, the publishers, Messrs. Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, purchased a half interest, and the year following, bought full control. Charles E. Hasbrook, now business manager of the *Kansas City Times*, was given its business management and A. D. Simons became its editor, and the paper was steadily pushed forward. It had by this time won for itself a permanent place among the leading papers of its kind in the west and the recognized exponent of trade matters and the live stock interest of this section. It was enlarged to a six column folio in 1876, and in the fall of 1879 changed into a six column quarto and enlarged its scope, the rapid settling up of the country west of us and its development opening up new fields of labor and necessitating a broader conduct of the paper. All matters pertaining to the material interest of the New West is now touched upon. The blooded stock and agricultural interests receive increased attention and commercial matters are more liberally treated.

About the beginning of the year 1878, Messrs. Hasbrook and Simons both withdrew and Cuthbert Powell, Esq., took charge of the editorial management of the paper and has conducted its columns since, with constantly increasing interest.

“THE COMMERCIAL INDICATOR.”

This publication was established on the 4th day of April, 1878, by Messrs. Etue, Holmes & Simons, as a six-column commercial journal, giving special attention to the grain, live stock and produce markets of Kansas City, and the live stock and agricultural interests of the country commercially tributary thereto. Messrs. Etue and Simons, who had special charge of the editorial conduct of the paper, were both well known in the city as superior commercial reporters, both having, at different times, filled that department of the *Kansas City Times*, and Mr. Simons more lately having been identified with the *Price Current*. With such a start, and with such editors, the new journal was successful from the first beyond the expectations of its publishers. They owned and conducted a job printing office, in connection with the publication of the *Indicator* until the first of December, 1878, when the copartnership was dissolved, Mr. Holmes retiring and taking the job office, leaving the *Indicator* to Messrs. Etue and Simons. About three weeks afterward the office was destroyed by fire, but such was the energy and enterprise of the publishers that they procured new material, and



BANK BUILDING, CORNER FIFTH AND DELAWARE STREETS.

continued their paper and the market circular issued in connection with it, without the loss of an issue. In April, 1879, the paper was enlarged to seven columns to the page, and since that time the pressure of has been accommodated by the use of smaller type, the publishers preferring this course to making their paper too large and unwieldy for the reader.

In January, 1880, the *Indicator* published a very complete statistical review of the live stock and grain trades, and of the general commerce and trade of Kansas City. Its reports of the Kansas City markets are used daily by the Western Associated Press, and as authority on markets and commercial intelligence generally, it occupies a leading position among western commercial journals. It has now become a large and valuable interest, and like most of the great papers of the country, has been built up with its own earnings. Such is its standing that its opinions are freely quoted by the great dailies of St. Louis, Chicago, New York, and other cities.

In addition to the *Indicator*, Messrs. Etue and Simons publish the *Merchant's Exchange Daily Indicator* and *Daily Live Stock Report*, both of which were established by Mr. P. D. Etue, in January, 1877. The *Daily Live Stock Report* was the first publication of the kind in Kansas City, and is now the only one, though several others have been brought into existence and died, since it was established.

"THE KANSAS CITY REVIEW OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY."

This publication was first issued in February 1877 by Col. Theodore S. Case, and has been successfully maintained as a monthly scientific magazine. It is now in its fifth year in an enlarged and improved form. The idea of the publication was thus stated by the editor in the first issue.

"The increasing taste for scientific study which now-a-days manifests itself among all classes of readers, and the evident impossibility of any considerable number of them being able to spare the time necessary to examine the score of journals and magazines devoted to its special branches and subjects, have given rise to the belief that a periodical consisting of a careful *resumé* of the most important inventions, discoveries and treatises of eminent, practical workers in the various departments of science and industry would be a convenience and of service to such persons, and might meet with sufficient encouragement to make it a success." * * * "As announced in our prospectus, this periodical will have for its object the popularizing of Science, and will be devoted to the interests of the artisan, the mechanic, the farmer and the household as well as of the more scientific reader."

The *Review* has been carefully conducted with close reference to this idea, and has met with the approbation and support of many of the best and most prominent scientists of this country and of Europe, many of whom have contributed original articles to its columns. It has also been the recipient of a great many compliments from the most noted scientific magazines and journals of the world.

Owing to the liberality of the Kansas City people, who feel it their duty, and make it a matter of pride to support every worthy enterprise originating here, it has succeeded beyond the publishers expectations, and is almost self-sustaining, the editor taking such pleasure in the work as to induce him to make up its deficiencies rather than discontinue its publication. Being a western publication, devoted to western interests, research and discovery, and the exponent of western thought and western theories, it merits the cordial support of western people and ought to, and it is believed will, soon become a source of profit to its able and enterprising publisher. It is a sixty-four paged octavo monthly and is furnished to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents a year, or twenty-five cents by the single number.

Among its contributors during the past year were Profs. G. C. Broadhead, G.

C. Swallow, F. H. Snow, E. A. Popenoe, E. L. Berthoud, H. S. Pritchett, A. J. Coutant, T. B. Smith, F. W. Clarke, F. E. Nipher, J. T. Lovewell, E. T. Nuson, S. H. Trowbridge, Drs. Ivon D. Heath, A. S. Child, Chas. H. Sternberg, Geo. Halley, Col. R. T. Van Horn, and a large number of other western writers of more or less note, beside such eastern scientists as Prof. H. C. Bolton, Prof. C. V. Riley, Dr. S. W. Williston, Capt. H. W. Howgate, Isaac P. Noyes, Prof. O. T. Mason and Prof. John Rae, F. G. S., of London, and M. F. Connor, of Paris.

“MIRROR OF PROGRESS.”

This is a weekly journal devoted to the dissemination of philosophic free thought and scientific knowledge. It was established by David Eccles and E. P. West, of Kansas City, the first number being issued the 28th of June, 1879. The object was declared to be “To afford a channel for the unrestricted flow of honest opinion.” “It will be devoted to science, art, literature, physics, metaphysics, philosophy, in a general sense, and whatever tends to an intelligent, honest individuality, and independence of thought.” “We are aware,” they say, “of the grave responsibility we assume; but, with the honest support of the lovers of truth, we hope to do something toward developing the good which is innate in our race, and to add in some degree to the happiness of mankind.”

Mr. Eccles retired from the paper with the twenty-second number on the 13th of December, 1879. In his valedictory he assigns as a reason for so doing, “the relentless strain of a prolonged financial depression compels me most reluctantly to sever my connection with this paper and at the same time bury a most flattering ambition.”

The *Mirror of Progress* was continued under the management of Mr. West until Nov. 20, 1880, when Dr. A. J. Clark, of Indianapolis, Ind., became associated with it under the name of *Progress*. Dr. Clark's association with the paper was very brief owing to the culmination of circumstances not anticipated when entering upon the work. His retirement left Mr. West again the sole heir to the venture.

On the 17th of March, 1881, the transfer of the paper, under the old name of the *Mirror of Progress*, to Mrs. Mattie Parry Krekel and Mr. David Eccles, who was formerly associated with it, was consummated, and Mr. West's connection with it was severed after an association of more than twenty months from the beginning of the enterprise. Mr. West, on leaving the paper, said:

“On the 28th day of June, 1879, more than twenty months ago, the *Mirror of Progress* began its battle for existence amid opposing forces, sometimes environed by trying difficulties, and has become firmly rooted in the vast field of journalism, and, I hope, in the affections of a generous people; or those, at least, who seek, through mental freedom, the elevation and happiness of man. I have devoted my entire time as faithfully as I could, and without pecuniary compensation, besides the expenditure of large sums of money to establish the paper. In this I have succeeded; the *Mirror of Progress* is firmly fixed among the journals of the day, and although I may not enjoy its fruits, it is no small satisfaction to know that I have planted and nourished to a vigorous growth in the west a journal devoted to the highest human aspiration, mental freedom and the amelioration of the human race.

Mr. Eccles, on the 7th of May following, “retired,” leaving Mrs. Krekel the sole owner and manager of the paper. Under her able management, the *Mirror of Progress* may be considered permanently fixed. She has the means as well as the inclination to continue its publication; and, although new in the editorial field, she has won an enviable distinction and greatly improved the paper in the limited time she has controlled it. By the inspiration of genius Mrs. Krekel has the happy faculty of saying just the right thing at the right time, and

with the assurance that she will keep pace with the progressive tendencies of the age there is every assurance of success.

THE WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION.

The Western Newspaper Union, 529 Delaware street, is one of the branches of a strong corporation, the principal office of which is located at Des Moines, Iowa. The company have a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and have large and thoroughly equipped houses at Des Moines, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul. They are now furnishing sheets to more than 400 newspapers in the great "New West," with an aggregate circulation of more than 200,000 copies weekly. In addition to this they have a large and rapidly increasing wholesale paper trade and an extensive and growing stereotyping business. The Kansas City house was established in 1877 by W. A. Bunker and others. When the present corporation was formed, those associated with him retired from the concern and he was appointed manager. The business of this branch has increased to such an extent as to render their present quarters inadequate, and a building is now being erected on the corner of Ninth and Ann streets for their use. This structure will be 30x120 feet and four stories high, with basement and sub-cellar. When completed it will be one of the largest and most convenient printing establishments in the country. This enterprise will not absorb any part of the working capital of the Western Newspaper Union, the necessary funds being supplied from the private resources of two members of the corporation.

The success of this concern furnishes another example of what may be accomplished in the rapidly developing west when business ability and ample capital are employed. Every member of this corporation is a practical newspaper man, and devotes his entire time and attention to the furthering of its interests. It is therefore not surprising that they have achieved a degree of success of which they may well be proud.

The following history of the societies and churches in Kansas City has been compiled for this history by Mrs. J. D. Parker:

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The early records of this church date back as far as 1834, when Father Benedict Roux had charge of the congregation, which had been previously organized by some Jesuit Fathers from St. Louis, probably in 1825. The church records of this earlier date were swept away in the great flood of 1844, and the earliest record now extant is of a baptism which was performed by Father Verrey in February, 1834. During the stay of Father Roux the first log church was built and served the needs of the scattering congregation embraced within an area of fully twenty square miles, for upward of twenty years. Father Bernard Donnelly, the first stationary pastor of western Missouri, was sent, in the summer of 1845, to take charge of the mission at Independence and Kansas City, then known as Westport Landing. From this time the church developed slowly but steadily until, in 1857, the brick church at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street was erected. After the close of the war the church rapidly increased in numbers and has developed in this direction up to the present time. The financial condition of the church is good, the present valuation of the property, including the ten acres originally purchased by Father Roux, being \$105,000. Within the past year a bishop has been appointed to reside in Kansas City, on account of the growing importance of this denomination.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (SOUTH).

This is one of the pioneer churches of Kansas City, being organized as early as 1845. Col. Chick, father of J. S. Chick, Mrs. Chick and James Hickman, were three of the five original members, none of whom are now living. The

first services were conducted at the residence of Col. Chick, and afterward in an old log school-house on the corner of Missouri avenue and Locust street. Not long after its organization the society purchased lots on the west side of Delaware street, near Fifth, for ninety dollars, and made preparations for the erection of a house of worship. The building was completed in 1852, and dedicated by Bishop Paine. This was the first house of worship built in Kansas City, and for several years was used by the various religious denominations for organization and worship. The handsome brick edifice on Walnut street, now occupied by this society, was completed in 1879, at a cost of \$35,000, and was dedicated the same year by Bishop Wightman. It is one of the finest church edifices in the city, handsomely furnished, and convenient of access. It will accommodate an audience of over 800, comfortably. This church is rapidly extending its influence, during the past year having organized two churches, expending over \$10,000 for this purpose, and also secured property and commenced the erection of another building which will cost about \$4,000. The membership is large, numbering 400 at present, and steadily increasing. About \$8,000 are annually contributed by this society for benevolent objects and incidental expenses, two members of the church giving \$1,000 each for educational purposes. Among the pastors who have labored in the church are W. M. Leftwich, D. D., J. W. Lewis, D. D., C. D. N. Campbell, D. D., and S. S. Bryant, D. D. Rev. C. C. Woods, D. D., is the present pastor of the church, and his labors among his people have been abundantly successful.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church was organized April 21st, 1855, with twelve charter members, whose names appear upon the church records in the following order: Robert Holmes, Mary A. Holmes, T. M. James, Sarah J. James, A. L. Martin, Elizabeth M. Martin, D. L. Mimms, Martha Lykins, Dr. J. Lykins, Julia Lykins, Rev. R. S. Thomas, Elvira Thomas. Before the erection of the first church edifice the regular services of the church were conducted alternately in the old court-house, and the school-house, or in some one of the different churches. In 1858 the brick building at the corner of Eighth and May streets was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars, and was occupied until the completion of the new building in 1880. During the twenty years which have elapsed since the organization of the church, ten pastors have been connected with it: Rev. Robert Thomas, being the first, followed by R. S. Doolan, J. B. Fuller, J. W. Warder, Joseph Maple, F. M. Ellis, J. E. Chambliss, J. C. Bonham, C. Monjeau and J. E. Roberts, the present pastor. The new house of worship, on the southwest corner of Baltimore avenue and Twelfth street, was built by Col. W. H. Harris, of Cleveland Ohio, as a memorial of Stillman Witt, of Cleveland. It was dedicated February 15, 1881, by Rev. Dr. Bowker, and donated to the society free of all encumbrance. The church is built in the Elizabethan style, is richly finished and handsomely furnished, and has a seating capacity of over four hundred. The church has steadily increased in numbers, the present membership being two hundred and fifty. The Sabbath school is in a prosperous condition, having an average attendance of nearly two hundred. The annual contribution of the church amounts to four thousand dollars.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Central Presbyterian Church, in its original elements and organization, dates with the year 1857. A preliminary meeting was held in the old Barclay residence then standing on the bluff, near the southeast corner of Delaware and Third streets, and at that time a petition was agreed upon to be presented to the Presbytery of Lafayette, asking for the appointment of a commission to organize a Presbyterian church at Kansas City—the pioneer of its denomination. In re-

sponse to this request, and by appointment of Presbytery, Revs. Symington and Bracken met with the original members first constituting the church and completed its organization in May, 1857, at the old Seminary home of Prof. Thomas, now remaining between Delaware and Wyandotte, on Fifteenth street. About two-thirds of this first membership are yet living, and remain members of the present Central Church. Rev. Robert S. Symington, now residing in California, was the first minister who served the congregation, continuing about three years, and was followed by Rev. John Hancock, Rev. George Miller and Rev. Robert Scott, with others, filling up the period to 1865, when Rev. J. L. Yantis, D. D. (now a resident of Lafayette county, Mo.), was invited to preach and finally took charge of the church in October, 1865, with encouraging prospects. The membership had increased from the original ten or twelve to almost fifty at the beginning of the year 1866. The first house of worship regularly occupied was located on Third street, between Main and Walnut, which, after several years, became unsuitable, services being for a time held in other places; and the congregation were worshiping in Long's Hall, on Main street, when a lot was procured, and, during the ministry of Dr. Yantis, a comfortable frame church was erected on Grand avenue near Ninth street. About this time a number of members separated from this church, forming a new organization, now known as the First Presbyterian church, and which consequently participates in a common history up to that time. In 1868, Dr. Yantis, having resigned his charge, was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Cheney, who, with others, supplied the pulpit until August, 1869, when Rev. A. D. Madeira was called and finally duly installed as pastor, continuing in that relation nearly twelve years. In July, 1869, initiatory steps were taken to secure a location and build thereon a permanent and more commodious house of worship, adapted to the requirements of an increasing congregation. Selection was finally made and subscriptions obtained to build the substantial and tasteful brick edifice now located on the southwest corner of Grand avenue and Eighth street, completed about ten years ago, which is now known as the Central Presbyterian church.

The first duly elected officers of this church, in 1857, were W. P. Allen and C. M. Root, as elders, and J. C. McCoy and S. J. Platt, as deacons, all of whom, with one exception, are still living, and remain members therein.

Its present officers are: Elders—Geo. R. Peake, G. Bird, T. K. Hanna, T. B. Lester, T. P. Boteler, J. W. Byers and J. M. Love.

Deacons—C. D. Lucas, Wm. Peake, Wm. C. Duvall, W. H. McGillivray, T. F. Willis and W. S. Bird.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Perhaps none of the religious denominations of Kansas City have had more financial disabilities to contend with than the First Presbyterian Church. Their building has been destroyed by fire and storms at different times, necessitating an unusual outlay for building purposes, and in a measure retarding the growth of their church. No less than four church edifices have been erected since the first organization in 1857, at an expenditure of over eighteen thousand dollars. The original site for the church was on Wyandotte street near Seventh, but after the destruction by fire of the third building, the location was abandoned, the lots were sold and property purchased on Grand avenue, where the present building was erected in the winter of 1869-70, under the pastorate of Rev. Robert Irwin. The society expended about three thousand dollars in the erection of this church, exclusive of the amount invested in the purchase of lots. Since then the building has been enlarged and improved, the membership increased, and the society is now in a prosperous condition. The fund annually contributed by the church is over four thousand dollars, and the present valuation of church property is about ten thousand dollars. The present building will not long suffice for the

increasing needs of the congregation, and the erection of a larger house of worship is under contemplation. The church was organized with fifteen charter members, and this number has been increased to three hundred and fifty. The Sunday-school is large and well attended, and the exercises conducted in an interesting manner. About three years ago the services of Rev. S. B. Bell were secured, as pastor, and under his ministrations the church has rapidly extended its influence, and the present outlook is very encouraging.

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH.

This parish was among the early organizations of Kansas City, and the earliest of the Episcopal denomination. In the year 1857 Rev. J. I. Corbyn first began his labors here, and in December of this year organized the society long known as St. Luke's Parish. The communicants were few in number, but soon commenced operations for building a house of worship. A lot was donated and the foundations of a building were laid, but eventually the work was abandoned, and Mr. Corbyn resigned his pastorate. In 1860 Rev. C. M. Calloway was called to take charge of the work already begun, and from this time services were held regularly in a hall on Market street, until the beginning of the war, when the members became scattered and regular services were suspended for a period of nearly four years. In the spring of 1865 efforts were made to gather the scattered members together and in the fall of that year Rev. Joseph Wood, of Coldwater, Michigan, commenced services, and received a unanimous call to the rectorship of the church. He commenced his regular labors in January, 1866. The services were at this time conducted in the M. E. Church every Sabbath afternoon.

On Easter Day, April 1st, 1866, for the first time in five years, the full service of the church was rendered. On this occasion an organ was used by the choir, being the first instrument of the kind ever used in Kansas City. In 1867 arrangements were completed for the erection of a neat frame building at the corner of Walnut and Eighth streets, which was finished and ready for occupancy in August of the same year. A Sabbath school was organized and the regular services of the church were conducted in the new house of worship. The consecration ceremonies occurred April 29th, 1869, Right Rev. C. F. Robertson, Bishop of the Diocese, officiating. The church was enlarged to its present dimensions in 1871, and now has a seating capacity of five hundred. Rev. Van Antwerp succeeded Mr. Wood as rector, and he was followed by Rev. Geo. C. Betts. At the expiration of his pastorate Rev. M. E. Buck was called and remained with the church but a short time, when death brought his labors to an end. Rev. H. D. Jardine then took charge of the work and still presides over the church. There is now a membership of three hundred and twenty, and the society is in a prosperous condition. The Sabbath-school is well attended and gradually gaining in numbers. In 1879 the name of the church was changed from St. Luke's to St. Mary's and is now known by that name.

SAINT MARY'S CHAPEL.

This church was organized as a mission church within the last two years, and is under the charge of St. Mary's Church. A frame building has been erected on East Fourth street, wherein services are regularly conducted by Rev. H. D. Jardine assisted by Mr. Allen. The services are usually well attended and a growing interest manifested in the enterprise.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The organization and building of this church occurred at an early date in the history of Kansas City, the society being organized in 1858, and the church erected the following year. From a small beginning the church has increased its mem-

bership to four hundred and twenty. The original building, situated at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets, and which was used by the congregation for upward of twenty years has recently been removed, and the society have secured a desirable lot on the northwest corner of Eleventh and Oak streets, where a new house of worship will be erected during the present year, at a cost of \$27,000. It is to be built of brick, with stone trimmings, and will have a seating capacity of eight hundred. Rev. J. Z. Taylor is the present pastor of the church. His pastorate has been long and successful, and through his earnest and untiring efforts, both the spiritual and temporal affairs of the church have been steadily advanced. Revs. H. H. Haly, G. W. Longan, J. W. Mountjoy and Alexander Proctor have presided over the church as pastors since its organization.

CHARLOTTE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).

Is situated on Charlotte street, near Tenth. The church was organized in 1864, Rev. Clark Moore, Michael Jones, J. Wiggins, Thomas Stewart, James Allen, Mrs. Prude Anderson and Mrs. Grace Bell as charter members. The church building was erected in 1872, costing about five thousand dollars, and was dedicated in September of the same year, by Rev. S. J. Anderson, of St. Louis. The church has rapidly increased its membership, and now numbers over five hundred, one hundred having been added since January 1, 1881.

Rev. Henry Roberson took charge of the church in 1872. At this time the spiritual and financial condition of the church was not very prosperous, the membership was not large, and the house of worship consisted of a board shanty. Through the labors of Mr. Roberson, the church has greatly advanced in all its relations, and his ability for carrying forward the work has been fully demonstrated by the success which has crowned his labors here and elsewhere.

Mr. Roberson was born a slave in 1839, near Charlottesville, Virginia, and was brought to Saline county, Missouri, by his master when about two years of age, where he lived until 1863. During his servitude he received some private instructions, and had succeeded in acquiring a fair education previous to becoming a free man by the Emancipation Proclamation. After obtaining his freedom, he went to Springfield, Illinois, and was engaged in business and farming for two years, when he began a course of study, which he supplemented by a full theological course. He was ordained to the ministry in 1869, and soon took charge of the Second Baptist Church at Sedalia, Missouri. He was subsequently called to the church at Lexington, Missouri, where he remained until called to his present charge.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

This organization belong to the German Evangelical Synod of North America. The society was organized in the year 1865, with a small membership, consisting of about twelve heads of families. The church building is situated on the east side of Walnut street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. It was erected in 1866, costing between three and four thousand dollars, is built of brick, and arranged for the accommodation of the pastor's family. The church was dedicated in 1867, by the present pastor, John C. Feil, who also organized the society and was the first pastor of the church. He was succeeded by Henry Kirchhoff, who filled the pastorate until Mr. Feil was again called to take charge of the work. The Sabbath-school is well attended, and also the day school, in which the children receive religious instruction. The average attendance at both is about eighty. The services of the church are conducted in the German language.

GRAND AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

The present society was organized by Rev. Mr. Nesley, in 1865, and worshipped for about a year in an old frame building on Walnut street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Previous to this, however, in 1863, under Rev. A. H.

Powell, a society of as many as forty members had been gathered in Kansas City and vicinity. The corner of Sixth and Walnut had been secured for a church site, but during the war this society was broken up and the lot sold.

The society was re-organized in 1865, and was composed of about thirty members.

Rev. S. G. Griffis took charge in 1866, and the meetings were held in an upper room of a frame building on Main street, west side, between Eighth and Ninth. During this year a lot on Walnut street was secured for a church, which was afterward disposed of and the present site, corner of Ninth and Grand avenue, was purchased. The foundation of the church building was commenced but the work was suspended for lack of funds.

In the spring of 1867 Rev. J. N. Pierce came to Kansas City and took charge of the society. A wooden tabernacle was built on Delaware street (now Baltimore avenue), near the English Lutheran Church, in which the society worshiped until the basement of the church on Grand avenue was so far completed as to admit of occupancy, in which the meetings were held during two years. In the spring of 1869 Rev. Mr. Pierce was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Bushong, who continued as pastor until 1872. During his pastorate the building was completed and dedicated by Doctor, now Bishop, Thomas Bowman in 1870. The cost of the lot and building was about \$30,000. A debt of some \$7,000 remained on the building.

The church edifice is built of brick with basement, and audience room above. The dimensions are sixty by ninety feet.

The following persons have served the society as pastors, since 1872: Rev. Gilbert De Lamatyr, D. D., Rev. H. R. Miller, Rev. P. P. Ingalls, D. D., Rev. A. C. Williams and Rev. H. G. Jackson, D. D.

There are now 450 members and probationers. The Sunday-school, of which W. H. Reed is Superintendent, has an average attendance of about 1,100.

During the past year the entire debt has been paid. The contributions to the Missionary Society and other benevolences amounted to \$1,155.90, which, with current expenses and indebtedness paid, make the total amount paid by the church last year, \$11,247.90.

The regular yearly expenses—not counting benevolences—is about \$3,200.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Second Presbyterian Church was among the early religious organizations of the city, and encountered many of the vicissitudes incident to the pioneer settlement of the country. The work of establishing a church of this denomination was begun by the New School Presbytery, who sent Rev. Timothy Hill to this field, as the first pastor of the church, after its organization in 1865, by Rev. A. T. Norton, D. D. The first house of worship was erected in the spring of 1866 and the money needed for this purpose, amounting to nearly four thousand dollars was mostly secured through the efforts of the pastor, Rev. T. Hill, D. D.

The organization of the church was completed with ten original members, consisting of T. W. Letton, C. F. Smith, Mrs. Seth Coleman, Mrs. Dr. Arnoldia, Mrs. Sarah A. Waterman, Mrs. J. K. Cravens, Mrs. Q. N. Smith, Mrs. C. N. Boutill, Miss Mary E. Smith and H. R. Crowell. Four of these members are still connected with the church. In 1869 Dr. Hill relinquished the pastorate to undertake what has since developed into a most successful work in behalf of Home Missions in Kansas and New Mexico. He was followed by Rev. C. D. Nott, D. D., and he in turn by Rev. W. M. Cheever, whose pastorate was terminated by his death in 1878. Rev. C. C. Kimball, D. D., was then called to the pulpit and for the past three years has discharged the duties of this responsible position in a very acceptable manner, meeting the full requirements of this large and influential congregation. Soon after the commencement of his pas-

torate steps were taken to secure a location on which to erect a more commodious house of worship which should meet the demands of the rapidly increasing congregation. As a result of these efforts a beautiful site on Central street, valued at \$5000, was donated by Mr. S. B. Armour, and generous contributions toward building soon followed, and the work was immediately begun. The foundations are already laid and it is expected the building will be completed during the summer and autumn of 1881, as the money needed for the purpose has already been subscribed. It will be in Gothic style, brick, trimmed with stone, fifty-seven feet wide and one hundred and thirty feet long. The main audience room will have a seating capacity of about one thousand. The seats are to be arranged in semi-circles facing the pulpit platform, and the floor will descend in every direction toward the pulpit. The interior of the church is to be handsomely finished and conveniently arranged for Sabbath-school rooms, parlor, kitchen, etc. The cost of the building is estimated at forty thousand dollars, and when completed it will be the largest and most elegant church edifice in Kansas City.

The prospects of the church are more than usually encouraging, and everything gives promise of future success. There is now an actual membership of three hundred and forty, and the congregations are large. The Sunday-school is in a fine condition under the management of Dr. E. W. Schaffler, the efficient superintendent, and has an enrolled membership of two hundred and forty. Within the year a mission has been established on Madison avenue which has developed into a work of considerable importance, and services are held regularly every Sabbath, besides the usual Sunday-school exercises.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. John R. Leving organized this society in the month of October, 1866, with nine original members. Two years from this time the first church building was erected on the southeast corner of Tenth and Charlotte streets, and dedicated in 1871 by Rev. J. C. Embry, assisted by Moses Dixon. This building, which cost over \$1,500, was destroyed by fire in 1876, and replaced the same year by a substantial brick edifice at a cost of about \$8,000. The church now has a membership of 230, and is gradually paying off an indebtedness of \$3,000 incurred in putting up the present house of worship. Rev. John Turner is now pastor of the church, having labored in this capacity for one year. Under his ministrations the affairs of the society are in a prosperous condition.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1866 Rev. Randall Ross, the well-known western war correspondent, visited Kansas City, and, being a member of the United Presbyterian Church, called upon several families of this denomination. The interest awakened by his visit resulted in a report to the Presbytery which secured the first preaching by this denomination in Kansas City. In 1867 the West Missouri Presbytery appointed Rev. Matthew Bigger, of Warrensburg, Mo., to canvass the city in the interests of the church, and his report was so favorable that the Presbytery established a mission station here in April, 1868, which was supplied for a time by the Presbytery, but was turned over to the executive committee of the Board of Home Missions in June of the same year, W. C. Williams being the stated supply. The mission grew rapidly, and on March 12th, 1869, the United Presbyterian congregation was organized with twenty members. Up to this time the services had been held in a school-house, but during this year, at the request of the session, an appropriation of \$5,000 had been granted by the General Assembly, a lot was purchased on Walnut street, between Ninth and Tenth, and a church building erected. It was completed and dedicated the third Sabbath in February, 1870, by Rev. Robert Irwin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Kansas City.

The church now has a membership of seventy-six, and the usual church services are well attended. Rev. D. M. McClellan has been the regularly installed pastor of the church for the past seven years, being called to the charge in 1874. Under his ministry the society has been prosperous, and there has been a manifest increase of spiritual power.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In the early history of Kansas City the conditions of society were unfavorable to the principles held by the Puritans. Still during the border strife and our civil war, Rev. R. D. Parker, then pastor of the Congregational church of Wyandotte, did much missionary work in Kansas City, fostering the elements that subsequently received an organization. In 1866, Rev. Leavitt Bartlett came to Kansas City under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society for the purposes of carrying forward the work already initiated, and of establishing a Congregational church. Congregationalism was very little understood in Missouri at that time, and the field was, in many respects a difficult one. But Mr. Bartlett undertook his work with a hopeful and earnest spirit, and soon succeeded in effecting an organization. The church was organized January 3d, 1866, the following named persons being original members: Rev. Leavitt Bartlett, Mrs. Emily Bartlett, Mrs. Caroline C. Scales, Edward Vaughn, Mrs. Mary C. Vaughn, W. P. Winner, Mrs. Mary Winner, Mrs. D. A. Williams, M. B. Wright and Jonathan Copeland. Five of this number are still connected with the church. The church structure, a frame building, was erected in 1866 at a total expense for building and lot of about \$4,500, and the building was enlarged and improved in 1879, at an expense of about \$2,000. The original church was dedicated June, 24th, 1866, Rev. E. B. Turner, of Hannibal, then Home Missionary agent of Missouri, preaching the sermon. The following named persons have, in the order given, been pastors of the church: Rev. Leavitt Bartlett, Rev. E. N. Andrews, Rev. James G. Roberts, and Rev. Henry Hopkins. The Church has purchased an eligible site on the corner of McGee and 11th streets, and will soon erect a church building to correspond with the demands of the growing city.

In the spring of 1880, a committee was appointed with reference to the advisability of establishing a mission enterprise in Kansas City, Kansas. As a result of this movement, the Kawsmouth Chapel was built and opened for worship in December, 1880. This chapel has been open for gospel meetings, a sabbath school, a free dispensary, and a reading room.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Henry Hopkins, the Congregational church has received a steady and vigorous growth, and seems destined to push out other mission enterprises and occupy this important field which is already "white for the harvest."

ST. PETER'S AND ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

This is a German Roman Catholic church, situated at the corner of Ninth and McGee streets. The church was built on the petition of the German Catholics who desired a church in which their language would be spoken. Rev. Father N. Gross was sent out from St. Louis to establish the new parish. He began his labors in the year 1867, and succeeded in erecting the present church building. Father Gross remained in charge three years, when he was succeeded by Father Andre who remained nearly two years, when Father E. Zechenter took the charge and is still presiding over the church. Attached to this church is a well attended and prosperous school, called St. Joseph School Society. It was established in 1872.

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERN CHURCH.

The First English Lutheran church is situated on Baltimore avenue, near Eleventh street. It is a neat brick edifice, erected in 1867, costing about eight thousand dollars. It is built in Gothic style, the interior being very tastefully

and handsomely finished, and capable of seating two hundred persons, comfortably. Recently the society has expended something over twelve hundred dollars in improvements and furniture, which adds much to the comfort and attractions of the church. The church was organized April 4, 1867, with Edward Stine and wife, J. S. Schrell and wife, J. W. Keefer and wife, S. Tholander and wife, Edward Diveley and wife, A. Raub, Daniel Schroll, Melinda Hendricks and Mary Miley, as charter members.

In 1868 Rev. Dr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, conducted the dedication services; Rev. A. W. Wagenshals then being pastor. Since that time Rev. W. H. Steck, Rev. T. F. Dornblaser and Rev. S. S. Waltz have been pastors of the church, the latter having been called in April, 1879, and is still in charge of this congregation. The church is in a very prosperous condition; has a membership of sixty-five; an interesting Sunday-school of over two hundred pupils, and a rapidly increasing congregation. The pastor, Rev. S. S. Waltz, is greatly beloved by his people, and during his two years' pastorate has been instrumental in greatly extending the influence of the church.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.

In the summer of 1868, Henry N. Smith, Agnes Smith, E. D. Parsons, Amos Towle, G. S. Morrison, Alfred Pirtle, Ross Guffin and Henry A. White, met and organized the First Unitarian society of Kansas City. Soon after the organization the society made arrangements for the erection of a building, which was completed in 1871, at an expenditure of about four thousand dollars. It is situated on Baltimore avenue, near Eleventh street.

W. E. Copeland was the first pastor who had charge of the organization. After his labors ceased, the pulpit was filled, first by C. E. Webster, then by Enoch Powell and W. S. King. For some time after this there was an interruption in the regular service, during which, the members became somewhat scattered. In the month of May, 1881, Rev. D. N. Utter was called to take charge of the work, and since that time the society has been rapidly increasing in numbers, and its financial condition greatly improved. At present the congregation is large and attentive, the Sunday-school interesting, and the general affairs of the society in a prosperous condition. The annual contribution of the society is something over fifteen hundred dollars.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

During the latter part of the year 1869 it was decided by some friends of the Presbyterian Church to establish a church in the western part of the city, and measures were immediately taken for this purpose. Rev. T. Hill, T. S. Reeve, G. W. Goodale and Dr. O. S. Chapman were among the number who were actively engaged in this enterprise, and in securing funds for the erection of a house of worship. Through their efforts lots were donated at the corner of Fourteenth and Hickory streets, and by March first of the same year, a neat frame edifice had been erected and was ready for occupancy. The original cost of the building was two thousand dollars, eight hundred of which was furnished by the Board of Church Erection, the greater part being raised in the western part of the city. After the completion of the building the church was organized and given the name of the Third Presbyterian Church, and the organization placed under the charge of the Lexington Presbytery, then known as New School. Among the original members were Dr. O. S. Chapman, J. E. Reeve, Mrs. Alice Reeve, Mrs. Jane E. Reeve, Mrs. Mary Goodale, Mrs. Mary Mann, Mrs. Anna Stevenson and Miss Mary B. Reeve. Rev. J. H. Byers was the first pastor called to preside over the church. He was ordained and installed January 1st, 1871, and remained in charge until 1872, when Rev. D. C. Milner became pastor of the church. In 1875 Rev. L. Railsback received and accepted a call to the

church and has labored successfully in this field up to the present time. The church has been largely prosperous, growing in strength and increasing in numbers, and gives every evidence of having been founded in wisdom. The present membership exceeds one hundred, while the Sabbath-school, organized in 1870, has increased its numbers to one hundred and fifty. The annual contributions for church expenses exceed one thousand dollars.

LIBERTY STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the spring of 1869 R. G. Siess, A. G. Allen, W. H. Barnes, Chas. Vogt, Joseph Sweeney, Catherine Siess, Mrs. Vogt and Miss Mollie Cozad met for the purpose of organizing the Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Matthew Sorson was at this time the presiding elder of the district. The organization was completed with Rev. Thomas Walcutt as missionary preacher, and the first meeting and the first quarterly conference were held in a building used for a day school on the corner of St. Louis avenue and Mulberry street, more commonly known as Siess' corner. The church building was commenced in the autumn of 1869, and in the spring of 1870, Rev. A. Waitman was sent by conference to take charge of the work. He was the first regular pastor connected with the church. During his pastorate the church was completed, Rev. Dr. George, of St. Louis, presiding at the dedication services in 1871. At this time the membership had increased to fifty and the church was in a prosperous condition. The first Sabbath-school organized in West Kansas was perfected by the members of this church, and known as the West Kansas Union Mission Sabbath-school. In the summer of 1867, the Sunday-school services were held under the shade trees where the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad freight depot now stands, and the first sermon was preached at this place by Rev. J. N. Pierce. Since its organization, there have been eight pastors connected with the church, Rev. Wesley Johnson being the last. There are now one hundred members and the congregations are usually large. The Sunday-school is increasing in numbers, and has at the present time an average attendance of one hundred and thirty. R. G. Siess is the present superintendent of the school.

The church edifice is a neat frame building situated on the corner of Liberty and Thirteenth streets. Its original cost was \$2,500 and the present valuation is \$6,000. A very neat and convenient parsonage has been built at the rear of the church lot. Both church and parsonage are free of debt, and the prospects of the church are encouraging.

FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 21st day of March, 1878, as a missionary congregation, under the care of the Lexington Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The following persons were present and united in the organization: Mrs. Love, J. Sharp, Miss J. T. Smithers, Mrs. E. A. Shoemaker, Mrs. O. Q. Mosely, Mrs. Tryphena Venable, Miss Jennie Longworth, Mrs. Caroline Arnold, Mrs. M. M. Harber, Mrs. Jane Lea, Judge R. C. Ewing, William Arnold, W. J. Shoemaker, Thomas Harber and Rev. J. E. Sharp, the missionary. The church building now occupied by the congregation is a small frame building, gothic in style, being 26x40 feet, and was built in the fall of 1869 at a cost of about \$2 000. During the year 1872 the house was dedicated, Rev. J. E. Sharp preaching the dedication sermon. Rev. James E. Sharp was the first pastor, and served the congregation about four years, when he resigned, and Rev. Walter Schenck succeeded him and served about six months, when he resigned. The congregation was then without a pastor until 1877, when Rev. C. P. Duvall was sent as a missionary, who served one year and a half and resigned. Near six months thereafter the Presbytery called Rev. B. P. Fullerton as the missionary, who is yet the pastor.

The present reported membership is forty-three. The church has suffered many reverses in the change of pastors and in the interregnum between the different pastorates. But the present prospects are very encouraging to the congregation. The old property has been sold and a more suitable lot chosen, on which a more commodious and attractive building will soon be erected, when it is the purpose of the friends of the enterprise to make the work self-sustaining.

SIXTEENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Is situated on the corner of Sixteenth and Cherry streets. It is a neat frame building, and was first owned by the Missionary Baptist Society, but was bought by the Methodists about the year 1870, for five hundred dollars. It was improved and enlarged to its present dimensions soon after the purchase was made. After its organization by the Methodists, the membership consisted of Messrs. Benson, Campbell, Patterson, Wakeman, Thomas Gray and Henry Godwin. It was first conducted as a mission church, the pulpit being supplied by local preachers, Revs. Campbell, Wakeman and Thomas Gray serving the church in this capacity. The first regularly stationed pastor was I. J. K. Lunbeck, sent from the St. Louis conference.

He took charge of the church in 1873. Since that time the following pastors have been connected with the church: Revs. George Reed, W. V. Hamel, and the present pastor, Rev. Olin B. Jones. The church now has a membership of one hundred and five full members, and seventy on probation. For several years the Sabbath-school has been in a prosperous condition, and now has an average attendance of one hundred and ninety. The present superintendent is James Allen. The valuation of the church property is sixteen hundred dollars. The pastorate of Rev. O. B. Jones expires this year, and the pleasant and harmonious relations existing between him and the church will be severed with feelings of deep regret.

SWEDISH EO. LUTHERAN ELIM CHURCH.

The organization of this church occurred in the year 1870. Among the original members were P. Nelson, N. Johnson, A. Bergquoist, P. J. Youngquoist, J. A. Johnson, W. Erlandson, S. E. Spencer, J. G. Spencer, A. W. Lonquist. In 1871 a neat frame building was erected on west Fifteenth street, between Broadway and Washington, at a cost of two thousand dollars, and was dedicated the same year, Rev. A. Audreen, from Swedana, Illinois, conducting the ceremonies. The first pastor who had charge of the church was S. J. Osterberg, who remained pastor until Rev. A. Rodell was called to preside over the church. The present pastor, J. P. Neander, has been in charge for the past year, laboring with great acceptance to his people. The church now has a membership of one hundred and forty, besides eighty children, who are also members. The Sunday-school has one hundred and twenty members. Three months in each year a day school is conducted for the purpose of teaching the children the doctrines of the Gospel. The society has commenced the erection of a neat parsonage, which will soon be completed, costing over two thousand dollars.

GRACE CHURCH.

This parish was first called St. Luke's Parish, and organized August 29, 1870, with about forty communicants. Three years after the first organization the name was changed and it is now known as Grace Church. Previous to the erection of a house of worship the services were held in the basement of the Opera House the greater part of the time, up to the winter of 1874-5—when the new building was completed and ready for occupancy. The church edifice, erected on the southeast corner of Tenth and Central streets, is a well arranged and neatly finished frame building, costing the society between four and five

thousand dollars. Within the past year it has been found necessary to enlarge the dimensions of the church to meet the increasing demands of the congregation, and the work will soon be completed. The enlargement will cost about two thousand dollars and will increase the seating capacity to nearly seven hundred. The communicants now number two hundred and fifty and the Sunday-school one hundred and fifty. Since the organization of the church the following rectors have filled the pulpit: F. R. Haff, Algernon Batte, J. E. Martin, H. C. Duncan and Cameron Mann. The society contributes over four thousand dollars annually for benevolent purposes and incidental expenses.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

This church was organized June 23, 1872, Father Wm. J. Dalton, the present pastor, was appointed by the Archbishop of St. Louis to establish this parish. With the assistance of his people, composed mostly of the laboring classes, he has erected a temporary church, costing over three thousand dollars, and a large and beautiful pastoral residence, costing about four thousand dollars. The property belonging to the parish is valuable and well located. The parish was somewhat embarrassed for a few months during the panic which occurred soon after its organization, but is now out of debt and prosperous. The number of parishioners is estimated at two thousand. There are two schools connected with it, one for boys and one for girls. There is also a Young Men's Benevolent Society attached to the parish which numbers about one hundred. The officers are Wm. J. Dalton, President; Joseph Monahan, Secretary; Patrick Kirby, Treasurer. This church is located in West Kansas, corner of 14th and Wyoming streets.

SAINT PATRICK'S CHURCH.

In the eastern portion of the city is the handsome brick church edifice belonging to St. Patrick's Parish of the Catholic Church. It is a large and handsome building and was erected by the voluntary contributions of the friends of the church. Rev. Father Halpin commenced the erection of a substantial church building on the corner of Sixth and Oak streets, which was used many years by the Saint Patrick's congregation. The growth of the city, and the increase of the congregation created a demand for more commodious quarters, and a new church was decided upon during the pastorate of Father Archer. The new building was erected in 1873 and the first services were held on Christmas Day. The church is situated at the corner of Eighth and Cherry street and is presided over by Fathers Dunn and Smith.

TRINITY CHURCH,

Is a mission enterprise first undertaken by the members of Grace church, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Batte. It was organized by him in 1873, with a small membership, but as the society was unable to build and the services were conducted at somewhat infrequent intervals there has not been a very encouraging increase in membership. The mission is now under the charge of St. Mary's church, and the more recent services of the church have been conducted in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, by Rev. F. R. Holeman, rector of St. Mary's. The regular services of the society have been discontinued during the past year, but will be resumed as soon as suitable property can be secured and a building erected.

CONGREGATION B'NAI JEHUDAH.

The Jewish Synagogue is a substantial frame building, situated near the corner of Wyandotte and Sixth streets. It was erected in 1875 at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The church was completed and dedicated in 1876, the services being conducted by Rev. Emanuel L. Hess. The membership of the church has

been increased to one hundred, and the average attendance at the usual church services is good. The annual expenses of the church are between three and four thousand dollars inclusive of pastor's salary.

The pastors who have been connected with the church since its organization in 1870, with twenty-five original members, are Dr. N. R. Cohen, Emanuel L. Hess, David Burgheim, Dr. I. Grossmann and Dr. E. Eppstein, the present pastor.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).

This church was organized by Rev. H. Roberson in 1876, with seven charter members, which have been increased to seventy-five. The services of the church have been conducted in a small building in West Kansas up to the present time, but arrangements have been made for the erection of a brick building on property owned by the society. This church is a mission enterprise, originating in the Charlotte Street Baptist church, and for several years was conducted by this society. Rev. P. T. Tulliver is now pastor of the church. The new house of worship will be situated in West Kansas, in a locality where the needs are great for the extension of religious influence, and where ample opportunity is afforded for Christian labor.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Calvary Baptist church was organized February 7, 1876, with a membership of thirty-eight. Within two years from the date of its organization, the brick building now occupied by the society, was completed, at a cost of eight thousand dollars, and was dedicated December 2, 1877—the pastor, Rev. J. E. Chambliss, officiating, assisted by Dr. A. W. Chambliss, Dr. J. C. Bonham and Prof. C. S. Sheffield. The church is now in a prosperous condition; has increased its membership to two hundred, and has a flourishing Sabbath-school, with an average attendance of one hundred and fifty. The society has in contemplation the erection of a more commodious building on the present site, as the increasing needs of the church demand an increase of room, and other facilities for church worship. Rev. J. E. Chambliss, formerly pastor of the First Baptist church, has been pastor of the Calvary church since its organization. J. L. Peak, is the present Sabbath-school superintendent.

The annual contribution of the church for pastor's salary, church expenses and benevolent objects, average two thousand and five hundred dollars. The church is situated on Grand avenue, near the corner of Eleventh street, and the new house of worship will occupy the remainder of the lot, extending to Eleventh street, and will be adapted to the growing needs of the society.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS.

In the year 1877 the Redemptorist Fathers purchased ten acres of land on a commanding elevation a short distance from the city, on the Westport road. Here they have erected substantial buildings, improved the grounds with walks and gardens, and converted one of the buildings into a spacious chapel, which serves as a church for the Catholics in the vicinity. The pastoral residence of the Father, with the church building and the property belonging to the parish, has a present valuation of \$42,000. In connection with this it may be stated that the total valuation of church property belonging to the Catholics of Kansas City is \$343,600.

WASHINGTON STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Tabernacle, as this church was formerly called was a private enterprise of W. B. Barber, a Methodist layman. He built it during the fall of 1877, and conducted the services as an independent institution for about six months, when he yielded to a pressure brought to bear upon him by a number of Methodists,



DIAMOND FLOURING MILLS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

to organize the society into a Methodist Episcopal church. At the time of doing so he deeded the property to five trustees, and continued the pastoral charge for about two years longer, when he resigned, in March, 1880, and Rev. A. C. Williams became pastor and remained in charge until Rev. John R. Eads was called to the position. During the pastorate of Mr. Eads the society felt unable to pay either interest or principal on a \$3,000 mortgage, and the church property was sold under foreclosure of same and bought in by Mr. Barber, its originator, for \$2,500, and was sold by him to some members of the Walnut street M. E. church, who subscribed the amount needed to place the church out of debt and upon a permanent basis. The church was then organized by this denomination with about twelve members, and Rev. Mr. Scarrett was appointed pastor until the meeting of Conference in the fall, when Rev. George Meredith took charge of the work. The membership has increased to fifty during the year, and the present prospects of the church are very encouraging. The society is without a pastor at present.

ZION'S CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

This church is situated on Oak street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The organization is of recent date, occurring in 1878 with eleven original members. The building is a neat brick structure, capable of seating three hundred people comfortably. The society expended about \$3,200 in its construction, and had it completed in 1879. The dedication ceremonies occurred in September of the same year. Rev. Mr. Kurtz organized the church and was its first pastor. He was followed by Rev. Henry Mattill, who has recently been appointed to a new field of labor. Rev. S. B. Brown is the present pastor. The membership is now over fifty, and the society is in a prosperous condition. The services of the church are conducted in the German language.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The society of this church is, at present, holding services in a rented house, but will, during the present year, complete a house of worship. The lot owned by the society, at the northwest corner of Tenth and McGee streets, is a beautiful location for the handsome building in contemplation. Although the organization of the church is of recent date, occurring in July, 1878, the membership has rapidly increased, and the original number of forty-nine members has more than doubled. Rev. David Walk was the first pastor of the church, remaining one year, when he was succeeded by Prof. A. E. Higginson, who still has charge of the congregation. The society is prosperous, harmonious in action, and earnest in their endeavors for the prosperity and welfare of the organization. The Sabbath-school is well attended and in a flourishing condition. The annual fund contributed for church expenses and benevolent purposes exceeds \$2,000.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Rev. F. R. Holeman has been rector of St. Mary's church since its first organization in the year 1879. The original members were C. W. Freeman, J. W. Dunlap, J. F. Ramage, L. B. Austin, G. W. Dunlap, J. M. Lee, F. C. Lee, J. O. Bradenbaugh, P. M. Austin, C. S. Lee, W. H. Lee, Mrs. B. B. Kerr and Mrs. L. B. Austin. The house of worship belonging to the society is situated on the corner of Locust street and East Missouri avenue. It is a neat frame building, erected in the spring of 1880, costing about \$1,000. The society has had some serious disadvantages to contend with, as the building was partially destroyed by storm, necessitating considerable outlay for repairs. But the members are hopeful, and are helping to carry forward the work, despite all difficulties, and at present there are good prospects ahead. The membership has increased to forty-five, and the Sunday-school, under the superintendence of J. W. Freeman, is in a

fine condition, having an average attendance of over sixty, and rapidly increasing.

LYDIA AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (SOUTH).

The new church on the corner of Lydia avenue and Ninth street was first opened for service on Sunday, May 1st, 1881. Rev. L. P. Norfleet, the pastor, preached a very interesting sermon to a good audience. This church was built during the present year as a mission enterprise of the Walnut Street Methodist church. It is in a part of the city which is being rapidly built up, and exactly meets the present demand for the extension of religious influences. It starts under the fairest auspices, and meets with the hearty encouragement and coöperation of the people. The church building, though not an extensive edifice, is neat and well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, and is, to a certain extent, a novelty in church architecture in the West. The building is an octagon, with a high, steep roof in the Gothic style, toned with many elements of Greek. The façade is essentially Greek, as well as the porticos and trimmings. The remainder of the building being Gothic, gives it a very pleasing and unique appearance.

The dedication services occurred the second Sunday in June, 1881, and were conducted by Dr. E. R. Hendricks, president of Central College, Fayette, Mo. Although the organization of this church is of such recent date, the congregations are already large, the services interesting, and the prospects for the up-building of an influential church and society is highly encouraging.

THE MASONIC ORDER.

Heroine Lodge No. 104, A. F. and F. M., was organized on the twelfth day of December, 1848, and is the oldest lodge in the city. The officers were as follows: Thomas Leonard, W. M.; Geo. B. Dameron, S. M.; B. F. Tubbs, J. W.; W. G. Buckley, Secretary; John Biggerstaff, Treasurer; M. P. Amsbary, Tyler. This lodge has a large and influential membership, the meetings being held on the first and third Mondays in each month. The present officers are: H. B. Ezekiel, W. M.; Jno. Walson, S. W.; A. Trummell, J. W.; E. M. Wright, Secretary; H. Game, Treasurer; Geo. W. Lee, S. D.; John Henry, J. D.; T. J. Hamilton, Tyler.

Kansas City R. A. Chapter No. 28, holds its regular convocation at Masonic Hall on the first and third Thursday of each month. The charter was granted by the Grand Chapter of Missouri to J. W. McDonald, Geo. E. Pitkins, J. M. Ridge, and several others on May 9, 1869. The total number of names on the register is 218, present membership being 73. The officers are, W. E. Whiting, M. C. H. P.; F. H. Bruce, E. K.; H. G. Russell, E. S.; H. C. Litchfield, Secretary.

Kansas City Lodge No. 220, A. F. and A. M. The charter of this lodge was granted by the Grand lodge of Missouri on the 30th day of May, 1861. W. M. Leftwich, J. T. Moores, B. H. Sevugs and several others being the charter members. Since its organization some 397 names have been enrolled; the present membership is 129. The officers are W. J. McCullough, W. M.; J. S. Botsford, S. W.; D. H. Eaton, J. W.; H. C. Litchfield, Secretary. Meetings are held every second and fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall.

Rural Lodge No. 316, F. M. and A. M., was organized in March, 1869. The officers were as follows: B. L. Riggins, S. W.; I. E. Jackson, J. W.; Isaac Stiers, S. D.; J. Johnson, J. D.; W. Smith, Tyler; A. B. Easle, Secretary. The membership is large, being over sixty; some of the above officers still retain their membership. The officers at present are: R. E. Bainbridge, W. M.; W. G. Ashdown, S. W.; B. W. Warner, J. W.; W. O. Hockett, Secretary; R. E. Peet, Treasurer; Thomas Bell, S. D.; G. S. Peppard, J. D.; C. E. Freidenburg,

Tyler. This lodge holds regular meetings on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

Palace Council, R. & S. M., No. 24, was chartered October 5th, 1877. H. C. Duncan, P. Baker and J. D. A. Cook being among the first members. There are nineteen members. The officers are: P. Baker, D. M.; H. C. Litchfield, Secretary. The Council meets at Masonic Hall on the third Tuesday of each month.

Temple Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., meets at Masonic Hall every first and third Tuesday in each month. Asa Maddox, W. M.; J. H. Waite, Secretary.

Oriental Commandery, No. 35, was organized June 3d, 1880, and at present has a membership of between forty and fifty, and is in a flourishing condition. The meetings are held at Masonic Hall, northwest corner of Seventh and Main, over the post-office. Sir J. K. Hardy, Eminent Commander; Sir S. D. Thacher, Generalissimo; Sir A. J. Close, Captain-General; Sir W. P. Moores, Treasurer; Sir W. A. Drowne, Recorder; Sir A. J. Mead, Senior Warden; Sir H. C. Parker, Junior Warden; Sir G. D. Sherwin, Sword Bearer; Sir N. K. Wager, Warden; P. Casey, Captain-Guard. The office of Prelate and Standard Bearer are at present vacant.

Emanuel Chapter Eastern Star, No. 81, meets every first and third Tuesday in each month. Mrs. Chas. Knickerbocker, M. W.; Wm. McCullough, W. P.; Mrs. A. A. Holmes, D. W. M.; Mrs. Wm. McCullough, Treasurer; Mrs. Bell Knickerbocker, Secretary.

Masonic Board of Relief, is composed of two members of each lodge in the city, with W. M. Potter, President; W. F. Ford, Secretary and Treasurer; R. C. Crowell, D. D. G. M.; J. H. Ward, D. D. G. L. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall.

Kansas City Commandery K. T., No. 10, hold their regular conclave at their Asylum, Masonic Hall, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at seven p. m. H. C. Litchfield, E. C.; W. J. Connely, Secretary.

ODD FELLOWS.

Kansas City Lodge, O. F., No. 257.—Meets at their hall, 531 Main street, every Saturday evening. C. M. Clark, N. G.; Chas. Long, Secretary.

Wyandotte Lodge, No. 35.—H. H. Swift, N. G.; W. L. Mitchell, Secretary. Meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 p. m., at 531 Main street.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 173.—Jno. H. Warneke, N. G.; H. W. Zurn, Secretary. Meets Monday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall.

Kansas City Encampment, No. 27.—T. P. Skinner, C. P.; N. Schwartz, Scribe. Holds its meetings on the second and third Thursdays in each month.

Relief Committee consists of W. N. McDearmon, R. Harburg, N. Schwartz. Riverside Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor.—Meets at Knights of Pythias Hall, on the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month. Mrs. Mary Randall, Secretary.

Knights of Honor, Kansas City Lodge, No. 1255.—Meets at Knights of Pythias Hall, on first and third Thursday evenings of each month. A. Lynch, Reporter.

Gate City Lodge, No. 1256, K. H.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at K. of P. Hall, 617 Main street. R. Lampe, P. D.; Dr. G. Hoffmann, Secretary.

Uhland Lodge, No. 416, D. O. H., Kansas City, Kansas.—Herman Frieze, O. B.; Wm. Rose, Secretary; E. G. Pueschel, D. D. G. B. of Kansas. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, at Western Hall, 1919 Sixth street, Kansas City, Kansas.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Kansas City Lodge, No. 1.—At a meeting held on the — day of February, 1870, in Vaughan's Diamond, a hall located at the junction of Main and Delaware streets, Kansas City, Mo., Sol. Smith, Theo. Stritter, C. M. Kendall, H. St. Clair, Chas. Herold, Jacob Bohlender, Henry Scheid, August Weber, Robt. Roth, P. Cooper, S. C. Delme, D. S. Marvin, Sam. Hulme, James DeLuce, Anton Antlaner, G. W. Dyas, W. F. Marshall, Oscar Persons, Geo. R. Filer, L. M. Thompson and S. Brill met for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Kansas City, Mo. Peter L. Cooper was elected as Chairman, and Mr. Robert Roth as Secretary. It was resolved unanimously that application be made to organize a lodge in this city, to be known as Kansas City Lodge No. 1, K. of P., of Missouri.

The application list was forwarded on the 22d of February, with forty-five signatures, by Robert Roth, the Secretary *pro tem.*, who was also a member of Tremont Lodge No. 128, of Tremont, Pennsylvania.

In pursuance to a call from the Secretary, the applicants met at Vaughan's Diamond at eight o'clock on the evening of March 3d, 1870, Robert Roth being called upon to preside.

Pursuant to adjournment and call the following named persons, who had signed the application for a dispensation to organize Kansas City Lodge No. 1, met at Good Templars' Hall on the evening of May 5th, 1870, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of said Lodge, viz: Robert Roth, J. E. Neal, Sam. Hulme, Sol. Bertenstein, M. H. Card, August Weber, Henry Scheid, Theodore Stritter and F. A. Taft.

Past Grand Chancellor John Q. Goss, of Nebraska, was also present, and stated that Supreme Recording and Corresponding Secretary Clarence M. Barton, of the District of Columbia, had forwarded to him the application for said lodge at Kansas City, Mo., with the dispensation granted, authorizing him as special deputy to organize and institute said lodge, and that he was now here for that purpose. He then called the meeting to order and proceeded to perform the duties assigned him.

D. S. C. Goos, appointed Bro. J. E. Neil as Grand Venerable Patriarch, Bro. Roth as Grand Vice-Chancellor, and Bro. Sam'l Hulme as Grand Recording and Corresponding Secretary. Bros. Wm. Schmahlfeldt and J. B. Guentzer, of Humboldt Lodge No. 2, of Illinois were appointed as Grand Guide and Grand Inner Steward, respectively.

The Deputy Sup. Chancellor administered the obligations of the three ranks to Messrs. M. H. Card, August Weber, Sol. Bertenstein and Theo. Stritter, after which he opened a Lodge of Knights of Pythias with the officers above named, and filled the remaining offices as follows: Bro. M. H. Card, G. F. S.; Bro. A. Weber, as Grand Banker; and Bro. Bertenstein, as G. O. S.

The three degrees were conferred in ritualistic form on Messrs. F. A. Taft and H. Scheid.

Deputy Sup. Chancellor Goss presented the cards of Bros. Roth, Neal and Hulme, which were placed on file, and on motion it was resolved to go into the nomination and election of officers for said lodge. The result of the ballot at said election was as follows:

For Worthy Chancellor, Robert Roth; for Vice-Chancellor, Samuel Hulme; for Venerable Patriarch, J. E. Neal; for Recording Secretary, M. H. Card; for Financial Secretary, Sol. Bertenstein; for Banker, August Weber; for Guide, Henry Scheid; for Inside Sentinel, Theo. Stritter; for Outside Sentinel, F. A. Taft.

Whereupon Dep. Sup. Chancellor Goss installed the above brethren in their respective offices; and, after making appropriate remarks in regard to

the great and grand principles on which the superstructure of Pythianism rests, and giving valuable advice and counsel as to the duties of officers and members of the order generally, and this lodge in particular, he closed by declaring Kansas City Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias of Missouri, duly organized and instituted in accordance with the laws and usages of the order.

It is proper here to state that of all the original charter members and officers of Kansas City Lodge No. 1, but *one* only remains in the Lodge, that one is P. G. C. Robt. Roth, who has ever since its inception been a live, active and working member of the order and of his lodge, and ever stands ready to lend his aid, influence and energies to the cause of friendship, charity and benevolence.

This lodge, like most other lodges, has had its times of adversity as well as prosperity; but, although upon several occasions since its institution it had almost given up in despair, by the help of a few brave and valiant knights it has stood the *test*, and to-day stands forth as a living monument of the grand principles of friendship, charity and benevolence.

It would be impossible to give a detailed account of the rise and progress of this lodge from its inception to the present date. Suffice it to say, Kansas City Lodge No. 1 is now in the height of her glory, with a membership of about one hundred and twenty good, true and tried knights, her exchequer is in fine condition, and she is soon to occupy one of the finest halls in the State. All of her members are live, active business men, and all are possessed with earnest love and ardent zeal for her success and that of the Order throughout the world.

Meetings are held at their hall, northwest corner of Main and Eleventh streets, on Monday evening of each week. John Conlon, K. of R. and S.

At a meeting of Kansas City Lodge No. 1, which was held June 7, 1881, a communication was read from the Supreme Lodge, notifying the lodge that a Grand Lodge would soon be instituted, and authorizing them to elect three past chancellors, as representatives thereto. The result was the election of Thomas Phelan, Robt. Roth and Joseph S. Norman, as representatives. Thus were the first steps taken for the organization of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which has grown into such a prosperous and influential society. In 1874 this lodge consolidated with Lucas Lodge No. 9, the membership in both lodges then being but thirty-two. Meetings are held regularly at their hall, northwest corner Main and Eleventh streets.

The following named Grand Lodge officers reside in Kansas City: R. E. Cowan, Supreme Representative, office is at the Court House; J. F. Spalding, Supreme Representative, at 916 and 918 Main street; R. H. Mabury, D. D. G. C., at 404 Delaware street.

The following is a list of the other lodges of this order in Kansas City:

Sicilian Lodge, No. 39.—This lodge was organized February 11, 1876, with thirty-two charter members, all gentlemen of high social position. The lodge started under very favorable auspices, and its progress has been onward and upward from the beginning. The membership has increased rapidly. The lodge meets at 720 Main street, on Friday evening of each week. Present officers: John C. McCoy, C. C.; T. S. B. Slaughter, K. of P. and S.

Kansas City division, No. 3, Uniform Rank.—meets at 720 Main street, the first Thursday of each month. S. B. Prevost, Commander, J. E. Hicks, Recorder.

Endowment Rank, No. 52.—Meets at 720 Main street, the fourth Thursday of each month. Robert Roth, President, W. J. Ward, Secretary and Treasurer.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 4 (German).—Meets at 617 Main street, Tuesday evening of each week. Charles Fuchs, C. C., Charles Hiltwein, K. of R. and S.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

McPherson Post, No. 4—Was organized about one year ago, with twelve

charter members, and at present has a membership of over two hundred. This Post is not of a political character, being purely benevolent in its aims. The present officers are : Frank Snow, Post Commander, N. M. Gwynne, Adjutant, of the Post, Mr. Wade, V. P. C., Dan Kern, 2nd V. P. C., Thomas Cloudsley, Chaplain. Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday evenings in each month, at 1301 Grand avenue.

THE ORDER OF MUTUAL PROTECTION.

Kansas City Lodge, No. 11—Meets every second and fourth Monday evenings in each month, at the corner of Grand avenue and Thirteenth streets. President, Asa Maddox, Secretary, E. Willoth,

Excelsior Lodge, No. 16.—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings in each month, on Main street, northwest corner of Eleventh.

ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

Kansas City Lodge, No. 30.—Fred. Buehler, Noble Arch, Henry Hartman, Junior Noble Arch, Fred. Weiss Secretary, Charles Zorn, Treasurer.

Meetings are held every Tuesday evening at 1301 Grand avenue.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Edward Berg, Secretary, J. H. Simms, Treasurer. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 1215 West Twelfth street, West Kansas.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Rising Star Lodge, No. 148.—Holds regular meeting every Saturday evening in K. of P. Hall, 720 Main street. Charles Terry, W. C. T., James Fairman, W. Secretary, J. M. Greenwood, G. L. D.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

No. 1 Metropolitan.—Meets every Tuesday evening, south side of Thirteenth, between Main and Walnut. D S. Harriman, C. C.; S. S. McGibbon, recorder; John Shaw, Treasurer.

Harmony, No. 3.—Meets every Thursday evening at 710 Main. S. H. Anderson, C. C.; R. S. Todd, Recorder; D. B. Holmes, Treasurer.

Pioneer, No. 4.—Meets every Friday evening at 1315 West Ninth street. W. D. Buck, C. C.; James Gilchrist, Recorder.

Irish Benevolent Society.—Meets on the first Sunday in each month, southwest corner Seventh and Oak streets. Jeremiah O'Dowd, President; Bernard Owens, Vice-President; James Burk, Treasurer; Wm. Hanloy, Secretary; Hugh Reiley, Corresponding Secretary.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.—Meets on the first Monday of each month at their hall, northeast corner Main and Seventh streets. Michael White, President; George Dugan, Vice-President; Michael Madick, Secretary; Thomas Conway, Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The Kansas City Academy of Science was organized December 2, 1875. When Prof. John D. Parker, the originator of the Kansas Academy of Science, moved to Kansas City in the summer of 1875, he determined to effect another organization on the same general plan, believing that the two societies would mutually strengthen each other. After conferring with citizens possessing scientific proclivities, he published several articles on the subject calling public attention to the importance of effecting such an organization at an early period. In November of the same year he circulated the following call for the organization of the Academy :

KANSAS CITY, MO., November 13, 1875.

We, the undersigned, desirous of giving a more systematic direction to scientific pursuits, and of securing the advantages arising from association in scientific investigation, do hereby invite all persons interested in science to meet in the parlors of the Coates House, on Thursday evening, November 18, 1875, to organize an Academy of Science for Kansas City and vicinity.

W. H. REED,	R. T. VAN HORN,
H. H. WEST,	JOHN D. PARKER,
EDWARD H. ALLEN,	J. V. C. KARNES,
W. H. MILLER,	JAMES G. ROBERTS,
L. K. THACHER,	J. M. GREENWOOD,
THOMAS J. EATON,	GEORGE HALLEY,
M. MUNFORD,	W. W. BLOSS,
CHAS. E. LOCKE,	JOHN C. MOORE.

In pursuance of the above call about thirty gentlemen assembled in the parlor of the Coates House, where a preliminary organization was effected, and a committee consisting of E. H. Allen, P. Lucas and J. D. Parker, appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. The meeting adjourned for two weeks at the call of the committee on constitution and by-laws.

The regular adjourned meeting of the persons agreeing to form an Academy of Science, for Kansas City and vicinity, was held in the High School building, December 2nd, 1875. The committee on constitution and by-laws then made their report which was accepted, and, after thorough discussion and amendment, was adopted. The following named persons then signed the constitution: R. T. Van Horn, A. R. French, Henry A. White, Dr. George Halley, E. Case, Jr., Dr. J. H. Ridge, Philander Lucas, H. W. Ess, Harry P. Child, H. H. West, Dr. C. D. McDonald, Dr. J. S. Teed, G. W. Fitzpatrick, Dr. John Wilson, L. Traber, D. M. McClellan, B. L. Woodson, Dr. T. J. Eaton, W. H. Sibert, E. P. West, Theo. S. Case, W. E. Winner, James Scammon, W. H. Miller, M. D. Trefren, D. Ellison, Rev. A. M. Colver, John D. Parker, P. S. Mitchener, C. S. Sheffield, Dr. John Fee, W. P. Wade and C. N. Brooks.

The following named officers were elected for the current year:

E. H. Allen, President; R. T. Van Horn, Vice-President; C. S. Sheffield, Secretary; James G. Roberts, Treasurer; ————— Curator and Librarian, Ermine Case, Jr., T. J. Eaton, Dr. J. L. Teed and J. D. Parker, were elected members of executive committee. At a subsequent meeting the office of Corresponding Secretary was created, and Col. Theo. S. Case was elected to fill said office, which he has held, by successive elections, to the present time. At the annual meeting, May 29th, 1877, R. T. Van Horn was elected President, which office he still holds by successive elections.

At the annual meeting, May 31st, 1881, the following officers were elected for the current year:

R. T. Van Horn, President; W. H. Miller, Vice-President; T. J. Eaton, Treasurer; Theo. S. Case, Corresponding Secretary; J. D. Parker, Recording Secretary; Harry Child, Curator; Sidney Hare and Dr. R. Wood Brown, Assistant Curators; Robert Gillham, Librarian. Dr. T. J. Eaton, Dr. George Halley, Maj. B. L. Woodson and John D. Parker are members of the executive committee.

The Academy has two functions, (1) to increase a knowledge of science by original observation and investigation, and (2) to diffuse a knowledge of science.

Located in a large and growing commercial center the Academy has assumed to a considerable extent, a popular character, and many valuable papers have been read which in due time will be gathered up and published in the permanent Transactions. And the Academy has already done some original work worthy of mention. The discovery of the Mounds in Clay county by Judge E. P.

West, Vice-President, and their development under the auspices of the Academy has been a work worthy of any scientific body. The Academy has made some valuable collections and has a growing library. The influence of the Academy in diffusing a scientific spirit is beginning to be felt throughout the city and its immediate vicinity.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Christian Association organized in the year 1876, has increased rapidly in membership, and extended its benevolent work to all parts of the city. The society now owns a valuable building lot and will soon commence the erection of a suitable and permanent building. The benevolent work accomplished by the society is beyond estimation and has been met and performed in the spirit of true Christian charity. The present officers of the society are: Mrs. F. M. Black, President; Mrs. J. K. Cravens, and Mrs. F. J. Baird, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. H. M. Holden, Treasurer; Mrs. Wm. Williamson, Secretary.

THE CRAIG RIFLES

Were organized in the year 1877. The first military officers were J. N. Dubois, Captain; E. V. Wilkes, First Lieutenant; John Conover, Second Lieutenant; John Duncan, Third Lieutenant. The Civil officers were J. A. Cooper, President; W. J. Herry, Vice-President; Geo. E. Leach, Secretary; W. H. Winants, Treasurer. The present officers are John Conover, Captain; John A. Duncan, First Lieutenant; Wm. Peake, Second Lieutenant. The office of Third Lieutenant has been abolished. The present civil officers are Milton Moore, President; Chas. W. Freeman, Vice-President; E. G. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer; C. A. Brown, Assistant Secretary. The Staff officers are S. T. Smith, Adjutant; M. A. Bogie, Surgeon; T. F. Oakes, Commissary; C. E. Kearney, Quartermaster; C. H. Prescott, Ordinance Officer; A. D. Madeira, Chaplain.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES, CLUBS, ETC.

Kansas City Medical Society—A. B. Sloan, M. D., President; D. R. Porter, M. D., Vice-President; J. H. Van Eman, M. D., Secretary. Meets bi-monthly, in Dr. Sloan's office.

Jackson County Medical Society.—Dr. C. D. McDonald, President; Dr. A. B. Spruill, Vice-President; Dr. M. A. Bogie, Secretary and Treasurer.

Homeopathic Medical Society of Kansas City.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month. J. Feld, M. D., President; B. Baker, M. D., Vice-President; W. H. Jenney, M. D., Secretary.

Histo-pathological Society—Meets semi-monthly at 120 west Ninth street. F. B. Tiffany, President; A. Jameson, Vice-President; R. T. Shaw, Secretary and Treasurer.

Kansas City Gun Club.—Meets monthly at the Exposition Grounds. J. K. Stark, President; George C. Sharp, Secretary; J. H. McGee, Treasurer.

Kansas City Amateur Shooting Club.—J. S. Chase, President; J. E. Guinotte, Secretary; Al. Walmsley, Treasurer. Meets on the second Monday of each month, at No. 10 West Fourth street.

The Caledonian Society.—Meets at 814 Main street, Tuesday evenings. John H. McArthur, Secretary.

Arion Singing Club.—Meets at Turner Hall every Tuesday and Thursday evening. F. A. Nichy, Secretary; Henry Steubneroch, President; Adolph Ott, Treasurer.

Orpheus Club.—C. A. Rollert, President; Alexander Lux, Secretary.

Fritzreuter Club.—Meets at Diamond Building, 822 Main street, every second Thursday. J. H. Paulsen, President; Henry B. Toelle, Recording Secretary; Wm. Schultz, Financial Secretary.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Organized May 21, 1876. The first officers of the organization were: John Doggett, President; J. L. Whittemore, Secretary; J. W. Byers, Treasurer. Present officers: W. McDonald, President; A. G. Trumbull, Vice-President; J. W. Byers, Treasurer; C. Mainhart, Corresponding Secretary; C. E. Paxon, General Secretary. Meetings are held at the rooms, 718 Main street, the first Tuesday in each month. Religious meetings weekly.

Railroad Young Men's Christian Association.—Rooms, 1054 Union avenue, opposite west end of Union Depot. Officers: W. H. Reed, President; J. M. Lee, Treasurer; H. F. Williams, General Secretary. Meets every month. Religious meetings weekly.

B'nai Brith Society.—M. Benas, Secretary; Julian Haar, Treasurer. Meets second and fourth Mondays in each month, in Good Templars Hall.

Olympic Club.—This society was organized during the winter of 1881 with a large membership. It has increased in numbers and influence since its commencement, and has been successful in carrying out the object aimed at in its organization: namely the encouragement of physical culture and social intercourse. Meetings are held regularly every month in their rooms in the Ridge building on Main street opposite Eleventh street. They now have one hundred and thirty members. The present officers are: T. B. Bullene, President; J. W. Snyder, First Vice-President; G. M. Dean, Second Vice-President; C. C. Courtney, Secretary; M. O. Dean, Treasurer; Dr. W. B. Sawyer, Captain. These officers are members of the Board of Directors, *ex-officio*. Besides these are three members of the club: W. N. Allen, E. P. Burroughs, W. E. Taylor, who constitute the Board.

For the following history of the schools, we are indebted to Prof. J. M. Greenwood:

SKETCH OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM FROM 1867 TO 1882.

In 1865, Missouri, shattered and bleeding at every pore, was without a public school system. Private schools and colleges, which had flourished in other years, had been abandoned, or were eking out a precarious existence. Even the State University scarcely had life enough to open its hall doors for the admission of students. During the strife, which had raged for four years with merciless fury, and devastated all parts of the State, the minds of the people had been diverted from all peaceful and ennobling pursuits; their affections alienated so that neighbor not unfrequently regarded neighbor with feelings of suspicion and distrust, and at times with intense hatred. Society was torn asunder, and amid the general convulsion, the education of the youth was almost entirely neglected. The children were growing up illiterates, and unless something could be done, and that speedily, a cloud of ignorance would soon overshadow the whole State. At this crisis, laws were enacted, specifying how to organize country, village, town, and city schools; also the mode of levying taxes for buildings and school purposes, and how to collect the same. The duties and qualifications of school officers and teachers were clearly set forth.

This was a new chapter in the history of Missouri. The measure met with violent opposition in many sections of the State. The conflict raged in town and country. In some localities the citizens positively refused to organize for school purposes, and displayed their hostility to the measure in various ways.

The *press*, the public educator, in some counties fell in with the opposition or maintained a *lofty silence*. Kansas City fared no better than other localities. Public opinion was divided here as elsewhere. Business interests and industries of the west and south drew people here from all sections of the Union. When they came they made their homes among a generous and noble-hearted people. The rankling passions which other and bitter years had produced, were soon

extinguished or hushed in silence. Reason, parental love, and philanthropy prevailed. Schools must be established and the children educated, was the decision of the majority.

Thus matters stood when the Kansas City School District was organized under an act entitled: "An act authorizing any city, town or village to organize for school purposes, with special privileges," approved March 15, 1866; also an act entitled: "An act authorizing any city, town or village to organize for school purposes with special privilege," approved March 19, 1866.

By virtue and under the authority of this act, the Board of Education of Kansas City was organized August 1, 1867, composed of the following gentlemen: W. E. Sheffield, President; H. C. Kumpf, Secretary; J. A. Bachman, Treasurer; Ed. H. Allen, T. B. Lester and E. H. Spalding; J. B. Bradley, Superintendent and teacher in Central school.

Immediately after the organization of the Board, Mr. Kumpf retired, and Mr. A. A. Bainbridge was chosen to fill the vacancy. There were at this time 2,150 children of school age, living within the limits of the school district. There was not a public school building in the city. Disorganization reigned supreme. The city was utterly destitute of all school accommodations, and there was not a dollar available for school expenses. The buildings that could be rented for school purposes were old deserted dwellings, unoccupied store rooms and damp, gloomy basements in some of the churches. But the Board was in earnest, and every effort was made to put the schools in operation. In October, 1867, the schools were formally opened in rented rooms, which had been hastily and scantily furnished. Into these unattractive abodes the children were huddled together to receive instruction. A Superintendent and sixteen teachers were employed during the year, but as no statistics of the school work are found in the records, it is impossible to give a satisfactory account of what was done. If the work in the schools was unsatisfactory, the energy of the Board was unabated. Preparations for a grand work continued. Sites were purchased, bonds issued and school houses erected. The rapid and marvelous growth of the city, while it brought a large influx to the school population, did not produce a corresponding increase in the valuation of the taxable property of the district.

THE YEAR 1868-9.

The school year of 1868-9, with the exception of the improvements in buildings and the purely business character of the proceedings, has scarcely left a trace in statistical information. Enough is preserved to show positively that the schools were taught, but the superintendent made no report to the Board of Education. What was done, or how it was done, are matters of conjecture.

One change only was made in the Board. Patrick Shannon was chosen the successor of Mr. Spalding. Prof. E. P. Tucke was elected superintendent, which position he held one year. There was also a tremendous increase in the enumeration of school children. The number reported was 3,287, a gain of fifty-three per cent. over the previous year. At the close of the year twelve rooms belonged to the district and twenty one teachers had been employed.

THE SCHOOLS—LOCATIONS—WHEN ERECTED—ACCOMMODATIONS.

Washington school, southwest corner of Independence avenue and Cherry, was opened in April, 1868; enlarged in 1869; contains eight rooms, and will seat five hundred pupils.

Humboldt school, northwest corner of Twelfth and Locust; opened November, 1868; six rooms; branch established in 1875, Eleventh and Locust, three rooms; total, nine rooms; will seat five hundred and forty pupils.

Central school, southeast corner Eleventh and Locust, was purchased in June, 1869; enlarged in 1875 to nine rooms, and will seat four hundred pupils.

Franklin school, northeast corner Fourteenth and Jefferson; opened October, 1868; seven rooms, and will seat four hundred and twenty pupils.

Lincoln school, Ninth street; opened November, 1869; removed in 1878 to Eleventh and Campbell; six rooms, and will seat four hundred pupils.

Lathrop school, southeast corner of Eight and May; completed March, 1870; seven rooms, and will seat four hundred and fifty pupils.

Morse school, on Charlotte and Twentieth; erected in 1870 and enlarged in 1871; eight rooms, and will seat five hundred pupils.

Benton school, northeast corner Thirteenth and Liberty; erected in 1870 and enlarged in 1871; eight rooms, and will seat four hundred and eighty pupils.

Woodland school, eastern part of the district; erected 1871; opened in November, 1871; four rooms, and will seat two hundred and forty pupils.

As will be seen, the work on the school buildings was pushed forward with wonderful rapidity. April, 1868, the Washington school was ready for the admission of pupils, and before the close of the year the Humboldt and Central schools were ready for occupancy. The Franklin and Lincoln were completed in 1869; the Lathrop, Morse and Benton, in 1871.

1869-70.

Two changes were made in the Board of Education in 1869-70. The retiring members were Messrs. Bachman and Allen. Messrs. Craig and Karnes were chosen their successors and have remained in the Board ever since.

The organization of the Board, September, 1869, was as follows :

W. E. Sheffield, President; A. A. Bainbridge, Secretary; James Craig, Treasurer; T. B. Lester, Patrick Shannon, J. V. C. Karnes. John R. Phillips, Superintendent.

This school year marks a new era in the history and progress of the schools. Prior to the organization in September. Prof. John R. Phillips was elected Superintendent, which position he filled till August, 1874.

The work in the school-rooms was now molded into definite form. Classification and grading, which had been sadly neglected, were enforced at the beginning of the first term; the teachers were required to adhere as nearly as possible to the tabulated courses of study. History of the United States and the elements of Physiology were now taught for the first time since the organization of the schools. Notwithstanding the one-sided culture which the pupils had received in former years, the close of the year found the schools in a prosperous condition. The number of pupils enrolled was 3,034; average number belonging, 2,671; average daily attendance, 1,388; per cent. of attendance, 83.

1870-1.

The Board, organized September, 1870, was as follows :

W. E. Sheffield, President; Joseph Feld, Secretary; J. V. C. Karnes, Treasurer; James Craig, T. B. Lester, Henry Tobener.

The statistics of this year show that it was one of decided progress and increased prosperity. The number of pupils was larger, the attendance more regular and punctual, the discipline more healthy and judicious, the instruction more exact and thorough than during any preceding year; enumeration of school children was 4,046; the enrollment, 3,866; the average number belonging, 2,237; the average daily attendance, 2,049, and the percentage of attendance 91. The number of teachers employed was 42.

1871-2.

There were some changes in the Board this year.

W. E. Sheffield, President; James Craig, Secretary; J. V. C. Karnes, Treasurer; Joseph Feld, H. H. Buckner and Henry R. Seeger, members.

The total number of persons in the district of school age was 5,850; the enrollment, 4,042; average number belonging, 2,295; average daily attendance, 2,036; number of teachers employed, 50; percentage of attendance, 91.

The course of study received some modifications this year. Too much prominence had been given to Geography, and it was discontinued in the two highest grades and Botany introduced instead, which alternated with History of the United States. Some little progress was thought to have been made in vocal music, under a special teacher. The regular teachers, so it appears from the published report of this year, had, with few exceptions, not encouraged the music teacher in his labors.

Drawing had a worse fate than music. The instruction was not systematic and therefore unproductive of practical results. Superintendent Phillips said: "I see no remedy except in employing a thoroughly competent special teacher to superintendent and direct the teaching of mechanical and object drawing in all the schools."

1872-3-4.

No report of the schools was published from 1872 to 1874. The superintendent preserved some of the statistics, which indicate continued progress in the quantity and quality of the work. Public sentiment in favor of the schools was forming and crystallizing, and whatever opposition there had once been was rapidly dying out. An effort was made during this period to teach "object lessons" after the plan proposed by Mr. Sheldon. The results in the lower grades were not satisfactory, and the work in this direction was virtually abandoned.

When the Board was organized in September, 1872, W. E. Sheffield was elected President; James Craig, Secretary, and J. V. C. Karnes, Treasurer. The other members were T. K. Hanna, Henry R. Seeger and Joseph Feld. John R. Phillips, Superintendent.

The enumeration of school children in 1872 was 6,198, of whom 4,138 were enrolled in the schools. The average number belonging was 2,361; the average daily attendance, 2,034; the percentage of attendance, 90. There were employed 57 teachers, including the special teachers of music and German.

The school year of 1873-4 produced the following changes in the Board: Major Henry A. White and Mr. C. A. Chace were elected the successors of W. E. Sheffield and Joseph Feld, the retiring members. The only change in the officers was that Henry A. White was elected President. The Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected.

Each year the schools continued to improve. The pupils were more regular in their attendance, better discipline was maintained, and there was a perceptible improvement in methods of instruction.

The total number of teachers employed was 56. Enumeration of children of school age, 6,636, a small increase over the preceding year. There were enrolled in the schools, 4,164 pupils; the average number belonging, 2,517; average daily attendance, 2,328; and percentage of attendance, 91.5.

SUPERINTENDENT JOHN R. PHILLIPS.

Supt. Phillips resigned July, 1874, after having charge of the city schools for five years. He found the schools unorganized, ungraded, and each school independent of the others. There was an entire absence of anything like a common unity in the work. He addressed himself diligently to the reformation of abuses that had crept into the schools. A course of study, such as had the sanction of the best educators of our country, was adopted, embracing seven years for the ward schools and four years for the high school department. As an organizer, Mr. Phillips planned and executed well. His entire administration was

eminently successful, and he laid a solid foundation at the beginning of his work here to which he conscientiously adhered.

In his official relations with the Board of Education and the teachers he was always courteous and gentlemanly. His sense of right and justice were two of the most prominent traits of his character, and he carried these ideas into all the practical duties of life.

November, 1874, after a brief illness, Prof. John R. Phillips died at his residence on Forest avenue. Thus passed away in the prime of his manhood one who had devoted five years to building up of the cause of popular education in Kansas City. His loss was universally deplored by all classes of citizens.

1874-5.

In July, 1874, Mr. J. M. Greenwood was elected Superintendent, which position he still occupies.

For the school year of 1874-5, the officers of the board were unchanged. Mr. R. H. Hunt and Mr. James Craig were elected to fill the vacancies which occurred in September, 1874. The board thus organized was composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. H. A. White, President; J. V. C. Karnes, Secretary; James Craig Treasurer; Thos. K. Hanna, C. A. Chace and R. H. Hunt.

Enumeration of school children April, 1874, was 7,738; and the following year 8,144. The number of pupils enrolled was 4,262, an increase of sixty-six over the previous year. Fifty-five rooms were owned by the district. During the year there were fifty-eight teachers employed in the schools.

Upon taking charge of the schools Mr. Greenwood arranged a syllabus of the course of study that would serve as a guide for the teachers. • Using this, the work was systematized in all the grades. Special attention was given to language and composition exercises. To remedy defects in reading the teachers received special drill in phonic analysis. How to teach each branch in the ward schools and how to adapt the instruction to the capacity of the pupils were fully explained at the monthly meetings.

The plan of promoting upon the final examination only was discontinued; and promotions were made upon the "mean" average of the written examinations, the daily work, and the daily deportment record. Excellent results were produced in the schools, and greater incentives to good conduct established. Self-control became an important factor in school management.

1875-6.

The school year opened favorably. Messrs. Hanna and White retired, and Mr. Henry Switzer and Mr. E. L. Martin were elected their successors.

ORGANIZATION SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Officers: J. V. C. Karnes, President; Henry Switzer, Secretary; James Craig, Treasurer. Members: J. V. C. Karnes, Robert H. Hunt, James Craig, Henry Switzer, C. A. Chace, E. L. Martin.

STATISTICS.

Total number of persons, between six and twenty years of age, 7,126; total enrollment of pupils in the schools, 4,301; number of teachers, 60. During the summer the Central school building was erected. The total expenditures for all purposes per treasurer's report, was \$87,262.98.

In methods of instruction the following principles were closely adhered to:

1. The teacher must understand the entire nature of the pupil to be educated—physically, morally, intellectually, socially and esthetically.

2. This knowledge can be acquired by studying the body and its relations to the mind and reciprocally.

3. The subject to be taught must always be adapted to the capacity of the pupil.
4. In teaching, pass by easy steps from the *known* to the *unknown*.
5. In teaching, first present the concrete phase of the subject before the abstract by addressing both the eye and ear.
6. Small children, especially, need a great *deal of practice* and but *little* theory.
7. Teach one thing *only* at a time.
8. Mark the difference between *thorough* teaching and *exhaustive* teaching.
9. The teacher must know the subject matter to be taught.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

The work of the year was quite satisfactory. Decided improvement in teaching some of the branches was made, and the instruction in other branches more thorough, systematic and rational than ever before. Reading was better taught, and there appeared to be much greater interest taken in the subject than formerly. The reading of the pupils was, generally, natural, the articulation plain and distinct, and there seemed to be an earnest desire on the part of teachers and pupils to express the sentiments and feelings of the author in appropriate language.

Perhaps one of the marked improvements was in teaching Geography. This subject in nearly all the schools was brought to a fair degree of perfection.

The year before, the first attempt was made to teach writing on a scientific basis. Most cheerfully the teachers made the effort, and the rapid progress of the pupils surpassed all expectations.

Drawing received considerable attention; many pupils made wonderful progress. As a means of cultivating the hand, the eye, the imagination, the taste to appreciate the artistic in painting, sculpture, architecture, and designs of all kinds, drawing is invaluable.

Composition by degrees worked its way into all the schools, so that now it was one of the regular exercises of each week.

During the year a public library, to be under the immediate supervision of the board, and to be as permanent as any other department of the school system, was established. In aid of this movement three entertainments were given by the principals of the Lathrop, Humboldt and Washington schools, from which was realized \$446.50, and to this was added the very handsome sum of \$490, given by the patriotic ladies of the Centennial Association. From this beginning, together with the many contributions from the citizens, the foundation of a library was laid which will greatly increase the efficiency of our schools, and exert a direct influence on the prosperity of our city. The library was opened November, 1876, with a thousand volumes of choice works on the shelves.

1876-7.

The organization of the board remained the same as the year previous, and there was no change in the membership.

The school population was 8,303; the total enrollment of pupils 4,334, instructed by 58 teachers. Instruction in the German language was discontinued in the District Schools but retained in the Central school.

The financial condition of the district steadily improved. In the schools themselves everything was most satisfactory, and it was undoubtedly the most successful year since the organization of the schools, its workings becoming better understood by the people, and they lent a hearty support. In every department there has been the most perfect harmony, and one aim has seemingly prompted all alike, and that was for the greatest possible efficiency and progress.

A thousand volumes were added to the library. It seemed to meet a public

necessity, and the demand has been constantly increasing. There are now in the library about two thousand volumes, embracing every line of reading and investigation.

During the year the work of the board had been very pleasant. Not a single disturbing element from within, and but few complaints have come from without. The fame of the schools, their harmony and efficiency, has gone abroad, and that the educational growth is considered as marvelous as the commercial prosperity of the city.

1877-8.

Owing to a change in the school law the Board was not re-organized till April 1878. The only change in the officers that occurred was that Mr. E. L. Martin was elected Treasurer and Mr. James Craig General Agent.

The total number of persons in the district was 9,622, of whom 4,622 attended school, and were instructed by 59 teachers.

The new Lincoln school building, consisting of seven rooms was erected at a total cost of \$7,000.

On June 14, 1878, the public schools of Kansas City closed their eleventh year. From a small and doubtful beginning in the fall of 1867, they steadily grew in usefulness and prosperity until, with much pride and satisfaction, we can fairly say that they were now unsurpassed by any system of public instruction in the west. This high ground had been reached after much care and effort. To maintain this high standard it was necessary to ignore all sectarian and political influence, to preserve entire harmony in all the departments, and in the election of teachers to disregard all favoritism, and employ only those of the broadest culture and most extended experience.

The past year had been one of unusual success. There had been no disturbances of any kind. The teachers vied with one another in the full discharge of their important duties, and as an evidence of their efficiency and fidelity, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, and with the concurrence of every member of the Board, the entire corps, without a single exception were all re-elected.

1878-9.

During this year one change only was made in the Board. Mr. R. L. Yeager having been elected successor to Mr. R. H. Hunt.

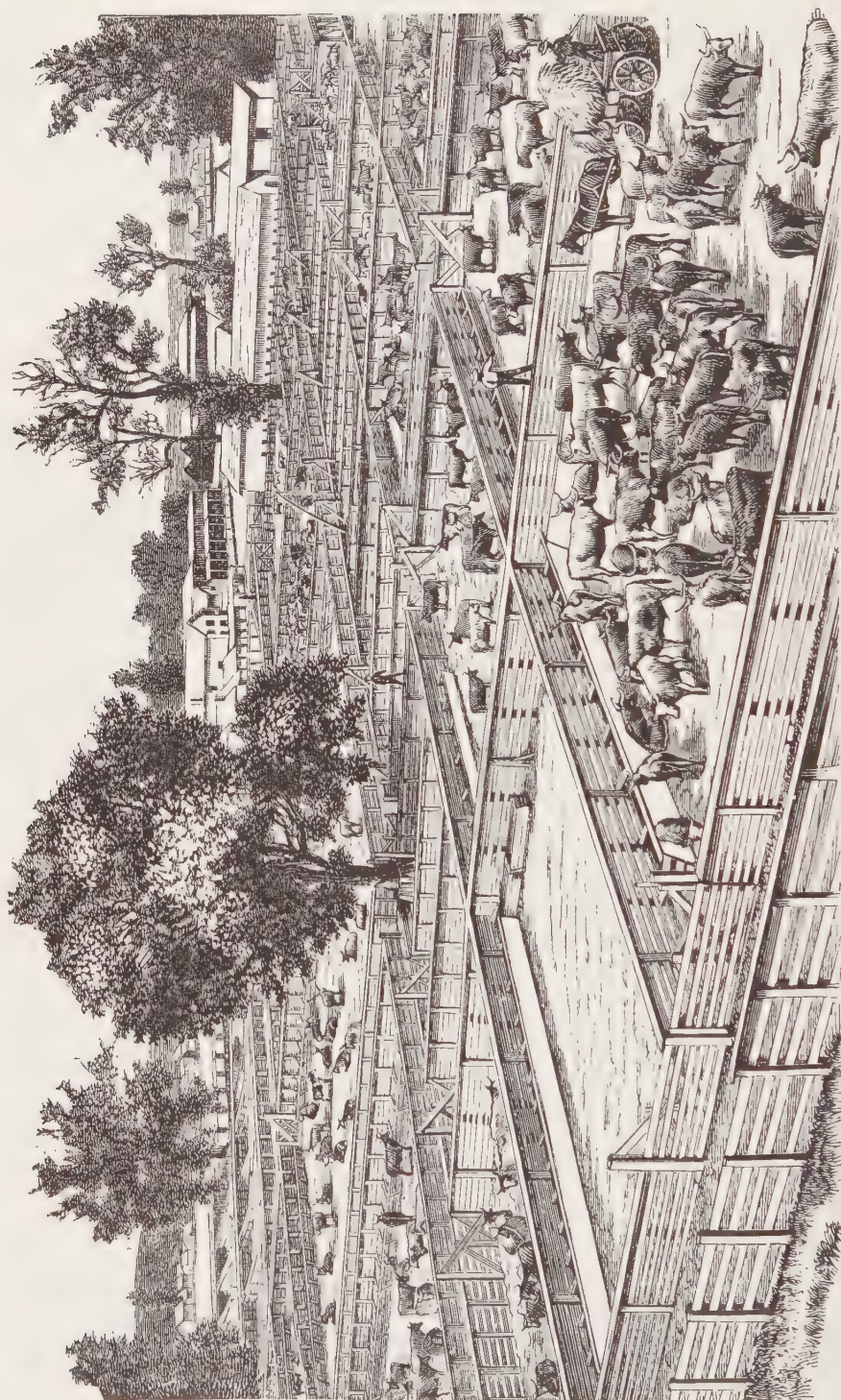
The officers were re-elected so that there was no change in the organization.

The school census shows the enumeration of persons of school age in the district to be 11,325, and the enrollment of pupils in school is 5,259, taught by sixty-two teachers.

The rapid growth of the city rendered it necessary that increased school accommodations should be provided, and during the summer vacation additions were made to the Franklin and Humboldt school buildings, thus furnishing eight new and commodious rooms at a total cost of \$8,640; but the crowded condition of the schools still remained a subject of constant and anxious consideration of the Board. All the schools were literally packed full of children, yet the entire working of the school system was highly satisfactory.

1879-80.

Since the last annual report, another school year has come and gone. This period has been marked by more than the usual changes in the educational management, the most important of which have been in the organization of the board. On October 31, 1879, James Craig, having removed from the State, resigned the office of director, which he had held continuously since December 2, 1869; and, on April 29, 1880, Henry Switzer died, leaving vacant the directorship he had likewise held continuously since September 21, 1875. Both of these



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

were men of efficiency, thoroughly devoted to the work of establishing and perfecting the public school system in our city. Their loss will be long felt by the community, and their memories deserve to be, and will be enshrined in the affections of a grateful people. Of these positions, the former was filled by the appointment and subsequent election of Gen. Frank Askew, and the latter by the appointment of Henry C. Kumpf, Esq., both of whom have been long and favorably known to our citizens. Mr. Craig had likewise been the business agent of the board for several years, and, upon his retirement, J. W. Perkins, late principal of the Washington school, was engaged to fill the place. He resigned recently and W. E. Benson, late city clerk, was secured for the position which he now holds and fills most acceptably. With these exceptions, the board remains as heretofore.

There was an increased enumeration of children this year over last of three thousand, eight hundred and fifty, (3,850,) making it necessary to greatly extend the school facilities. For that purpose, at the spring election, there was voted a two-mill tax for building purposes. The collection of this was anticipated and fourteen additional rooms were erected. This was accomplished by the erection of the Karnes school on Troost avenue, between Third and Fourth streets; by adding to the Lathrop, Woodland and Lincoln buildings, and by the purchase of a house in West Kansas, designed temporarily, for a branch of the Lincoln school. Year by year the schools grow in favor; the per cent. of attendance is larger; the city is doubling itself every decade; the proportion of children to taxable wealth is very great; so under these circumstances, how to meet the pressing demands is a question of no ordinary importance.

The school work of the past year has been entirely satisfactory. Every year is an improvement on the previous one. Our educational growth is keeping pace with our commercial. The people in their wise action, have directed the exclusion of all sectarian or political influences, and so the current of educational life flows smoothly on, widening and deepening as it flows. Our course of instruction is not so comprehensive as that attempted in many places, but that which is undertaken is well done, and the preparation for useful, intelligent citizenship is now within the reach of every child in this city.

The same unity of feeling pervades every department that has characterized the school management for years past. The people at all times have accorded a hearty support. From the day the public school system was established in this city, no step has been taken backward, and there is every reason to expect a continuance of this increasing prosperity.

1880-81.

The schools closed June 9, 1881, after having completed the most prosperous year's work since their organization. For seven years the utmost harmony has prevailed in every department—the Board of Education, the Superintendent, and teachers—all having worked unceasingly to bring the schools to the highest degree of perfection. From sixteen teachers in 1867, the corps has increased till at present it numbers one hundred and three earnest and faithful workers. Complete preparations have been made to furnish and equip sixteen additional rooms during the present summer so that they will be ready for occupancy when the schools open in September.

Under the skillful financial management of the Board, all claims of whatsoever character have been promptly paid on demand, and the entire business for the last six years has been conducted on a cash basis.

In 1873 the first class, consisting of four members, graduated from the Central school, and a class has graduated every year since. The total number of graduates is 136, of whom forty-three are males.

Since the foundation of the library in 1876, it had continued to increase in

usefulness and importance, and to attend to it properly required so much of the Superintendent's time from his other duties, that the Board last March employed Mrs. Carrie W. Judson as librarian and to perform such clerical duties at the office of the Board of Education as the Superintendent might direct. The library, is now kept open every day and its duties promptly attended to.

Already there are 3,000 volumes in the library, and large additions will be made during the year.

There are 16,981 children between six and twenty years of age in this school district, and 8,026 enrolled in the schools.

The Board remains unchanged in its organization and membership.

The public schools of this city have achieved a reputation for substantial work which places them among the foremost in the country.

CHAPTER XVIII.

KANSAS CITY—WHY SHE IS AND WHAT SHE IS.

A Summary of the Facts of Her History—The Facts that Caused Her Growth—Her Markets, Her Railroad System, and Fast Freight Lines—Steamship Agencies—The New West, and Its Resources.

The origin and development of Kansas City were based upon certain facts inherent in the nature of things, which, in this closing chapter, it will be well to review.

It will be seen in the preceding pages that these facts relate to transportation facilities. The situation now is as advantageous as in the beginning, and will in the future, as in the past, maintain for this city a controlling position.

In the first place, it was the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers at this point that induced the early French traders and trappers to locate here. Their means of transportation was by packing and by batteaux on the rivers, the latter being by far the best. The junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, therefore, afforded them this facility in a much more extended area of country than any other point in the west. It practically controlled the entire north and west, from the British Possessions to the 38th degree of latitude, and west to the Rocky Mountains.

Again, it was the angle in the Missouri River, at this point, that directed the Santa Fe trade hither. Steamboat navigation on the Missouri being begun almost simultaneously with that trade, afforded cheaper transportation than by wagons; hence it was employed to this, the nearest point to Santa Fe. The character of the country between this angle in the river and Santa Fe, and its superior facilities for making wagon roads and subsisting trains, held it here against all attempts to divert it to the waters of the Red and Arkansas Rivers. Between here and Santa Fe were high divides, with plenty of grass and water, while from the Arkansas and Red Rivers there were more streams to cross, yet less water and wide stretches of sandy plains.

The same superior natural facilities for transportation made this the starting point for the expeditions to Mexico during the war. It was the nearest point to Mexico to which troops and supplies could be moved by water, and afforded the best roads.

It was the same natural facility that diverted hither the larger part of the

great California and Utah emigration. It was the most westerly point to which water transportation could be had, and the country beyond afforded the best roads water grades, and fewer streams.

WHY THE TRADE CAME TO KANSAS CITY.

These facilities, however, were equally available to Independence and Westport, and as both these places were in existence before Kansas City, and fast grew rich in the Santa Fe trade, the outfitting of Mexican expeditions, and the overland emigration to California, it was another fact that finally concentrated these interests at Kansas City. This fact was the superior natural landing for steamboats at this point. The angle in the river here threw the water against the shore at the point where the city is located, making here a rock levee, better than any improvement could make one at any other point on the river. This made this a preferred point by the river men. Again, the contiguity of prairie for holding and feeding teams made this a preferred point by the freighters and emigrants. These facts led to the concentration of these interests at the spot where the city now stands, and caused the growth of the city up to 1857, by which time it had distanced all existing rivals.

It was the same natural facilities that diverted overland freighting to Colorado, which began in 1858. It was the most westerly point to which the freight could be transported by water, and hence nearest to the destination of the freight; whether for mines or government posts, the water, grades and light ascents afford the best wagon roads. It was largely the lack of these advantages that caused Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joe to fall behind in competition for this trade. It was no nearer to the destination of the freight to take it to those places, while it was further from the starting point and cost more as river freight. At the same time the country between them and the points of destination did not afford such good roads. This fact was illustrated in the case of Leavenworth to a marked degree, as she, after spending two years and considerable money in attempting to open a route of her own, was at last compelled to make a road to the Kansas River and bridge that stream a few miles west of Kansas City to obtain access to Kansas City's route.

When railroads began to be extended westward from the Mississippi river, the facts above stated had already caused the development at Kansas City of so large a trade as to make it an attractive point for them, besides which the natural facilities for trade beyond Kansas City made it almost necessary for them to come here to connect with the trade of the plains and mountains. In addition to this, they could reach Kansas City on water grades, which made it cheaper and easier to build and operate the roads. No such advantages could be secured by seeking other places. These facts controlled their direction.

In the construction of roads to the westward a similar state of facts existed. In the first place, there was a trade already established, and in the second place there were water grades. Therefore, Congress, in fixing the eastern terminus and route of the great Pacific Railroad, fixed it at Kansas City, and defined its route as the existing route of trade.

Again, when Southern Kansas was settled the Kansas River was found to be a great barrier between the people and the river cities of their own State, while Kansas City, located at the mouth of that stream, was accessible to them. The same facts had previously concentrated here the trade of the Indians, after their removal to the west. This brought the trade to Kansas City, and railroads have been constructed to accommodate it. So great were these natural advantages that the disturbed condition of society during the war, and the depredations of thieves and bush-whackers upon the trade of Kansas City could not entirely drive trade to other places. And so soon as this unnatural order of things passed away the trade fell naturally into its old channels.

When the stock growers of Texas began to seek a market for their cattle they soon found Kansas City the nearest point to their herding grounds at which they could avail themselves of competing rates to eastern markets.

When beef packers, attracted by the cheapness of Texas cattle, sought an adjacent point for packing purposes, they found Kansas City the nearest point to the source of supply where adequate transportation and banking facilities were available.

The location of the packers here, together with the necessity of re-shipping the cattle here, brought into existence a market for Texas cattle, which in its turn brought here the product of cattle and hogs of the adjacent country, and created the live-stock market.

The directions of the railroads, as determined by the facts above stated, existing at the time of their construction, made Kansas City the gateway through which all merchandise going into the country west of her, and for all grain products going to market, must pass. The fact that one system of railroads was projected to Kansas City and another beyond made this the terminal point for both and rendered re-shipment necessary. These facts have greatly stimulated the jobbing trade which had already grown out of the outfitting of freighters and the supplying of immigrants, and have called into existence here the grain market.

It is a well established policy with railroads to make such rates as will control, as far as possible, the shipment of freight to their termini instead of allowing it to be switched off to other roads at intermediate stations. It is also a well established policy with railroads to make rates for long distances proportionately less than short. These facts make Kansas City a preferred point by all the railroads, because it is their termini, which is a great advantage over any other place in the Missouri Valley, and secure to her such favorable rates to and from the Atlantic cities, that she is able to maintain a higher range of prices in her markets than any other place in the valley, while she can supply merchandise at lower prices. These facts have greatly stimulated her markets and her trade.

These latter are existing facts that for the future give Kansas City a controlling position, as they have done in the past, and will remain so as long as railroads continue to be managed as they are now.

But there must come a time when better regulations will be established and the present confused and arbitrary changing of rates abolished. When such a change takes place, the new system cannot but embrace a reasonable allowance of profit on their business. Then roads that can be most cheaply operated will be the cheapest roads to commerce. These will of course be the water grade roads. In that situation Kansas City will be still the possessor of superior advantages, as she has two water grade roads to the Mississippi River, two to the Rocky Mountains, two to the north to Sioux City and Omaha, and two to the south, which, owing to the topography of the country, are equal to water grade roads.

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

The facts narrated in this history impress two important lessons. The first of these is that, in a free country like America, commerce establishes its own capitals, and that in doing so it is governed by natural laws as fixed and immutable as the laws governing the manifestation of physical phenomena. The purpose of commerce is primarily to make profits for those engaging in it, and the profit being fixed the less the exertion and hazard of making it the better, or the exertion and hazard being fixed the greater the profit the better. The tendency of commerce, therefore, is to accomplish its purposes in the speediest and easiest way, and when left free it invariably finds and accepts that way. In other words, motion follows the line of least resistance, which is the great physical law to which commerce no less than all other kinds of movement is subservient. The second of these lessons is that, a people active and united for common purposes,

and possessing equal advantages are far more likely to succeed than a people who are divided or inactive. Nay, they may, and often do overcome even superior advantages. This is illustrated in a most marked degree in the efforts of the people of Kansas City at the close of the war of the rebellion. Prior to that time, they had great natural advantages which made her well nigh invincible by any rivalry. But at that time her trade had been dissipated and her people driven away by the facts and exigencies of war. A new era was dawning in which the railroad was to succeed the steamboat and wagon as a means of transportation and travel. The advantage was now with her rivals, except that she was situated at the junction of water grades, which were not then appreciated as they are now. At this juncture her people became united again, notwithstanding the acerbities of war from which they had so recently emerged, and by promptness, vigor and sagacity, secured the advantages others thought they had already in their hands. Kansas City has but to preserve this unity of action to acquire the trade of the whole trans-Missouri country west to Arizona and south to Mexico.

THE POSITION AND TRADE OF THE CITY.

Kansas City is the largest city between St. Louis and San Francisco, having double the population of any other.

She is the undisputed metropolis of the New West, embracing western Missouri, Kansas, southwestern Iowa and southern Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and northern Texas.

She is the financial center of that vast region, its banks keeping their deposits in her banks and drawing their exchange upon them.

Her jobbing merchants supply this entire country with merchandise.

She has the only live stock market west of St. Louis—a market that ranks as second or third in the United States, and where the hogs and cattle of the country mentioned are marketed.

She has the largest packing business west of St. Louis, and the largest cattle packing business in the world.

She is the grain market for all the country mentioned, and is the best winter wheat market in the United States, and she has the only grain market west of St. Louis where grain is sold on call.

HER RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Her railroad system is as follows:

First—The Missouri Pacific, from St. Louis to Kansas City.

Second—The Missouri Pacific to Leavenworth and Atchison, connecting with the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, for northern and northwestern Kansas, and the Atchison & Nebraska for Lincoln and Columbus, Nebraska.

Third—The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, for St. Louis, Toledo and Chicago.

Fourth—The Hannibal & St. Joseph, from Kansas City to Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, from Quincy.

Fifth—The Chicago & Alton Railroad, for St. Louis and Chicago.

Sixth—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, for Chicago.

Seventh—The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, to Omaha, Sioux City and St. Paul.

Eighth—The Union Pacific, to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco. It connects with the Colorado system of railroads, which it controls, except the Denver and Rio Grande.

Ninth—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, to Pueblo and Cañon City, Colorado, Santa Fe, New Mexico and California cities, by the Central Pacific.

Tenth—The Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas to Coffeyville, Winfield and Wellington.

Eleventh—The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf road, to Baxter Springs, Joplin and Springfield.

Twelfth—Kansas City & Eastern, to Lexington, Mo.

Thirteenth—The Missouri Pacific (M. K. & T. Branch), via Pleasant Hill for Galveston, Houston and intermediate Texas points.

FAST FREIGHT AND STEAMSHIP LINES.

The following named fast freight lines have agents located here soliciting business for them: Star Union and National, Great Western Dispatch, Erie and Pacific Dispatch, Canada Southern, Merchants' Dispatch, Continental, White Line, Blue Line, Southshore Line, Commercial Express and the Midland.

The following named steamship lines have agencies here and contract for freight to Europe at this point: National, White Star, Great Western, Guion, Cunard, Inman, Anchor, State, Wilson's, Hamburg, American Packet Company, North German Lloyd, White Cross, Netherlands, American, of New York, Montreal and New Orleans, Red Star and American, of Philadelphia.

AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

As a manufacturing center, Kansas City has unequaled advantages in her cheap and abundant coal, and in the cheapness and abundance of materials afforded by the contiguous country, a brief summary of which will be found further on in this chapter.

POSITION AND TRADE.

True, this city does not yet supply all the merchandise, nor market all the products of the vast region tributary to her. The country and the city, commercially speaking, are but a quarter of a century old. The people coming in from all quarters, as emigrants always do, at first look back to the point from whence they came for supplies and for markets. It takes time to establish new associations. This city, as a depot of supply, is not to exceed fifteen years old, and as a market not to exceed ten, but her development in these respects is, for rapidity, without a parallel in the history of cities. She has trade relations established throughout the domain, and now she reaches a point where all competitors must give way forever. She sends merchandise to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, New Mexico and Texas, and though this trade has not been in existence to exceed ten years she has now nearly excluded all competitors from the markets for the cattle of Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, the Indian Territory, New Mexico and western Missouri; the hogs of western Missouri, Kansas, southeastern Iowa, southern Nebraska and northern Texas; the sheep and wool of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, and the wheat of western Missouri, Kansas and southern Nebraska, and partly of southwestern Iowa.

That she will in a few years market all the products of this vast area and supply it with all its merchandise, is certain. Her railway lines penetrate it, radiating from her in all directions. The railway systems of the entire area centers at Kansas City, the roads that do not terminate here making their connection with those that do. The absence of navigable waters makes the railways the sole arteries of commerce, and that they will bear the products of the country to Kansas City, and bear the merchandise from Kansas City, is as certain as that they radiate from Kansas City to all parts of the country.

It is a remarkable fact that the markets of Kansas City came into existence and grew to nearly equal importance with those of St. Louis and Chicago—in some respects to a controlling position—within five years, while there was little visible growth in the city and little immigration into the country. It is a remarkable fact also that during the same period, and under the same conditions, the mercantile business of the city was quadrupled, and has continued to grow with unprecedented rapidity since. The significance of these facts is unmistakable. It simply means the rapid, intense concentration of the trade of the country at Kansas City.

Since, therefore, Kansas City already so largely controls the trade of this vast area, and since its intense and speedy concentration here is assured by the facts above stated, it manifests that her growth will be measured by that of the country. It remains only for us to review the resources of the country and compare them with those of districts commercially tributary to the great cities of the world, to arrive at some idea of what Kansas City must become.

In this we cannot avail ourselves of the exact statistics offered by old, settled and developed countries; ours is so new that we as yet scarcely know the extent of its possibilities—we know only the nature of them, and have estimated magnitudes below which they can not fall.

THE NEW WEST AND ITS RESOURCES.

The area in which Kansas City trades may be defined as between the 17th and 29th meridian west from Washington and the 23d and 41st parallels of latitude, embracing a greater variety of climate and mineral and soil products than can be found in any similar area in the world. The great agricultural belt of the United States crosses it. It contains the greatest pastoral region in the world, and embraces the famous lead, zinc and coal mines of Missouri and Kansas, and the lead, coal, iron, silver and gold mines of Colorado and New Mexico. There are no adequate statistics of its population or productions. It is so new, and has been settling and developing so rapidly since the general census, in 1870, that the facts of that census would grossly misrepresent its present condition, and the census of 1880 is not yet available.

The general conditions of a country have much to do in determining its fitness for the habitation of man. These may be said to consist of climate, rainfall and soil, and we propose first to take a brief view of these.

CLIMATE.

As above stated, this country embraces a wide range of climate, due partly to the number of latitudes it embraces, and partly to the difference in altitude, the country rising from about seven hundred feet at the Missouri River, to about five thousand at the base of the mountains. However, the most desirable latitudes cross it, the country between the 38th and 42d parallels, both in this country and Europe, having been found to be the best adapted to vigorous manhood, longevity, and physical and mental effort. These parallels embrace, on both hemispheres, the largest per cent. of the population north of the equator, and the seat of man's highest achievements.

The country between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains is specially favored in regard to climate. In the summer the prevailing wind is from south southeast to north northwest, and it comes from the Gulf of Mexico laden with moisture, which tempers the summer heats to a degree not experienced in the country east of the Mississippi River. In winter the prevailing wind is from north northwest to south southeast. It comes from the streams and currents of Pacific Ocean, and in crossing the mountain ranges of the west, its moisture is precipitated in snow, hence it comes to the prairies east of the mountains dry and bracing. It is needless to state the fact that a cold air that is dry is vastly less disagreeable or unhealthy than one that is damp. And this makes the difference between the country west of the Mississippi River and that east of it, in winter time; for while it is dry and healthful west of that stream, the northern wind east of it crosses the great lakes, and is laden with unhealthful moisture.

It is due to this fact that the western plains are so healthful for man, and so favorable for live stock. Thousands of people who have become invalids in the east, have been restored by removing to the west. It is needless to cite instances; they are so numerous as to have already established the reputation of the country, and to have made some parts of it, as Colorado, an asylum and resort for health-

seekers. The atmosphere of the western plains is in winter delicious—cool, dry and bracing. All animal life is invigorated, man grows stronger, and animals thrive and fatten better without shelter than they do with it in most eastern longitudes. Sounds penetrate to great distances, and the air is so elastic and clear that it seems, if it could be successfully struck as a bell, it would resound throughout the Heavens with clear, ringing music. Vegetation and dead animals do not decay, but dry up, the former retaining all its nutritive properties. The western prairies are covered in winter, not with dead grasses, but with fine, well cured and nutritive hay, upon which the immense herds of buffalo, elk and deer have lived and fattened throughout all the ages, and upon which it has now been found that cattle and sheep thrive equally well.

The following additional facts relative to the climate, we glean from the writings of Dr. Latham:

“The great belt of country between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean is bisected about equally north and south by the great snowy range. As you leave the Pacific Ocean or Missouri River, and approach these lofty mountains, you gradually rise until you are on the elevated table lands of the continent.

“Through these immense grassy tables the streams run which drain this mountain range of its snows and running waters. As you approach nearer to the mountain base you reach greater elevations, and find the country better watered.

“Intersecting this country, extending from the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers to the foot of the mountains, one thousand and one hundred miles north and south, and five hundred miles east and west, is the great Rio Grande, Neuces, San Antonio, Gaudaloupe, Colorado, Brazos, Trinity, Main Red, Washita, Canadian, Cimarron, Arkansas, Smoky Hill, Saline, Solomon, Republican, North and South Platte, Loup Fork, Niobrara, White Earth, Big Cheyenne, Little Missouri, Powder, Tongue, Rose Bud, Big Horn, Wind River, Yellowstone, Milk River, Mussel Shell, Marias, Jefferson Fork, and the head of the Missouri itself above the Yellowstone; each one in itself fitted to take rank with the great rivers of the world, and all aggregating fully twenty thousand miles of living crystal water. Each one of these is made up of innumerable smaller streams, some of which would be called great but for comparison with the larger parent streams, all making a complete network of mountain streams, draining every mountain and hillside, and watering every valley.

“The western slope is equally well if not better watered. I do not think there is another country so well watered as the two Rocky Mountain slopes. From El Paso del Norte, on the Mexican boundary, to the headwaters of the Missouri River, a distance, if measured by the windings of the great mountain range, of from eighteen hundred to two thousand miles, there is not five miles between the small mountain streams that run down the great slopes to form these larger ones. The valleys of these little, and even of the larger streams, are covered with a dense growth of tall grass; while the higher grounds between these streams are covered with a shorter but sweeter growth. The bluffs bordering on the large streams on the plains are not high nor precipitous, but rounded and regular, and grass-grown. Nearer the mountains, these bluffs are higher and steeper, and in some instances amount to cañons, and afford the best protection to all kinds of stock.

“The country west of the foot of the Sierra Madre or Snowy Range, is divided into the great mountain valleys, such as the great parks of Colorado and the Laramie plains, all of which, to the height of nine thousand feet, are covered with luxuriant grass. These valleys are elevated table-lands like the steppes of Asia, with soil, climate and productions similar. I have devoted this much time to the physical geography of the trans-Missouri country, that your readers may know of its general formation, of its streams, etc.

“There is, perhaps, no one subject so little understood as that of the climate

of this country. It is entirely unlike the Atlantic and Mississippi Valley States. Judged by the climate of the States in the same latitude, and at the same altitude, four-fifths of this larger division of our country would be uninhabitable from snows and frosts.

"On the Atlantic coast, on the White and Alleghany Mountains, the perpetual snow line is or would be, seven thousand feet above the sea. In the same latitude on the Rocky Mountains the snow line is from twelve to fourteen thousand feet above.

"The terminal line of vegetation on the White Mountains is five thousand feet; on the Alleghany Mountains it is five thousand five hundred feet; on the Black Hills, at Sherman, eight thousand and two hundred, and the still higher points, as high as nine thousand feet, are covered with luxuriant growth of grass.

"Strawberries are picked on the Snowy Range to the height of eleven thousand feet, and evergreen trees grow to the tops of the highest mountains, which are over fifteen thousand feet high. The great table lands and the elevated plains and valleys of the mountains, such as North, Middle and South Parks, and the Laramie plains, are one and two thousand feet above the tops of the Atlantic coast range mountains, and in the same latitude, *are as mild as the Atlantic sea level.*

"There must be some powerful influence to make such wonderful differences on the same continent.

"England, in latitude 62° , has a warmer climate than Long Island in 40° . Nova Scotia, 45° , is nearly frigid in temperature, while in France, in 49° north latitude— 4° farther north—is vine clad. While the inhabitant of Nova Scotia shivers over his fire, the Frenchman reclines in the shade of his "vine and fig tree."

"The climate of Europe is tempered by the eternal waters of the Gulf Stream, which has been heated in the tropics. Not only is the climate on the immediate coast directly influenced and changed by the Gulf Stream, but the winds warmed by it give the vine, the ivy and the geranium to the Seine, the Rhine and the Elbe, and even invade the realms of the winter king on the sides of the lofty Alps, the Ural, the Appenines and the Pyrenees.

"Thus it is here. The western coast of our continent is washed by a tropical stream greater and warmer than the Gulf Stream, and which makes San Francisco, in the same latitude as Richmond, 14° warmer; makes Astoria, in the same latitude as Fort Brady, Michigan, 28° warmer in winter, and 12° warmer all the year round; makes Sitka, Alaska, in the same latitude as Nain, Labrador, 32° warmer in winter, and 17° the whole year round

"The currents of air heated by the thermal waters, are forced east, and spreading through the valleys of the great mountain range, give to Utah (four thousand and five hundred feet above the sea), grapes, peaches, apricots, cotton, the sugar cane, and other tropical productions. To Colorado, along the eastern base of the mountains, at an altitude of five thousand feet, it gives the climate of Virginia and Tennessee.

"This heated wind, the warm, balmy breath of the topics, makes the snow and ice shrink and retire up the sides of the lofty Sierre Madre; giving up the land to the wild rose, the mountain lily, and honey suckle, the columbine, and the trailing arbutus, and hundreds more of all the flowers, all spreading out into a floral carpet of the richest and most varied colors.

"Mild temperatures in our high altitudes and latitudes are not of their kind wonderful in comparison with Asia, whose table-lands in the great Himalayas are many degrees north of ours, and higher than the tops of Long's Peak and Fremont's Peak and Mt. Hood.

"The Plains of Sadak, belonging to the Rajah of Cashmere, in latitude 40° , are fifteen thousand feet high. Their snow and rain fall is less than ours. Herds of cattle, sheep, and horses gaze upon them the year round, while still higher on the hill sides which surround them, the Tartars grow barley and oats each year.

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF POINTS ON THE PLAINS AND IN THE MOUNTAINS.

"Fort Kearney, Nebraska, has a mean temperature of 50°, so has the whole North Platte region to the foot of the Black Hills.

"All the Missouri River, from Omaha to one hundred miles north of Fort Benton, has a mean temperature for the year of 45° Fahrenheit. All the country intervening between the North Platte on the south—the line of 59° temperature—and the Missouri River on the north, has a temperature between 45° and 50°. There is no part of the country north of the Union Pacific Railroad and south the British line, north and south, and between the Missouri River on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west, that has a lower annual temperature than 45°. South of the Union Pacific Railroad, to the Rio Grande, the mean annual temperature varies from 50° to 60°. No single point has been found south of the Union Pacific Railroad, east of the mountains and west of the Mississippi, where the temperature is below 50°. Nor is there a point where it is higher than 65°."

THE RAINFALL.

The facts above stated concerning the prevalent directions of the winds explain the mystery of the western rainfall. The southern winds coming up from the gulf in spring and early summer bear moisture which is precipitated into rain in the higher latitudes. In the latter part of the season the winds coming in the other direction their moisture is precipitated in snow upon the mountains, and they reach the great plains dry and cool. Owing to this fact, three-fourths of the annual rainfall in the country west of the Missouri River occurs in April, May and June—just the season when the growing crops and grasses need it, while in the latter part of the year, when dry weather is needed to mature the crops, it presents exactly the requisite conditions.

That is what manifestly gave rise to that popular myth of twenty years ago—"The Great American Desert." Travelers, *voyageurs* and emigrants crossing the great plains, leaving the Missouri River in May, reached the supposed locality of this great arid plain after the larger part of the rainfall of the year had been precipitated. They found it dry and covered with a short bunchy grass which was unknown to them, and which was, therefore, supposed to be a worthless, scrubby product, incident to an arid and desert region. Later experience and more adequate observation develops the facts that the rainfall is not so much less than in other districts, as had been supposed, but occurs at a particular season, and that the short bunchy and supposed worthless grass is the best grass in the world for all ruminant animals.

In this connection the following tables relative to the rainfall will be found interesting and valuable:

Names of Stations.	Lat.	Long.	Alt.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Ty for 6 months.
Fort Riley	39° 03'	96° 35'	1,300	0.44	0.54	1.11	1.01	2.30	4.22	9.62
Lawrence	38° 58'	95° 16'	884	2.30	0.65	2.30	2.86	1.41	3.58	13.45
Mahattan	39° 12'	96° 40'	1,800	.50	.20	.50	1.40	2.98	4.31	9.89
Council Grove	38° 42'	96° 32'	1,000	3.50	1.35	1.70	2.30	2.70	5.65	17.20
Fort Leavenworth	32° 21'	94° 54'	896	1.44	1.07	1.50	1.40	1.00	3.55	9.96
Mean.				1.65	0.82	1.42	1.79	2.09	4.26	12.02

The following table shows the rainfall at the stations named, west of sixth principal meridian, from January 1st to July 1st. 1874:

Names of Stations.	Lat.	Long.	Alt.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	T ^l for 6 months
Fort Hays.	38° 59'	99° 20'	2,107	1.32	1.80	7.26	2.34	3.68	2.18	18.58
Fort Wallace.				0.09	0.68	0.20	0.50	3.31	0.19	4.97
Fort Larned.	38° 10'	98° 57'	1,932	0.27	2.47	0.53	2.60	3.45	1.15	10.47
Mean				0.16	1.65	2.66	1.81	3.48	1.18	11.34

THE EXTENT OF THE FALL.

The Agricultural Department furnishes the following statement of the average fall of rain in the several States below named, in the months of May, June, July and August, for a period of ten years, which shows favorably for the New West :

	Inches.		Inches.
Kansas.	19.19	Indiana	15.50
New Jersey.	17.21	Missouri	15.37
Iowa.	17.05	New York	15.25
Connecticut.	16.70	Nebraska	14.96
Massachusetts.	16.47	Vermont	14.69
Pennsylvania.	16.28	Illinois	14.68
Maryland.	16.12	Rhode Island	14.45
Kentucky	16.12	New Hampshire.	14.27
Maine	16.10	Wisconsin	14.15
Minnesota	15.91	Michigan	14.01
Ohio.	15.75		

Col. R. S. Elliott, late industrial agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, made this subject a special study, and in his "Industrial Resources," says:

"Within a few years the rain-gauge has been brought into service at points distant from each other, but located at irregular intervals across the continent, and its record shows not only greater precipitation than was formerly believed to take place on the plains, but that the distribution is unequal in time, giving us the largest proportions in the growing seasons—spring and summer."

In his late work, "The Mississippi Valley," Prof. J. W. Foster, says: "The rains which water the Atlantic slope are equally distributed, the variations being very slight; while those which water the Mississippi Valley are unequally distributed, those of spring and summer being greatly in excess—a fact," he says, "which has been overlooked by most meteorologists in reference to the geographical distributions of plants." As we pass westward from the Atlantic the inequality increases until we pass the Rocky Mountains. "Contrasting the two stations, New York and Fort Laramie," says Prof. Foster, "it will be seen that on the seaboard about forty eight per cent. of the yearly precipitations occurs during the fall and winter, while on the plains only twenty-five per cent. occurs during that period, and that, while on the sea-board the precipitation is nearly uniform during the four seasons, three-fourths of the precipitation on the plains occurs during spring and summer."

At Fort Riley about sixty-nine per cent. of the annual precipitation is in spring and summer; at Fort Kearney, eighty-one, and at Fort Laramie, seventy-one per cent. From observations at Forts Harker, Hays and Wallace on the line of the Kansas Pacific, the same rule seems to hold good. Records have not been long enough continued at these three posts to give a long average, but the mean appears to be between seventeen and nineteen inches at Hays and Wallace, and probably more at Harker.

A popular belief exists in Kansas and Nebraska that since the settlement, the planting of trees and the cultivation of the soil, the rainfall has increased, and upon this is founded the prediction that within a brief period dry seasons will become unknown. Referring to this subject, Col. Elliot wrote to Prof. Henry a few years ago, as follows:

‘Facts such as these seem to sustain the popular persuasion in Kansas, that a *climatic change* is taking place, prompted by the spread of settlements, westwardly, breaking up portions of the prairie soil, covering the earth with plants that shade the ground more than the short grasses; thus checking or modifying the reflection of heat from the earth’s surface. This fact is also noted, that where the prairie soil is not disturbed, the short buffalo grass disappears as the ‘frontier’ extends westward, and its place is taken by grasses and other herbage of taller growth. That this change of the clothing of the plains, if sufficiently extensive, might have a modifying influence on the climate, I do not doubt; but whether the change has been already spread over a large enough area, and whether our apparently, or really wetter seasons may not be part of a cycle, are unsettled questions.

“The civil engineers of this railway believe that the rains and humidity of the plains have increased during the extension of railroads and telegraph across them. If this is the case, it may be that the mysterious electrical influence in which they seem to have so much faith, but do not profess to explain, has exercised a beneficial influence.”

Weston’s Guide to the Kansas Pacific, published in 1872, commenting upon the statements of Col. Elliott, gives the observations of another gentleman who had devoted much attention to the subject. He says: “It is certain that rains have increased; this increase has coincided with the increase of settlements, railroads and telegraphs. If influenced by these, the change of climate will go on; if by extra mundane influence, the change may be permanent, progressive or retrograde. He thinks there are good grounds to believe it will be progressive. Within the last fifteen years, in western Missouri and Iowa, and eastern Kansas and Nebraska, a very large aggregate of surface has been broken up, and holds more of the rain than formerly. During the same period modifying influences have been put in motion in Montana, Utah and Colorado. Very small areas of timbered land west of the Missouri have been cleared—not equal, perhaps, to the areas of forest orchards and vineyards planted. Hence, it may be said that all the acts of man in this vast region have tended to produce conditions on the earth’s surface to ameliorate the climate. With extended settlements on the Arkansas, Canada and Red rivers of the south, as well as on the river system of the Kaw Valley and on the Platte, the ameliorating conditions will be extended in like degree; and it partakes more of sober reason than wild fancy to suppose that a permanent and beneficial change of climate can be experienced. The appalling deterioration of large portions of the earth’s surface, through the acts of man in destroying the forest, justifies the trust that the culture of taller herbage and trees, in a region heretofore covered mainly with short grasses, may have a converse effect. Indeed, in Central Kansas, nature seems almost to precede settlements by the latter grasses and herbage.”

From the writings of Dr. Latham we glean the following additional facts:

“From the same authority (Surgeon General Lawson) the rainfall for the whole year east of the summit of the Snowy Range, is as follows:

“All the country west of Omaha, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, as far as Fort Kearney, is in this belt, where twenty-five inches of rain fall yearly.

“West of Fort Kearney, extending to the Sierra Madre, on this railroad line, including the Black Hills and Laramie Plains, is the belt where twenty inches fall annually, with the exception of a small portion of country in Texas called the Staked Plain. These two belts include all the trans-Missouri country west from the Missouri and Mississippi to the Snowy Range. This rainfall includes the snow reduced to water measure, twelve inches of snow making one inch of water. This water falls mostly in the spring in gentle rains, during the month of May, which is the rainy season of the country.

"This month of May's rain gives our grasses their growth, and by the first to the 15th of June they are fully matured. Our rains then come in short showers, and the fall for the summer is small. Our grasses begin to cure, and by the first of September they have become perfectly cured, uncut hay. This one fact alone is the key to the great superiority of this country for grazing.

"Our grasses cure instead of decomposing, as there is neither the heat nor the moisture, both of which are necessary for the chemical process of decomposition.

"As you leave the Missouri River you enter the belt of country where two feet of snow falls. This belt extends like the first belt of rain to Fort Kearney. West of that point to the mountain's foot is the belt of eighteen inches. These two belts include all the country east of the mountains. The snow falls at a single storm are very light, three inches being exceptionally large, and this amount being dry and light, never lies on a level; in twenty-four hours from the time of fall the ground is bare."

SOIL.

The soil of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa is composed of what geologists call the Drift, Loess and Alluvial deposits. The first is of comparatively limited extent, and is mostly found combined with the Loess in what is known as Modified Drift. In this form it is very fertile, and yields sixty bushels of corn to the acre. The second embraces all the upland soil, and the third the bottom lands. Of the upland soils, Prof. Samuel Aughey, of Nebraska, says:

"As would be expected, from the elements which chemical analysis shows to be present in these deposits, it forms one of the best soils in the world. In fact, it can never be exhausted until every hill and valley of which it is composed are entirely worn away. Its drainage, which is the best possible, owing to the remarkably fine comminuted silica of which the bulk of the deposit consists. When the ground is cultivated the most copious rains soon percolate through the soil, which, in its lowest depths, retains it like a huge sponge. Even the unbroken prairie absorbs much of the heavy rains that fall. When drouths come the moisture comes up from below by capillary attraction. And when it is considered that the depth to the solid rock ranges generally from five to two hundred feet, it is seen how readily the needs of vegetation are supplied in the driest seasons. This is the main reason why over all the region where these deposits prevail the natural vegetation and the well-cultivated crops are rarely dried out or drowned out. I have frequently observed a few showers to fall in April, and then no more rain until June, when, as will be considered farther on, there is generally a rainy season of from two to four weeks' continuance. After these June rains little more would fall till autumn; and yet, if there was deep and thorough cultivation, the crops of corn, cereals and grass would be most abundant. This condition represents the dry seasons. On the other hand, the extremely wet season only damage the crops over the low bottoms, subject to overflow. Owing to the silicious nature of the soils they never bake when plowed in a wet condition, and a day after heavy rains the plow can again be successfully and safely used.

"For all purposes of architecture this soil, even to the most massive structures, is perfectly secure. I have never known a foundation of a large brick or stone building, if commenced below the winter frost line, to give way. Even when the first layers of brick and stone are laid on top of the ground there is seldom such unevenness of settling as to produce fractures in the walls. On no other deposits, except the solid rocks, are there such excellent roads. From twelve to twenty-four hours after the heaviest rains the roads are perfectly dry, and often appear, after being traveled a few days, like a vast floor formed from cement, and by the highest art of man. The drawback to this picture is that sometimes during a drought the air along the highways on windy days is filled

with dust. And yet the soil is very easily worked, yielding readily to the spade or the plow. Excavation is remarkably easy, and no pick or mattock is thought of for such purpose. It might be expected that such a soil readily yielded to atmospheric influences, but such is not the case. Wells in this deposit are frequently walled up only to a point above the water-line, and on the remainder the spade marks will be visible for years. Indeed, the traveler over Nebraska will often be surprised to find spade-marks and carved out names and dates years after they were first made, where ordinary soils would soon have fallen away to a gentle slope. This peculiarity of the soil has often been a God-send to poor emigrants. Such often cut out of the hill-side, a shelter for themselves and their stock. Many a time when caught out on the roads in a storm, far away from the towns, have I found shelter in a "dug-out" with an emigrant's family, where, cozy and warm, there was perfect comfort, with little expenditure of fuel on the coldest days. In summer such shelters are much cooler than frame or brick houses. I shall never forget one occasion in 1866 when, bewildered by a blinding snow-storm, I came to a "dug-out," and although all the chambers were carved out of the soil (Loess) they were perfectly dry. The walls were hidden and ornamented with *Harper's Weekly*, with the emanations of Nast's genius, made to occupy the conspicuous corners. My hostess, whose cultivated intellect and kindly nature made even this abode a charming resort, was a graduate of an eastern seminary. Her husband, after a failure in business in New York, came here to commence life anew on a homestead by stock-raising. To get a start with young stock, no money could be spared for a house. Eight years afterward I found the same family financially independent and living in a beautiful brick mansion, but I doubt whether they had any more substantial happiness than when they were looking for better days in the old temporary "dug-out." Thousands who are still coming into this land of promise are still doing the same thing. So firmly does the material of this deposit stand that after excavations are made in it, underground passages without number could be constructed without meeting any obstacles, and without requiring any protection from walls and timber."

Of the bottom lands—the alluvium—Prof. Aughey says:

"When now we bring into our estimate all the river bottoms, and the tributaries of these rivers, and reflect that all these valleys were formed in the same way, within comparatively modern geological times, the forces which water agencies brought into play almost appall the mind by their very immensity. So well are these bottom lands distributed that the emigrants can, in most of the counties of the State, choose between them and the uplands for their future home. In some of these new counties, like Fillmore, where bottom lands are far apart, there are many small, modern, dried-up lake-beds, whose soil is closely allied to that of the valleys. Not unfrequently is the choice made of portions of each, on the supposition that the bottom lands are best adapted for the growth of large crops of grasses. But all the years of experience in cultivating upland and bottoms in Nebraska leave the question of superiority of one over the other undecided. Both have their advocates. The seasons as well as the locations have much to do with the question. Some bottom lands are high and dry, while others are lower and contain so much alumina, that in wet seasons they are difficult to work. On such lands, too, a wet spring interferes with early planting and sowing. All the uplands, too, which have a Loess origin, seem to produce cultivated grass as luxuriantly as the richest bottoms, especially where there is deep cultivation on old breaking. Again, most of the bottom lands are so mingled with Loess materials, and their drainage is so good that the cereal grains and fruits are as productive on them as on the high lands. The bottom lands, are, however, the richest in organic matter."

On the same subject we have the following from the annual report of 1864

of Prof. Mudge, State geologist of Kansas. It applies equally to all the river bottoms from the Platte to the Red river :

"The alluvial deposits in Kansas are so similar to those of the older western States that no particular description becomes necessary. The river bottoms are usually broad and level, but well drained. The thickness varies from five to fifty feet. In various places in the valley of the Neosho, unaltered wood has been found at the latter depth in digging wells. The nature of this alluvium, or surface, is very rich in vegetable matter, and in many places furnishes a nourishing soil throughout its whole thickness. In some cases it is, in part, composed of modified drift. At the salt well in Brown county, a metamorphic boulder was found fifty-two feet below the surface. The humus, or vegetable mold, of the high prairie is from one to three feet in depth. It is the usual development of the prairie features, so common in the other western States. It is the same fine, black, rich loam which has become noted as the most fertile soil in the world."

J. B. Lyman, Esq., agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, after a tour of five thousand miles through the West, in 1871, read an article before the Farmers' Club at Cooper Institute, in which he made the following statements:

"The prairie is substantially unbroken and homogeneous in its character from the valley of the Wabash to Fort Kearney. It is by nature an immense grassy plain, sometimes quite flat, generally more or less rolling, and occasionally broken by bluffs and sharp acclivities, with a region not adapted to the plow. But I think four-fifths, and probably seven-eighths, of the Prairie States can be plowed with as little difficulty and with as ample returns as any part of the rich alluvial places of the East.

"Yet I speak advisedly and not without a full impression on my mind, of the exceeding attractiveness and fertility of land in southern Minnesota, when I say that the most attractive country that I saw is west of the Missouri River."

In 1868 Prof. Louis Agassiz visited Kansas. He declared that he never before had seen so good a soil as he had seen in Kansas and Missouri, and he declared its fruits to be equal to any he had ever tasted.

Edward Everett Hale, in a book on Kansas, quotes from another writer who says: "It is unrivaled for the fertility of its soil, the value of its timber and forest trees, the amenity and beauty of its broad prairies, the number of its crystal streams and the salubrity of its climate." Mr. Hale himself adds: "For nearly two hundred miles west from the Missouri, a rich vegetable soil, sufficiently wooded, is found throughout the whole of this valley (the Kaw). It is the region of which the eastern part has been principally occupied by the Shawnees, Delawares and Pottawatomies, whose indolent farming even produces them the most remarkable results. The soil produces wheat, corn and hemp in great abundance, and is to all appearances inexhaustible. Every variety of timber known in the western forests is found there in sufficient quantity, to answer the purposes of settlers. * * * The general appearance of the country is that of vast rolling fields inclosed with colossal hedges."

In a book entitled, "Irish Immigration to the United States; What it Has Been and Is," written by Rev. Stephen Byrne, and published by the Catholic Publication Society of New York in 1873, occurs the following statements relative to Kansas:

"The soil is very productive throughout, mostly presenting a rolling surface, thus affording superior drainage. Every kind of fruit and grain can be grown; it is especially adapted to the growing of the grape. The rich, black soil is generally from two to six feet and more thick.

"The climate is very salubrious throughout; new sections of the country are visited by intermittent fever in the spring and fall, which disappears with the progress of the cultivation of the soil. Vast numbers of people who have been in feeble health in the more Eastern States, contend that they have been greatly

benefited by the climate. The summer heat is rendered less oppressive and excessive by a continual breeze, and the nights are very refreshing."

AGRICULTURE.

The foregoing facts concerning the climate, soil, and rainfall of the New West, leaves but little to be said concerning its agricultural resources, except to show what may be produced and what yields may be expected. But the smallest part of the agricultural land is yet in cultivation, and the aggregate yields, immense as they are, constitute but a moiety of what they will assuredly become.

No country could be better adapted to agriculture. The whole surface of the country, away from the timbered streams, is one vast rolling plain. All the agriculturist has to do, is to plow and plant it. It has been the usual experience of immigrants to Kansas and Nebraska, that their crops the first year paid for the first year's work, and it is not unusual that it is the only dependence of the immigrant for support, and the means with which to make a second. That it usually suffices for this purpose is the highest testimonial to the agricultural capabilities of the country.

In western Missouri and Kansas, winter wheat and corn are the great staples. In western Iowa and Nebraska, spring wheat and corn are the great staples. Besides these, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, sorghum broom-corn, castor beans, flax, hemp, and all kinds of grasses, native and cultivated, flourish; and in southern Kansas and Texas, cotton and sweet potatoes are grown successfully.

The following statement of yields will be found interesting. It is the average of the States named, for nine years, from 1864 to 1872 inclusive:

	Kentucky	Ohio	Illinois	Missouri	Iowa	Nebraska	Kansas
Wheat.	8.8	11.4	12.0	13.1	13.2	13.6	15.7
Corn	28.9	34.4	30.9	31.3	36.7	34.7	34.6
Rye.	11.2	12.9	16.1	16.9	18.2	20.0	21.1

In Kansas winter wheat makes a better average yield than spring, and the average at least one-fourth higher than that above given, or about twenty bushels. Spring wheat succeeds best in Nebraska and Iowa, and in Nebraska has been known to make a yearly average of twenty-eight bushels.

The following table will show the average of some other crops in the four of the States named:

	Missouri.	Kansas.	Nebraska	Iowa.
Oats, bushels per acre.	33.0	42.1	41.3	37.3
Barley, bushels per acre.	23.1	30.6	30.2	26.5
Buckwheat, bushels per acre. . . .	21.1	18.5	16.7	16.7
Potatoes, bushels per acre.	115.0	149.0	140.0	122.0

The Centennial edition of the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture makes a comparison of the yield of corn and wheat for twelve consecutive years in Kansas and several other States—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri—in which it will be seen that the average for the seven States was: Of corn, 33 bushels; Kansas, 36.3. Of wheat, the average for the seven States was 13.4 bushels; of Kansas it was 15.8 bushels.

Western Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa have about as large yields of corn as Kansas. Western Missouri yields about the same in fall wheat as Kansas. Iowa and Nebraska yield about the same average per acre of spring wheat. But of the aggregate yields of the country, we have no statistics later than the general census of 1870—the census of 1880 not being yet available. A careful computation from the census shows for that year, ending June, there was produced in this region 26,452,116 bushels of wheat; 631,353 bushels of rye, 89,236,854 bushels of corn; 24,367,214 bushels of oats, 1,429,946 bushels of barley, 1,846,138 tons of hay, 6,235,366 pounds of tobacco.

In live stock it produced : Of hogs 2,596,185 ; cattle other than exclusively grass-fed, 533,833, of grass-fed 2,061,343 ; exclusive of the Indian Territory where there are large herds, but from which there are no returns ; of mules, 116,585 ; of sheep, 233,326 ; of horses, 885,833.

The value in soil products of the amount produced by these figures, at the current market rates paid at Kansas City, would amount to \$85,228,837. And the live stock, at a low average per head, are in value \$26,557,640.

Or, in the aggregate, this portion of the Union produced in 1870, from its soil alone, a wealth of more than one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars. In 1880 the production was many fold greater.

FRUIT GROWING.

The country is yet so new that its capacity for the production of fruit is but inadequately developed. The effort so far has been largely experimental, for the climate and soil, differing somewhat from the country already settled, produces different results with the same varieties. Some of those which succeed best in more eastern localities do not succeed well here, hence the country may be said to be just ascertaining what fruits will pay.

Of its natural adaptability for fruits there can be no question. In no country in the world is there a greater variety or abundance of wild fruits, and in no country do they present more vigorous growths or finer natural flavors. Of the natural adaptation of the country we quote from Prof. Aughey, of Nebraska. What he says of the natural adaptability of the country applies equally well to all parts as well as Nebraska, because it is all of the same character. Referring to the soil deposits he says :

“ As would be expected, these deposits are also a paradise for the cultivated fruits of the temperate zones. They luxuriate in a soil like this, which has perfect natural drainage and is composed of such materials. No other region, except the valleys of the Nile and of the Rhine, can in these respects compare with the Loess deposits of Nebraska. The Loess of the Rhine supplies Europe with some of its finest wines and grapes. The success that has already attended the cultivation of the grape in southeastern Nebraska, at least, demonstrates that the State may likewise become remarkable in this respect. For the cultivation of the apple its superiority is demonstrated. Nebraska, although so young in years, has taken the premium over all the other States in the pomological fairs at Richmond and Boston. Of course there are obstacles here in the way of the pomologist as well as in other favored regions. But what is claimed is that the soil, as analysis and experience prove, is eminently adapted to grape and especially to apple-tree culture. The chief obstacle is particularly met with in the interior of the State, and results from the climate. In midsummer occasional hot, dry winds blow from the southwest. These winds, where the trunks of apple trees are exposed, blister and scald the bark on the south side, and frequently kill the trees. It is found, however, that when young trees are caused to throw out limbs near to the ground, they are completely protected, or if that has not been done, a shingle tacked on that side of the tree prevents all damage from that source. Many fruit-growers also claim that cottonwood and box-elder groves on

the south side of orchards is all that is necessary to protect them from these storms. I mention this here to put any new settler who may read this and who has not learned the experience of fruit-growers in this State, on his guard."

In addition to the fact above stated by Prof. Aughey, that Nebraska took the premium over all other States at the pomological fairs of Boston and Richmond, it needs only to be stated that Kansas took the premium over all other States at the fair of the National Pomological society, at Philadelphia, in 1869, at the fair of the American Pomological society, at Richmond, in 1871, and has taken highest premiums at the fairs of the Pennsylvania Horticultural society, at the St. Louis fair, at the State fairs of New York, New Hampshire, and at the New England fair at Lowell, Mass.

These facts sufficiently establish the character of Kansas and Nebraska as fruit growing States. In 1873 a collection of Missouri fruits from the western part of the State took the premium at the Kansas State Fair, which sufficiently testifies to the quality of Missouri as a fruit State. At this fair there was an extensive display of California fruits, intended for exhibition only, which brought the fruits of Kansas and Missouri into close position and critical comparison with those of the most famous fruit State in the Union. And they did not suffer either as to size, perfection, or flavor.

Although the fruit interest of these States is young and but little developed, displays of fruit have become a prominent feature, and a most attractive one at all their fairs. And it is the verdict of visitors from the east that better fruits are not grown anywhere in the United States. Kansas is the only State from which we have any late statistics of acreage in fruit. She had, in 1875, 100,489.97 in all fruits except grapes, and 3,004.44 acres in vineyard.

LIVE STOCK.

A country possessing such favorable conditions of climate and producing so abundantly of all that feeds animal life could not be otherwise than favorable for stock growing. It has been the experience of farmers and freighters that cattle and mules live and thrive on the native grasses of the western plains and maintain fair conditions of flesh although continually under the yoke or in the harness. In many parts of the country cattle are subsisted exclusively on grass the year round and are never provided with shelter, yet they thrive and fatten and are converted into beef without further feed.

Stock of all kinds is becoming a great interest with the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska, as it has already with those of Missouri and Iowa. Cattle, hogs and sheep are, however, taking the lead, as they do everywhere.

As to the adaptability of the country for hogs, little need be said, besides what has been said already relative to the climate and abundance of the yield of corn, which make that one of the most profitable as well as most easily handled kinds of stock. It has already become a prominent interest. However, there were in 1880 1,281,630 hogs in Kansas, and in Nebraska 767,702, and there are as many now.

CATTLE.

The production of cattle has become a very profitable branch of agriculture, and farmers prefer feeding their corn to shipping it. In 1880, there were in Kansas 748,672 head of cattle other than milch cows, and in Nebraska in 1880, 675,244. This does not include grass-fed cattle which are the chief stock resources of the country, but of these there are no statistics. They are mostly driven from Texas at the rate of from 175,000 to 400,000 head per annum, and fattened on the western plains, after which are sold at the Kansas City market. western Kansas and Nebraska, and Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, are well stocked with them, and the supply is exhaustless and annually increasing. In fact, there is no country in the world so well adapted to them as the western

plains. A few years ago Dr. Latham, of Omaha, collected much valuable information relative to the adaptability of the plains of western Nebraska and Colorado for stock growing. It is needless here to give any extended summary of the facts collected by him. He summarized them all in the following:

"In conclusion, to be brief, I think no one can deny nor doubt that the above testimony proves conclusively that we have 1,000,000,000 acres of pasture, where wool can be produced as cheap as in Buenos Ayres, where 1,000,000,000 sheep can graze summer and winter, where beef and mutton can be raised at so low a price that the poorest paid labor can have an abundance, and that we should be exporters of all classes of animal productions, instead of dependent importers. It does not need prophetic vision to see, within the next quarter of a century, a time equaled by Mr. Ward's and Mr. Major's experience, 20,000,000 of people west of the Missouri River, with more live stock than is in the States east of it, and our country providing the wool to run the spindles of the world. There is much more to be said in connection with this subject, such as descriptions of particular locations for stock, but I have treated of this subject at such length that I forbear. My excuse for such great length is the magnitude of this national subject."

SHEEP.

The production of sheep and wool has also become a great interest in Kansas and Nebraska, and it is rapidly increasing. In 1880, Kansas had 416,492 sheep, and Nebraska in 1880 had 194,159, and in Colorado, 782,649. Of the number in New Mexico we have no statistics, but the number is very great and annually increasing. In regard to sheep raising on the western plains, we quote again from Dr. H. Latham:

"All the country lying west of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers is of that high, dry, rolling character which is so favorable for the growth of the healthiest sheep and most valuable fibers of wool.

"All of the trans-Missouri country, west of the ninety-eighth meridian, to the crest of the Snowy Range, has less than six weeks of rainy season, which is in the month of May, after the cold weather. Usually there is no rain fall from November till May. The snow is dry and round and does not adhere to the sheep. There is not an acre of all the billion acres of country that does not furnish summer and winter grazing for sheep. There is winter grazing enough in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, to graze all the sheep in the United States. Australia and the Argentine Republic, the aggregate of whose wool product is 300,000,000 pounds, worth \$100,000,000.

"There is plenty of water for countless flocks in the network of streams that drain our mountain ranges of their snows.

"There is an entire absence of the marshy lands and wet soils so destructive to sheep in the form of "foot ail." The sheep in New Mexico, Colorado and Utah have not, after ten years in the two latter Territories and forty years experience in the former, developed any diseases. The universal testimony has been in all our Territories and States west of the Missouri River that there have been no diseases among the flocks, and that they have improved in the quality and quantity of the fleeces.

"The great fact of winter grazing will enable our flock-masters to make wool growing exceedingly remunerative. In many instances which came under my own observation here on the plains, flocks have yielded one hundred per cent annually upon the investment in them.

"In countries where either the natural resources or protection makes wool growing profitable, it makes most wonderful advancement. The industry of South America, South Africa and Australia does not date back more than a quarter of a century—and now they export 250,000,000 pounds.

"There are many remarkable instances of rapid increase in wool growing, but

there is nothing that shows how rapidly the product can be increased, and how wonderfully the demand increases, so much as the figures of England's importation thirty years ago—then seventy-four thousand bales were imported from Germany; ten thousand bales from Spain and Portugal; British colonies, eight thousand bales; other places, five thousand; total, ninety-eight thousand bales. In 1864 there were imported from Australia three hundred and two thousand bales; Cape of Good Hope, sixty-eight thousand bales; South America, ninety-nine thousand bales; and two hundred and nineteen thousand, three hundred and thirty-six bales from other sources—in all, six hundred and eighty-eight thousand, three hundred and thirty-six bales. Australia now supplies more than three times the whole amount of foreign wool consumed in England thirty years ago, and the production of South America exceeds the whole consumption then."

HOGS.

A country possessing such a climate as the New West is here shown to possess and producing such an abundance of corn cannot fail to be exceedingly prolific in the production of hogs. In fact, this is one of the leading interests of the corn-growing part of this country, as shown in the following table of the number taxed in the States named in 1880. We add in this table also, the number of cattle, horses and sheep in these States for the year 1880 and for the three preceding years, thus showing the increase from year to year:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Missouri	964,039	1,843,533	3,367,279	1,436,820
Iowa	673,055	1,528,109	2,213,226	301,752
Kansas	367,589	748,672	1,281,630	416,492
Nebraska	198,381	675,244	767,702	194,959
Colorado	69,274	541,563		782,649
Wyoming	10,602	269,626	456	171,810
Texas	966,760	3,552,192	1,599,686	2,546,582
Total 1880	3,249,700	9,158,940	9,329,979	5,951,074
Total 1879	2,104,337	7,396,890	7,383,013	3,356,093
Total 1878	1,782,028	6,353,742	6,832,566	3,083,831
Total 1877	1,935,176	6,127,702	4,826,610	3,589,034

TIMBER.

The timber resources of the New West are large notwithstanding it is a prairie country. The prairie part of the country is, of course, dependent upon other localities for its supplies, but in Missouri, Arkansas, southeastern Kansas and Indian Territory, there are large forests of black walnut, oak, hickory, ash and other valuable hard woods for manufacturing purposes, while in parts of Arkansas and Texas there are heavy forests of hard pine. The extension of railroads will soon make available such of these woods as are not available now.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Of the mineral resources of the New West, probably less is known than of any of its other resources. The mines are yet in so undeveloped a state that no adequate idea of their extent can be attained. But enough is known to warrant

the assertion that no other similar area in the world has such a variety or such an extent of mineral wealth.

SALT.

There is salt enough in Kansas and Nebraska to supply the continent, and it is of exceptional purity. At the great salt wells at Lincoln, Nebraska, and at numerous places along the lines of the Kansas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads in Kansas, the salt water flows to the surface, and crystallizes by solar evaporation into huge cakes, of exceptional strength and purity. This great interest is as yet wholly undeveloped, but at some future time salt from these localities will constitute a prominent feature of Kansas City's commerce.

COAL.

The coal resources of the New West are also immense. All southwest Missouri and southeastern Kansas are underlaid with a superior article of bituminous coal. About fifteen thousand car loads are annually moved along the line of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf road, most of which is sold in this city. The veins lie near the surface, which makes mining easy and cheap. The prevailing price in this city is not materially above that of other cities contiguous to coal mines, and the quality of our coal is very superior for fuel and steam purposes.

That obtained at Fort Scott will run a railway engine sixty-five miles to the ton, while forty-five is the highest of other soft coals obtained in the United States. All the western part of Missouri, south of the river, is underlaid with coal of the same veins, and hence of the same quality, and it extends westward in Kansas, to an ascertained distance of seventy-five miles, and may be found much farther west. In the mountain districts of the west it is abundant.

LEAD.

This mineral is found in great quantities in southwest and southern Missouri, and as far west and north as Pleasanton, Kansas. The principal mines at the present time are at Joplin, Missouri, and they have been developed within the past six years, though known for a much longer time. It is the best soft lead found on the American continent, and is, we believe, the only American lead of which the best quality of paints can be made, without an admixture of foreign lead. Of the extent of the product there are no statistics.

ZINC

Is also found at Joplin, Missouri, of exceptional purity and richness, and it is being successfully mined and smelted. The late Hon. Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, affirms that it is from fifty-five to sixty-five per cent. oxide, or thirty-five to fifty per cent. pure metal.

IRON.

Missouri is already famous for the extent and richness of her mines. This reputation has been made principally by the ores found in the southeastern part of the State, but the same deposit extends to the western. In fact, all southern Missouri is underlaid with it, as with coal and lead, though outside of the mines at Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain, it is but little developed. It is found also in inexhaustible quantities in the mountains of Colorado and New Mexico.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The gold and silver mines of Colorado and New Mexico have been famous for many years. Specie and bullion from New Mexico was a prominent article of traffic in the old days of the Santa Fe trade at Kansas City, though the mines were then but little developed and worked only by the indolent Mexicans. The extent and richness of these mines will not be ascertained for many years to

come. The whole Rocky Mountain country is full of gold and silver, as well as coal, iron and lead. Of the annual yield of most of these minerals the statistics are not available, but we here quote from a report for 1880, carefully compiled by John J. Valentine, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, St. Louis, the total product of the precious metals of the western mines for, indeed, it will be seen that that and other sections connected commercially with Kansas City show the largest increase:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PRODUCT 1880
Colorado	\$21,284,989
California	18,276,166
Nevada	15,031,621
Oregon	1,059,641
Washington	105,164
Idaho	1,894,747
Montana	3,822,379
Utah	6,450,953
New Mexico	711,300
Dakota	4,123,081
Arizona	4,472,471
Mexico (West Coast)	2,090,557
British Columbia	844,867

\$80,167,936

Commenting on the product of the mines Mr. Valentine says: "Colorado shows an increase of \$6,871,474 over our report of last year—chiefly from Leadville district. California shows an increase in gold of \$579,579, and a decrease in silver of \$360,873. Nevada shows a total falling off of \$6,966,093, the yield from the Comstock being only \$5,312,592, as against \$8,830,562 in 1879, a decrease of \$3,517,970. The product of Eureka district is \$4,639,025, as against \$5,859,261 in 1879, a decrease of \$1,220,236. Utah shows an increase of \$982,074. Dakota shows an increase of \$914,094. Arizona shows a notable increase."



QV B.V. K.C.M.

HISTORY OF INDEPENDENCE.

Introductory—Names of Early Settlers Given Under Blue Township—County Seat Located in 1827—Additions to the Town of Independence—Sale of Lots—First Instrument of Record—The First Court—Gold Excitement—The First Court House—Jails and Sheriffs—Business of the City—Banking, Etc.—Streets and Boulevards—Beautiful Scenery—Incorporation—Names of Mayors—Religious History—Joab Powell—Baptists—M. E. Church, South—Christian Church—Old School Presbyterians—M. E. Church—Cumberland Presbyterians—Old School Baptists—Latter Day Saints—Catholic Church—The Cemetery—Colleges and Schools—Secret Societies—Business Directory—Wayne City Bluff—The Finest Mansion in Jackson County.

In this sketch of the history of the city of Independence we shall endeavor to give a comprehensive, though not exhaustive review, of its establishment as the seat of justice of Jackson county, its growth and development and its present condition. Those who know the history of Independence so well that the most observant and inquisitive historical pen could not bring to the mind a single unheard-of incident or experience, nor present an old one in a new light, perhaps may not highly prize what is so familiar to them; but posterity will cherish a deep interest in any facts with which their fathers were associated. Independence is one of the most beautiful little cities in the Union; the large and elegant homes, the tall and branching shade trees, the smooth macadam streets, the large and beautiful court house, the commodious churches, the colleges and schools; the substantial business houses, the wealth and business enterprise and the moral and intellectual culture of the citizens, all conspire to make Independence the pride not only of those who reside within its immediate bounds, but of the State at large.

In speaking thus of this little city of Independence we are at the same time aware that our noble State, Missouri, contains many other good towns, and that the fertile soil, the sunny skies, the fruitful seasons, the advantages of culture and the smiles of Providence are blessings enjoyed in every clime, but to the same extent and degree as found here exceedingly few examples can be cited. Independence is most emphatically one of Missouri's representative towns, but that it is in every particular a model we shall not pretend to maintain. However, it is certainly much easier with Independence in mind to frame an ideal model, than taking most other cities of the same size as the basis.

The early settlers for the most part came from Kentucky and Tennessee, though some were from Virginia and other States. Scholarly parents have removed to Independence in order to secure the best advantages for their children, and there is no place in the State better suited to their purpose.

Not many of the first settlers of Independence are now alive; a very few who came soon after the first still live and relate the scenes in which they took such active interest. The laying out of the town, the establishment of the seat of justice for Jackson county, the building of the first Court House and Jail, the New Mexico Trade, the Gold Excitement, Doniphan's Expedition, and many more events of that nature are nearly forgotten by the few old settlers and scarcely heard of by the youths.

The settlement of Jackson county is inseparably connected with the settlement of Independence. In these pages devoted to this beautiful growing town we shall endeavor to present as many facts, as a short sketch will permit. Such men as Abraham McClellan, Richard Fristoe, Samuel C. Owens, Jacob Gregg, Henry Burris, Joel P. Walker, L. W. Boggs and others were among the first pioneers who directed the affairs of this county.

Independence was laid out by David Ward, Julius Emmons and John Bartle-

son in 1827. These gentlemen were appointed by the General Assembly of Missouri to pre-empt a tract of land upon which to locate a county seat for Jackson county; their final report bears the date of Mareh, 1827. The first court was held by David Todd, on the 21st of May, following. The original town plat contained 240 acres, upon which have been found sixteen springs of pure water.

The town site now contains 600 acres, with a population of 3,146, as given by the census of 1880. The first public land was sold in Jackson county on the 11th day of November, 1828.

The first census of Jackson county was taken by Mr. Jacob Gregg, in 1826, and he received \$10 for ten days services. It hardly looks as if it could have been thoroughly done in that time by one person, but such is the record.

Mr. Samuel Newton was the commissioner appointed to number the lots and his report gives much of local interest. Labor was cheap, one dollar a day being his own charge for services. He quotes whisky at 50 cents per gallon, and he charged the city 25 cents for the survey of each lot. Paper was high, he having paid \$1.50 for four quires, which now can be bought for less than half that price. In the matter of labor and the products of the soil, prices were far below those of the present day; but when it came to articles of manufacture, which was then in its infancy, the old settlers were compelled to pay pretty good prices. Thirty-seven and a half cents a quire for common writing paper and 25 cents for two paste boards would astonish those of the present day, if it was asked of them.

S. G. Owens, Garrett M. Hensley, Jno. R. Swearingen and Judge John Smith were appointed commissioners to sell lots. John Dunston was surveyor, and completed his work Jan. 9, 1827, afterward the town was platted off by Geo. W. Rhodes, which plat is on record in the office. Abner J. Adair purchased the first lots, Nos. 20 and 21, in old town; these lots are now occupied by Mrs. McClanahan and Theophilus Thompson. Three years after the first part of the town was laid off, the annexed part, the south half of northwest quarter of section No. 2, was added by special act of the Legislature, and Abram McClelland was appointed commissioner to convey the property to various individual purchasers. This act was passed in 1831.

The plat of Independence, approved by the County Court, is given herewith:

“COUNTY OF JACKSON, }
STATE OF MISSOURI, } To-wit;

COUNTY COURT, SPECIAL TERM, }
June 1st, 1827. }

“We, the undersigned Justices of the County Court of Jackson county do approve of the within plat of the Town of Independence, the seat of justice of this county, and direct the same to be deposited in the office of the Recorder of the county for safe keeping.

Given under our hands and seals the day and date above written.

ABRAHAM McCLELLAND, [L. S.]
HENRY BURRIS, [L. S.]
RICHARD FRISTOE, [L. S.]”

Additions at various times have been made to the original plat, some of which were by the following persons:

Joseph Hansbrough's addition, Nov. 28, 1845; Geo. W. Rhodes, surveyor.

J. F. Moore's addition, June 10, 1846.

S. H. Woodson's addition, February 14, 1848.

Henry Rubey's addition, Sept. 13, 1850.

McCoy's addition, April 5, 1852.

Woodson & Maxwell's addition, March 20 1851.

Michael Fallon & Jacob Haller's addition, October 28, 1852.

John F. McCauley's addition, January 28, 1852.

Jno. Lewis' addition, March 14, 1853.

Lewis Jones' addition, October 21, 1851.

Waldo & Norris' addition, March 12, 1858.

Hendrickson's addition, June 26, 1858.

J. W. Bonta's addition, June 26, 1858.

Wm. Gilpin's addition, January 3, 1859.

R. S. Johnson's addition, Sept. 3, 1867.

SALE OF LOTS.

The first sale of lots took place on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of July, 1827, and in the Recorder's office will be found the report of the commissioner of the sale to the court.

The account reads:

"Commissioner's accounts of lots sold in the town of Independence, at the first sale held, on the ninth, tenth and eleventh days of July, A. D., 1827."

Lot No. 6, James Allen, \$11.50; James Blakely, security.

Lot No. 4, John Cornet, \$14.62; L. W. Boggs, security.

Lot No. 74, Jesse Butler, \$10.00; James Kimzey, security.

Lots Nos. 116, 19, 135 and 136, Samuel Newton; Samuel C. Owens, security.

Lot No. 20, Isaac Blanton, \$12.00; John Blanton, security.

Lot No. 61, John Thornton, \$12.00; Samuel C. Owens, security.

Lot No. 44, Nimrod McCracken, \$10.00; James Kimzey, security.

Lot No. 64, James Flournoy, \$34.50; S. G. Flournoy, security.

Lot No. 38, Fitzhugh & Willson, \$15.71; John Fitzhugh, security.

Lot No. 65, Lawrence Flournoy, \$21.50; Rowland Flournoy, security.

Lot No. 78, James Kimzey, \$10.00; Jesse Butler, security.

Lot No. 8, Edward Sneed, \$14.00; J. R. Walker, security.

Lot No. 130 Jacob Gregg, \$30.73; L. W. Boggs, security.

Lot No. 50, Thos. Pitcher, \$35.25; William Noland, security.

Lot No. 18, Smallwood V. Noland, \$25.20; Eli Glascock, security.

Lot No. 13, Joseph Roy, \$40.50; Mark Foster, security.

Lot No. 57, James Rothwell, \$14.08; Joel P. Walker, security.

Lot No. 53, Joseph Brown, \$42.00; Elisha Todd, security.

Lot No. 3, Armenius Cary, \$11.38; Richard Fristoe, security.

Lot No. 5, Geo. H. Arnold, \$25.25; Mark Foster, security.

Lot No. 12, Richard Fristoe, \$34.00; John Cornet, security.

Lot No. 47, John Cornet, \$10.00; Edward Wilburn, security.

Lot No. 11, James Aull, \$32.00; Richard Fristoe, security.

Lot No. 93, Solomon G. Flournoy, \$49.72; Rowland Flournoy, security.

Lot No. 63, John Thornton, \$11.25; Sam'l C. Owens, security.

Lot No. 49, Jacob Gregg, \$12.50; J. R. Walker, security.

Lot No. 66, John Smith, \$20.00; Ira Smith, security.

Lot No. 139, James King, \$23.02; William Silvers, security.

Lot No. 142, Lewis Jones, \$42.20; James Moze, security.

Lot No. 133, James Kimzey, \$18.94; Eli Roberts, security.

Lot No. 112, G. Johnston, \$10.00; S. V. Noland, security.

Lot No. 94, S. V. Noland, \$15.15; G. Johnston, security.

Lots Nos. 113 and 114, G. Johnston, \$20.00; S. V. Noland, security.

Lot No. 71, Eli Roberts, \$10.00; James Kimzey, security.

Lot No. 103, Cicero Brown, \$10.00; Gan Johnston, security.

Lot No. 76, Daniel Monroe, \$10.00; Elisha Todd, security.

Lots Nos. 134, 127, 124, 125, 126, 79, M. Franker & E. Todd; Eli Roberts, security.

Lots Nos. 73 and 85, Lewis Jones, \$22.00; James Moze, security.

Lot No. 132, L. W. Boggs, \$9.25; J. R. Swearingen, security.
 Lot No. 128, John Young, \$14.44; Rob't Johnson, security.
 Lot No. 9, Solomon Flournoy, \$20.00; S. C. Owens, security.
 Lot No. 70, Rowland Flournoy, \$12.00; S. G. Flournoy, security.
 Lot No. 69, Lawrence Flournoy, \$10.00; R. Flournoy, security.
 Lot No. 56, Wm. Conner, \$12.00; Aaron Overton, security.
 Lot No. 39, James Savage, \$6.64; Henry Burris, security.
 Lot No. 134, Jacob Gregg, \$9.16; L. W. Boggs, security.
 Lot No. 62, John Cornet \$10.00; Richard Fristoe, security.
 Lots No. 67 and 75, Eli Roberts, \$26.50; I. D. Dickey, security.
 Lot No. 58, Geo. H. Arnold, \$16.00; Eli Roberts and Wm. Silvers, security.
 Lot No. 72, James Kimzey, \$27.00; Samuel Kimzey, security.
 Lot No. 60, Cicero Brown, \$32.00; Gan. Johnston, security.
 Lot No. 52, Elisha Todd, \$43.00; Joseph Brown, security.
 Lot No. 68, Eli Roberts, \$15.00; J. D. Dickey, security.
 Lot No. 111, John Smith, \$11.75; Ira Smith, security.
 Lot No. 37, James H. Wilson, \$10.00; S. Fitzhugh, security.
 Lot No. 40, Solomon Fitzhugh, \$10.00; Jas. H. Wilson, security.
 Lot No. 137, John Thornton, \$20.44; Samuel C. Owens, security.
 Lot No. 92, James Flournoy, \$21.72; R. Flournoy, security.
 Lot No. 29, Levi Yates, \$10.00; Wm. Yates, security.
 Lot No. 141, James King, \$11.85; Wm. Silvers, security.
 Lot No. 21, S. C. Owens and Ed. Wilburn, \$10.00; R. Flournoy, security.
 Lot No. 55, Aaron Overton, \$14.64; Wm. Conner, security.

Total amount of cash received for the sale of land was \$374.57. The lots were sold partly on time, and about one-fourth of the amount of each lot was paid down. The following receipt was given for the cash paid at the sale:

"Received of Samuel Newton, commissioner of the seat of justice for Jackson county, three hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-seven cents, being the whole amount of moneys collected by him on account of sales of lots in the town of Independence, up to this date.

L. W. BOGGS, Clerk,

"INDEPENDENCE, August 6, 1827.

Acting County Treasurer."

Some of the payments on lots became due in July, others in August, and later periods.

We give the following Voucher as showing the way the business was done, the money received and the kind being fully given in the receipt:

"Received of Lewis Jones, commissioner of the seat of justice for Jackson county, Two Hundred and Sixty-Eight Dollars and eighteen cents in specie, and Fifty Dollars in United States paper; Fifteen Dollars in Auditor's warrants, taken of L. W. Boggs, by order of the court; Eighteen Dollars in county warrants, payable to L. W. Boggs; paid S. C. Owens, as County Treasurer, Eighteen Dollars and ninety-two cents; also seven dollars and fifty cents, in two notes—one on Smith and the other on John Cornet, both to be charged to said John Smith, as the bidder of the public gaol; making in the whole, allowing the said Lewis Jones one-half per cent for collection, three hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-six cents. This 2d day of February, A. D. 1829.

"SAM'L C. OWENS, Clerk,

"Acting as County Treasurer."

FIRST INSTRUMENT OF RECORD.

The first instrument recorded in Jackson county is rather a remarkable one and deserving of special mention and remembrance. It was concerning a certain patent obtained by Anthony Bencine, of Greensboro, North Carolina, who for \$500, sold the right for the counties of Lafayette, Ray, Clay and Jackson to R. and L. McCaskrie. It states that it is for the improvement of grist mills.

specifying that by certain arrangements of burrs, spindles, etc., perfect accuracy in grinding can be had in such a manner as has never before been attained or used in the United States. These letters patent were issued to A. Bencine by John Quincy Adams, President, Henry Clay, Secretary of State, and certified to by Wm. Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States. The witnesses of the signature of A. Bencine, were T. Early Strange and Peter Adams, of North Carolina.

These documents are so exceedingly interesting that a careful perusal of them will afford the reader much pleasure. A simple description of them is not sufficient, we therefore insert them :

LETTERS PATENT.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these letters patent shall come :

WHEREAS, Anthony Bencine, a citizen of the United States, hath alleged that he has invented a new and useful improvement in grist mills, which improvement, he states, has not been known or used before his application ; hath oath that he doth verily believe that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the said improvement ; hath paid into the treasury of the United States the sum of thirty dollars, delivered a receipt for the same, and presented a petition to the Secretary of State, signifying a desire of obtaining an exclusive property in said improvement, and praying that a patent may be granted for that purpose. These are, therefore, to grant, according to law, to this said Anthony Bencine, his heirs, administrators or assigns, for the term of fourteen years from the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using and vending to others to be used the said improvement, a description whereof is given in the words of the said Anthony Bencine himself, in the schedule thereunto annexed, and is made a part of these presents.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and in the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-first.

By the President,

J. Q. ADAMS.

H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, to-wit :

I do hereby certify that the foregoing letters patent were delivered to me on the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, to be examined ; that I have examined the same and find them conformable to law, and I do hereby return the same to the Secretary of State within fifteen days from the date aforesaid, to-wit, on this sixteenth day of January, in the year aforesaid.

WM. WIRT,

Attorney-General of the United States.

First court in Jackson county was held by Judge David Todd at the house of John Young, March 29th, 1827, and the following is the official record, together with his commission :

“ At a circuit court held for Jackson county, at the house of John Young, the place appointed by law, organizing said county, on Thursday the 29th day of March, 1827, being the first Thursday succeeding the fourth Monday in said month. Present the Hon. David Todd, judge, who produced his commission with his certificate of qualification thereon indorsed which is ordered to be

recorded, and is in these words, viz: To all who shall see these presents greeting know ye, Alexander McNaer, Governor of the State of Missouri, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity learning and abilities of David Todd, Esq., I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the senate do hereby appoint him judge of the first judicial circuit in the State of Missouri, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law. To have and to hold said office with all the powers, privileges and the emoluments to the same of right appertaining unto the said David Todd during good behaviour or until, or otherwise removed according to law."

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Missouri to be affixed. Done at St. Charles the 13th day of December, A. D., 1822, and in the Independence of the United States the forty-seventh.

A. MCNAIR.

By the Governor,

WILLIAM G. PETTUS,
Secretary of State."

Below will be found the certificate of qualification of the Judge:

"Be it remembered, that on the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-three, before me, Jonathan S. Findlay, Justice of the Peace, within and for the county of Howard, in the State of Missouri, personally came David Todd, Esq., in the within commissioned named, who took before me the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, also to support the Constitution of the State of Missouri, and moreover, the oath to demean himself faithfully, and to the best of his skill and abilities in the office of Judge of the first Judicial Circuit Court, in the State of Missouri, so long as he shall continue to exercise the duties of the same.

"Sworn and subscribed before me,

J. S. FINDLAY,
Justice of the Peace,
Howard Co., Mo."

The first county court was held in May, 1827, near Mr. Ross's spring, south-east of town. The Judges were Abram McClelland, Henry Burris and Richard Fristoe. Joel Walker acted as sheriff and L. W. Boggs clerk of the court. Daniel Todd was Judge of the Circuit Court, and S. C. Owens clerk, and the first meeting of the court was held in a log house opposite the old foundry.

NEW COURT HOUSE.

The building of a court house now began to agitate the people. The rooms occupied were not suitable and the wants of the county and its accommodation of records demanded more commodious quarters. At the September term of the county court the matter was decided, and the following order was entered upon the records for building the first court house in Jackson county. It bears date September 3d, 1827.

"Ordered, That there be erected a temporary court house in the town of Independence. That the Superintendent of Public Buildings be directed to cause to be erected on the northwest corner of lot fifty-nine, in the town of Independence, a hewed log house thirty six feet in the clear in length, by eighteen in the clear in width, a partition of hewn logs so as to leave the large room twenty-two feet by eighteen and the small eighteen by fourteen. One good story high, say nine feet between joists and the floor, roof to be of rafters and three foot boards, with a brick chimney built so as to have a fire-place in each room, with a rock foundation, with good puncheon floors below and a loft covered with plank, and a sufficient number of hewn joists to each room. The foundation of the house to be laid on stone pillars with a sufficient number of doors and windows, say one door in the large room and one through the partition, cracks chinked with seasoned

short chinking and points outside and inside with lime mortar, with two twelve-light windows in the large room and one in the small room, the door shutters to be what is commonly called batton doors of walnut plank well seasoned, planed and neatly and strongly made. The door casing and window casing all to be of well seasoned walnut plank and window shutters to each window. And the Superintendent is authorized to supply any deficiency in the plan so as to make the building complete and fit for use, and make any alteration which may tend to lessen the expense of the county. This court also orders that the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars be appropriated to pay for the said building out of any money in the treasury from the sale of lots in the town of Independence."

The following report bearing date of February 4, 1828 explains the advertising, proposals and letting of the contract for building the first court house. It is interesting.

The superintendent of public buildings made the following report which was read and ordered to be entered on record:

To the Honorable, the Justices of the County Court of Jackson County :

The superintendent of public buildings for the County of Jackson reports that in pursuance of an order of said Court to him directed at a special term of said Court, on the 3d of September, 1827. Advertisements were published for receiving proposals for building a temporary court house in Independence, on the northeast corner of lot No 59. Proposals were received until the 15th day of September last, on which day they were opened. The accompanying document will show what the proposals were, and whose proposal was accepted. The work has progressed with as much expedition as the season would admit, and the work, as far as has progressed, has been done in a workmanlike manner, and the balance of the work will be completed as soon as the weather will permit. The sum of forty dollars has been drawn and paid to the undertaker. The bond and advertisement are herewith for the inspection of the Court.

Respectfully,

L. W. BOGGS,

Superintendent of Public Buildings.

February 4, 1828.

The following are the proposals for building the court house :

James Shephard	\$180 00
John Smith	190 00
S. V. Noland	179 00
Archibald McCorkle	170 00
Harmon Gregg	190 00
James Lewis	175 00
Daniel P. Lewis	150 00

Daniel P. Lewis being the lowest, was awarded the contract.

The present court house is located in the center of a square, occupying one and one-fourth acres, including the public grounds. It is a handsome brick, two stories in height, which was completed in 1872, at a cost of \$48,000, and occupying the highest point in the town, from which the streets from either side have a gradual descent, and from the cupola of which a grand panorama of natural scenery greets the eye.

JAILS.

The first jail was built in the year 1827, and was constructed of hewn logs of ten to twelve inches in diameter. The building was something over sixteen feet square, and about fifteen feet high, with two rooms or apartments, one above, called the debtors' room, and the lower room, or dungeon, for criminals. The floor was of the same kind of hewn logs, and firmly fastened together. Very little light came through the small grated window to the criminals in the dungeon.

Staples with rings attached were driven into the logs for the purpose of fastening the shackles of desperate men. A stairway on the outside to the upper room was the only way of entering the jail. When within the debtors' apartment, the lower room or dungeon was reached by means of a trap door, through which all the prisoners must come to leave the dungeon. The history of this old jail is very interesting. The prisoners confined there, the escapes of noted desperadoes, the sheriffs and deputies who had them in charge, form an eventful period in the early history of Jackson county.

This old log jail was finally burned by accident. A family who lived near had been accustomed to deposit ashes and embers by the side of the building, and by this means the fire was started. The second jail was built in 1841, of brick, and now stands, used for the calaboose of the city of Independence. It is about 45 feet long and 18 feet wide, with a height of 30 feet. There are four rooms, two above and two below, with a hall and stairway between the north and south rooms. The two rooms on the north end of the building, both above and below, were lined with heavy square timbers, driven full of twenty-penny nails. Not a square inch of surface, either in the walls or floor of those rooms, is without one of these large nails, being driven firmly into the square-faced logs. The two rooms on the south of the hall-way were less firmly constructed, the upper rooms being for women. Connecting the upper and lower rooms on the north end is a heavy trap door, which would require considerable strength, even when unbolted, to lift it.

At one time a prisoner cut through those heavy timbers filled with nails, and the brick on the outside in the east wall, and made his escape, and the place was afterward covered by a large plate of iron. Only a few years ago, a negro, who had been confined for some small offense, with his pocket knife, cut a large hole in the door, and removed the lock, making his escape in the day time.

In the upper south room are several relics of implements to confine prisoners: among them, five large six inch iron balls, with chain and shackle attached.

Mrs. Atwell now lives in the south room below, and has charge of the whole building.

After the completion of the third jail, the second was sold to a negro trader, who carried on the slave trade there for a considerable time.

A runaway negro was placed in the old log jail for safe keeping one night, and his master, who resided in Lafayette county, came on to claim his property. The owner identified the fugitive, left him in the care of the jailor, and retired to the hotel for the night. On the morrow he ordered the stage driven around to the jail, to get the negro, but on entering, they were surprised to find him stone dead, and hanging by his neck so low that his knees touched the floor. He had managed to find a piece of rope, with which he committed the rash act.

The present jail was built in the year 1859. The residence for the jailor is a comfortable brick structure in front of the jail proper, and is two stories high, with sufficient room for a family. This is immediately south of the calaboose, and the calaboose stands on the site of the old wooden jail. The present jail is a safe structure about 30 feet square and 25 feet high. The walls are of large stone blocks two feet in thickness, quarried from a piece of land near Rock Creek. It contains two apartments—one above and one below—with six cells in each apartment. One of these cells below is used as the "dungeon," to confine obdurate prisoners. There is a high board fence inclosing the jail yard and jail property. Under the care of Marshal H. Holland, the prisoners are well cared for, and the jail is well and comfortably kept. The jail is well lighted and warmed.

Since December 4, 1876, there have been confined 409 prisoners, eleven of whom have been confined since the present marshal came in charge. Mr. M. M. Langhorne took charge of the jail December 4, 1876, and continued till November 28, 1880, when Mr. H. Holland succeeded to the charge.

During the history of these jails, there have been several noted prisoners confined and several daring escapes, some of which we shall chronicle.

Two murderers escaped at the same time, digging through the floor, then tunneling for some distance in the ground. Their names were Henry Gaster and Alpha P. Buckley. Gaster had murdered Williamson Hawkins, who lived about six miles southeast of Independence. Gaster was hired to commit the awful deed by the wife of Hawkins, for the sum of \$150. Gaster and Hawkins' wife arranged the plot, and one evening, while sitting before the fire, Hawkins was shot through the heart from a crack in the wall, by the side of the chimney. The woman was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary, but was pardoned before she reached there.

Buckley killed William Yocum in the old store room, on the south side of the square, owned by Moses Wilson. An altercation, urged on by whisky, took place, in which Buckley used a large stone and completely crushed the skull of his victim. After the escape of Gaster and Buckley, Gaster was recaptured in the southwestern part of this State, and returned to the jail here, but Buckley was never after heard from.

Gaster was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. He was hung on the open common in the southwest part of the town on the 10th day of May, 1839. This was the first and only legal hanging in Independence; but since there has been one legal hanging in Kansas City. The hanging of Gaster was witnessed by thousands who came from far and near. Two large posts twenty feet long were set in the ground, and a cross-bar connected the top; this constituted the gallows. The doomed man rode upon his coffin which rested on the boards of a common wagon. Sheriff King adjusted the noose and Deputy Reynolds drew down the black cap. The wagon was driven from beneath and the murderer was ushered into eternity.

There was another escape from the jail by a murderer named John H. Harper. Harper shot and killed one Merideth, at an office near the southeast corner of the square, the difficulty having arisen from jealousy. Merideth with several companions had come from one of the eastern States and stopped here, to fit out for an overland journey to California. For it will be remembered, that parties starting for the Far West or New Mexico, were here frequently fitted out with wagons, horses, provisions and other necessities for the trip. Merideth and party had remained here several days, and had become acquainted with Harper and others. One day Harper invited Merideth to take a drink with him; he did so and they both returned to his office, but soon Harper came running out calling for the sheriff, saying he had killed a man. A crowd immediately collected and found Merideth breathing his last. Harper was arrested and confined in the jail to await his trial. Before his trial came the prisoner had escaped by cutting through the wall of the jail. A reward was offered for his apprehension and he was finally caught at or near Fort Smith on the Arkansas River. He was brought back, a change of venue was granted, and was acquitted by a court in Platte county.

In 1843 there was another escape from jail by two noted criminals, Orrin P. Rockwell and one Watson. Rockwell was arrested for the attempted killing of Governor Boggs. It was alleged at that time, that Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, had promised Rockwell a fine horse and carriage to murder Governor Boggs.

It will be remembered that Boggs was Governor at the time the Mormons were driven out of the State, and Joe Smith charged upon Governor Boggs the responsibility of an order for the extermination of the Mormons. Rockwell, it was said, was sent here by the Prophet Smith. After Rockwell had worked for parties in Independence, becoming acquainted and acting as a spy under the assumed name of "Porter," he left, saying that he should not return. In a few days

thereafter Governor Boggs was shot and severely wounded in the neck and head. Rockwell, who it is supposed committed the deed, rode away on horseback, crossed the Missouri River and made good his escape. He was afterward arrested in St. Louis and brought to this county for trial. As soon as the policeman drove into Independence with the prisoner he was recognized as the man who had called himself "Porter." The other man, Watson, confined with Rockwell, had been arrested for stealing a large amount of money in New Orleans. These two prisoners were considered very desperate and brave, so the shackles were placed around their ankles. A colored woman was accustomed to give them watermelons through the grated window, and, with a case-knife which they used to carve the melon, they sawed off the shackles from their ankles, and when the deputy came in at night to feed them, they both rushed out and locked the officer in, and ran for the woods. They were, however, caught before they had proceeded far and again confined. Watson was acquitted for want of proof, and Rockwell after taking a change of venue, was discharged for the want of the appearance of the principal prosecuting witness. Watson, together with two other men, was arrested in Baltimore for the same offense as before, and all sentenced to a term of years in the Maryland penitentiary. The names of the two with Watson were Breedlove and Holliday. Rockwell was afterward known in Salt Lake as a minion of Brigham Young for the assassination of whomsoever Brigham should designate. He is said to have been in the Mountain Meadow Massacre. It is interesting to trace the course of the Mormons from their first settlement in this country to their final journey over the Rocky Mountains; and in another place in this work the reader will find a full history of the Mormons and their Prophet Joseph Smith, together with many incidents and experiences never before published.

There is yet another incident connected with the second jail, which transpired in 1843. An old man who had been in the Far West came to Independence nearly destitute, having insufficient clothing to keep him warm. He stole some old clothing, was arrested, taken before the Justice of the Peace and committed to jail. The old man's grief was unbounded, and to free himself from the troubles of this life, he undertook to cut his throat and sever the artery in his arm. He succeeded in cutting his arm nearly off, and his throat from ear to ear. This was in January, the weather was intensely cold, the old man over seventy, and it was difficult to keep life in his body, but finally he recovered and was discharged, a purse of money made up for him and he was sent east.

In the year 1852 George W. Reynolds was confined in jail for the stabbing and killing of John Blythe. Reynolds escaped and hid in a stable loft just out of town, but one John Reed saw Reynolds enter the stable. An officer was called and Reynolds was recaptured. He was convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, but before reaching the prison a pardon was obtained for him.

One, Lee, escaped from jail several years ago and has never been heard of since. He was confined for the murder of Henry Stonestreet.

THE FIRST SHERIFF.

The first sheriff of Jackson county was Joe. Walker, who lived in Fort Osage township. He was appointed by Governor John Miller, in the year 1827, and on the 29th of March of the same year, was qualified in office before Circuit Judge David Todd. He afterward went to the mountains and recently died in California. He was a man of intrepid character, delighting in the excitements of the mountains. The second sheriff was Joe Brown, who was a lame man, and who after his term of office expired, removed to the "Platte Purchase" in the northwestern part of Missouri. Jacob Gregg, who now lives in Sni-a-bar township was the third sheriff. He is living near Grain Valley. His father's name was Harmon

Gregg. Jacob Gregg was elected to the Legislature, the lower house, in 1850, and since has been a farmer. The fourth sheriff was John King, who was elected two terms, of two years each; in the year 1840, was sent to the Legislature with C. C. Kavanaugh. Although of limited education, he was a highly respected, honest man. He belonged to the numerous family of Kings most of whom removed to the "Platte Purchase." He died near Independence about thirty-six years ago. Joseph H. Reynolds was the fifth sheriff of Jackson county, serving two successive terms, from 1840 to 1844. Mr. Reynolds was elected to represent this county in the State Legislature in 1844, serving one term, and again in 1852 for one term in the House of Representatives. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Jackson county in the fall of 1834, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1837, and he holds the same office at the present time in the city of Independence.

The next sheriff was Col. Thos. Pitcher, who now lives four miles southwest of Independence. He held the office one term. He suffered during the war from depredations committed by marauding bands, his large and costly house was destroyed with other property. Benjamin F. Thompson was the seventh sheriff and served one term. He was subsequently elected to the Legislature. He died more than twenty years ago.

George W. Buchanan, now a member of the Independence bar, was the eighth sheriff and served two terms which lasted till 1852. Then again Benjamin F. Thompson was called to the office of sheriff for two years. William Botts, who now lives four miles northeast of Independence, was the tenth sheriff and served four years.

The next to be elected to that office was John W. Burris, who was qualified in August, 1858, and remained performing the duties of sheriff till his death, which occurred during his second term. O. P. W. Bailey, his deputy, assumed the duties of sheriff and continued till the fall of 1862. John G. Hayden was the next sheriff and served part of two terms.

In 1864 all civil offices were declared vacant, and H. H. Williams, recently from Kansas, was appointed to the office of sheriff.

Charles Dougherty was elected in 1866 and served two terms, or four years.

In 1870 James Gray who died in office was elected and served part of one term. C. B. L. Boothe became sheriff in 1872 and served two terms. O. P. W. Bailey was elected sheriff in 1876 and held that office till the fall of 1880, when the present sheriff, Mr. John C. Hope was elected and qualified.

There have been numerous escapes from the calaboose, but we have chronicled the most important in connection with the jail. Herewith we append an ancient summons of the Justice of the Peace, Mr. Joseph H. Reynolds. It will be found of interest as a relic of arrest for debt.

SUMMONS FROM J. H. REYNOLDS.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
TO THE CONSTABLE OF BLUE TOWNSHIP, }
JACKSON COUNTY.

GREETING: We command you to summon Thomas G. Sharp to appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace of Blue township, in Jackson county, on the 22d day of June, A. D., 1839, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at my office in the same township, to answer the complaint of Samuel D. Lucas and William W. Kavanaugh, partners, trading under the firm and style of Lucas & Kavanaugh. Given under my hand this 22d day of May, A. D., 1839.

JOSEPH H. REYNOLDS,
Justice.

In the year 1834 there were two taverns, as they were called in those days, one kept by William Lawrence, on the present site of the Merchants Hotel, and

the other by Leonard H. Rennich, situated on the present site of the City Hotel. Mr. Smalwood Noland succeeded Lawrence, and after the house burned, 19th of February, 1845, he erected the present building called the Merchants Hotel. Mr. E. P. West, who now lives in Kansas City, remodeled the building now known as the City Hotel. It was also called Twyman Hotel. Garnett and Modie opened the house which is now called the Jones Hotel, then known as the Nebraska House. It was built by Lewis Jones and finished by J. W. Modie, in the year 1849. The Farmers House was arranged and built only a few years ago, it is kept by Mrs. Martha Baker.

In the winter of 1847-9 the California excitement sprang up, but previous to this a few of our citizens of border life proclivities, and having tasted the sweets of said life, longed to know more of the vast region lying beyond the Sierra Nevadas. Lewis Jones, John Bartleson, L. W. Boggs, Major Hickman and others, fitted out an expedition, safely crossed the barrier, and returned with favorable reports of the goodly land beyond—little dreaming of the immense wealth hidden away in its fields, and so soon to be developed and made attractive to thousands. The winter spoken of awakened attention to the auriferous region beyond the mountains, and as soon as the spring months permitted caravans to travel, all who could leave their home were on their westward journey. Independence was the prominent point for outfit and departure, and every description of vehicle was called into requisition. The pestilence which broke out among the vast multitudes, and slayed many, far away from home and friends, did not stop the onward progress of the rest. Thousands of them now live in that land, whose climate they say is the finest, soil the most fertile, winter the mildest, and regions the most healthful in the world. In the year 1850, David Waldo, Jacob Hale and Wm. McCoy received the contract for carrying the mail to Santa Fe and New Mexico; and Jas. Brown, (afterward Brown & S. H. Woodson,) to Salt Lake City. The first regular U. S. mail that ever passed the border left Independence in July, 1850, well guarded and prepared for defense against the hostile Indians. It was looked upon as extremely hazardous, and on its return in safety the second month, was hailed with joy as something wonderful in the history of the West.

Their first four years' contract was successfully fulfilled, and these mails were expected, and did, go and return more regularly than those within the States. Morse's invention of chaining the lightning and flashing thought along the wire with a rapidity outstripping time itself, was about this time introduced in Missouri, and our aid was invoked to assist in completing a line of telegraph to this place—it was accomplished without delay, and the battery was at work dispatching messages to every available point as early as 1850. The spirit of enterprise marked us as a people, and with a liberality equal to the occasion, the scheme of uniting the town and river landing by a railroad was soon entered into, and we can truthfully boast of having built the first three miles of railroad in the State. Like other measures projected and controlled by men ignorant of and unskilled in their business, the railroad proved a failure. The Santa Fe and Chihuahua traders continued to make this their place of outfit and departure until 1856, at which time the prairie country between here and the State line, became so attractive that the lands were inclosed into farms and the roads turned into by-lanes so crooked that the traders were disheartened with the trouble and expense attendant on their trips to the line. Added to this, the changing current of the Missouri left us without a landing place, so that by compulsion, the trade was driven from us, to other points west and higher up the river. Westport, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Nebraska City divided for many years, that which once concentrated here and built us up. Success, it is said, rides on ever hour, grapple it and you may win, but without a grapple it will never go wit you. Independence failed to grapple at the right time, but Kansas City did, an

to-day she is on the high road to renown. From her commanding position she might reach out the friendly hand, use all the available means for binding us more closely together, seek to fill up the intervening gap with costly villas, beautiful gardens, princely mansions and highly ornamented grounds, thus making us one and the same with herself. Then may the prophetic declaration of Gilpin be verified, and this become, as it of right ought to be, the center of the Union.

If there is anywhere, a place more interesting than this region of Missouri, we have yet to see it. And we have yet to find a country about which there is so much apprehension.

Turner & Thornton kept a banking house on the west side of the square as early as 1858. The names of the proprietors were Ulysses Turner and James K. Thornton. A branch of the Southern Bank of St. Louis was established about this time, and both were engaged in business till the Civil War came on.

The Southern bank became a National bank after the war, and continued doing business till 1878, when it closed and settled up its business. The present banking houses are Chrisman, Sawyer & Co., McCoy & Son, and Anderson, Hughes & Co. No bank in Independence has suffered from the hard times which have frequently been experienced by other business houses of this character.

In the year 1857 a company was formed, known as the Independence Savings Bank. It afterward became Stone, McCoy & Co. In 1868 it was changed to Stone, Sawyer & Co., and again a few months later to Chrisman, Sawyer & Co., and on the 29th day of August, 1877, was incorporated under the title of Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company. They occupy a handsome brick building, 40 by 60 feet, three stories high, with iron vaults, improved safes, etc. The building was erected in 1869, is now valued at about \$18,000. Its capital stock paid in amounts to \$70,000. Its present officers are: President, Wm. Chrisman; Vice-President, Samuel L. Sawyer; Cashier, A. F. Sawyer, and Assistant Cashier, I. N. Rogers.

The following editorial in reference to the new bank building of Stone, Sawyer & Co., appeared in the Independence *Sentinel* October 3, 1869:

"One of the most substantial and creditable improvements made in our city the present season, is the new bank building of Stone, Sawyer & Co., on the corner of Liberty and Lexington streets. It is three stories high—has been erected at a cost of about \$14,000, and is altogether an ornament to the city. The corner room is now about completed, and is occupied as the bank. It is fitted up very neatly, and with an eye to business, and few of our large cities can boast of more complete appointments. The large fire-proof safes are from the celebrated factory of McNeal & Urban, of Cincinnati, and are perfectly burglar proof, as well as handsome appendages to the building. The rear room will be occupied as a law office by Sawyer & Chrisman. The west room is now occupied by Ehinger & Co., as a merchant tailoring and clothing establishment, and is very neatly fitted up.

"The second story has been appropriated for offices, and will be occupied by Messrs. Barnes & Mercer, insurance agents, Mr. Walker Buckner as an insurance agency and Mr. Jno. H. Taylor, lawyer. Messrs. Bone, Gates, Comingo and Slover, as law offices. The entrance to the upper stories is between the First National Bank building and the room occupied by Ehinger & Co. Substantial iron steps and railing have taken the place of the old wooden ones, and for durability and neatness are a decided improvement. Large, roomy steps also enter from the rear of the building, which, in case of fire or accident would greatly facilitate the emptying of the rooms, or the safe retreat of a crowd in the hall above.

"The third story, not quite completed, is being fitted up expressly for a public hall, and will seat, comfortably, about 500 persons. It is well ventilated, and will be entirely free from any outside annoyances, and altogether, is the most comfortable and respectable hall in the city.

“The brick work was done by Wm. Randall, the carpentering by F. F. Yeager, the plastering by A. J. Liddell, the painting by Russell & Mossop, and the tin roofing and guttering by Bailey & Kessler, all workmen of our city, and great credit is due each and every one of them for the skill and workmanlike execution of their respective contracts.”

Anderson, Chiles & Co., bankers, is one of the leading firms of Independence. It was established in March, 1875, with M. W. Anderson, C. C. Chiles, W. H. Hughes, H. C. St. Clair. Their capital stock paid in is \$20,000.

The main part of the business houses are upon the public square, a number of which are doing as large a business as any of the retail houses in our commercial centers, the surrounding country being settled up by a wealthy farming community, who have been convinced they are enabled to buy goods in Independence upon as favorable terms as they can in Kansas City, ten miles off.

There are twenty-five of these stores, representing in their stocks all lines of merchandise required for the supply of any community.

Three hotels, the largest of which, the Merchants, owned and kept by R. K. Morgan, will compare in elegant accommodations with any to be found in the western country.

MANUFACTURES.

But few manufacturing interests have as yet been established; nevertheless, we know of no site or town in the west offering so many and favorable inducements for profitable investment of capital in this direction as we find in Independence.

The growing commerce of the prairies originated the necessity of establishments for outfitting purposes and repair shops, and in every quarter the blow of the hammer and ring of the anvil were heard from early dawn till late at night. Robert Weston and others for years supplied the wants of the traders. This continued till the Mexican troubles, when every point in the west was active in getting munitions of war. After peace was declared, the outposts necessarily established on the borders were to be supplied, and the General Government gave employment to wagoners.

The manufacture of wagons for the Santa Fe trade was, in the early days of Independence, a large business. From 1845 to 1850 parties here built wagons to be used not only by the Santa Fe trader, but also for the emigrants going to California. Lewis Jones, Hiram Young, John W. Modie, and Robert Stone also carried on the business.

Flour mills were put up as early as 1835. One on the Little Blue, eight miles from Independence, was run by Michael Rice. Jacob Hallar, in 1846, built a mill in Independence. Afterward John A. Overfelt, Waggoner & Son, and later under the name of Waggoner & Gates, built a flouring and woolen mill. The flouring mill was destroyed by fire some time after, but the woolen mill is still doing a large business. At one time there was a foundry in operation, but has been closed now for some time. All of the principal streets of the city are macadamized in the very best manner from rock obtained just east of the town site. The street running east and west on the south side of the Square is called Lexington street, and has a hard road-bed for more than a mile in length. Liberty street runs north and south on the west side of the Square, and is macadamized for at least a mile and a half. Rock street, which runs east and west on the north side of the square, is also macadamized through the town. Main street, running north and south on the east side of the square, is macadamized over three quarters of a mile in length. The Wayne City road is macadamized three and a quarter miles from the court house; it runs from the public square in Independence to the bluff on the Missouri River at the Wayne City Landing, formerly called the old Independence Landing. These roads and streets are under the control of the street commissioner, whose business it is to see that they are kept in good order.

INCORPORATION.

The Board of Councilmen of the city of Independence appeared at the upper room of the court house in pursuance of the proclamation of William McCoy, mayor, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1849.

Messrs. J. B. Hovey, John W. Modie, Robert A. Stone, B. F. Simpson, T. J. Shaw, Porter McClannahan, Robert S. Dukes, R. D. Green and Absolom Wray produced their credentials and took their seats in council. The following is a list of mayors revised and corrected by the present register :

1849 William McCoy.	1865 William Peacock.
1850 Jonathan R. Palmer, J. B. Slaughter, for a short time.	1866 R. Wallace.
1851 Jesse Henry.	1867 Peter Hinters.
1852 Abraham Comingo.	1868 " "
1853 A. E. Tyree.	1869 B. F. Wallace.
1854 Thomas J. Shaw.	1870 J. H. Slover.
1855 George R. Hotsenpiller.	1871 V. M. Hobbs.
1856 Abram Comingo.	1872 " "
1857 " "	1873 Porter McClannahan.
1858 W. L. Bone.	1874 Robert Weston.
1859 George R. Hotsenpiller.	1875 John W. Perry.
1860 " "	1876 " "
1861 J. K. Stark.	1877 E. A. Hickman.
1862 Geo. R. Hotsenpiller.	1878 Horace Sheley.
1863 " " "	1879 W. A. Cunningham.
1864 " " "	1880 O. H. Mitchell.

The present city officers are: Mayor, O. H. Mitchell; Marshal, Redmon Silvers; Register, J. F. Armstrong; Assessor, A. J. Liddil; Treasurer, Christian Ott, Jr.; City Attorney, G. W. Staley; Street Commissioner, Owen Gilcrest; Sidewalk Commissioner, Patrick Moran; City Weigh Master, John Hockaday; City Physician, C. Jackson, M. D. Councilmen: First Ward—James W. Adams, John T. Ross, William M. Randall; Second Ward—A. F. Anderson, H. C. St. Clair, W. N. O. Monroe; Third Ward—W. A. Cunningham, William Z. Hickman, W. H. Waggoner.

The elections are held on the first Tuesday of June every year. The number of votes polled at the election in June, 1880 was 478.

The charter and general ordinances of the City of Independence were revised and re-enacted November 1st, 1878. The charter is comprised in four articles and the by-laws in forty-three ordinances, approved and attested November 1st, 1878, Horace Sheley being Mayor, and C. D. McCoy, Register. The other officers at that time were: Treasurer, O. P. Bryant; Attorney, J. A. Sea; Marshal, J. M. Swearingen. Councilmen: First Ward—J. W. Adams, O. L. Sprague, W. M. Randall; Second Ward—J. H. Morrison, J. W. Modie, Jno. Murray; Third Ward—A. Comingo, W. A. Cunningham, G. D. Shultz.

THE GRAND DRIVE.

The proposed boulevard will connect the two cities by a ride of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the suburbs of each.

We understand that the subject of building the boulevard to which we have referred has already claimed the attention of the citizens of both places, and about \$15,000 have been thus far subscribed by a few of the prominent citizens of Independence, and only wait the co-operation upon the part of the citizens of Kansas City to commence work upon this most desirable improvement. This enterprise, when completed, will contribute largely in bringing about the results we have predicted in the outset of this article, and rapidly enhance the value of real estate.

We say it advisedly, from careful observation, that there cannot be found upon the route of the proposed boulevard, for three miles out from Independence, a space of 200 feet upon either side of the road but presents the most attractive building spots to be found anywhere upon this continent. Nature has formed and fashioned these grounds especially for the erection of elegant houses, where a grand panorama of beauty can be viewed from every doorway.

There is another feature in the surroundings of Independence that is worthy of special mention in this connection :

In 1858 a magnificent turnpike or macadam road was built by machinery, by the citizens of Independence, a distance of two and a half miles, to the warehouse upon the bank of the Missouri River for the accommodation of the immense river traffic of that day.

This road passes through the most grand and beautiful country, being apparently set apart by the Creator, for the erection of magnificent residences, and the grounds for ornamentation. For a distance of over a mile upon either side of this highway is one continuous orchard, embracing all the varieties of fruits known to the horticultural list susceptible of successful cultivation in this latitude.

Upon leaving the macadam road, as it makes its descent to the river, a drive of a quarter of a mile, terminates upon a bluff, which rises abruptly 400 feet above the Missouri River, from which one of the grandest sights comes in view the eye has ever looked upon.

As far as the vision extends, up and down the river, can be seen a magnificent country dotted over with farm houses, forest trees and meandering streams rippling onward to empty their waters into the Missouri.

Here also, can be distinctly seen, Kansas City, Wyandott, Liberty and Independence, with their towers and church steeples glistening under the rays of an unclouded sun. At the bottom of this grand bluff, which we will call Prospective View, the old Missouri makes a horse-shoe bend, resembling the great bend on the Alleghany Mountains, crossed by the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

About a quarter of a mile south of this bluff is located grounds owned by Mr. Charles S. Crysler, Esq., a prominent and rising young lawyer of Independence. These grounds embracing 55 acres, will in the near future, present attractions, that will surpass any spot upon the Hudson River, the banks of which have been made famous for the exquisite taste in shrubbery and ornamentation, in front of the palatial residences, viewed from the steamboats plying between New York and Albany.

From the highest point, on his land, Mr. Crysler will erect a palatial residence from which he will not only have the grand view from Prospect Hill, but in addition thereto Harlem, Orange and other villages near Kansas City, and the magnificent railroad bridge which crosses the river at the latter point.

The choicest variety of apples, pears, peach, plumb, apricot and cherry trees, and a great variety of useful and ornamental trees, such as chestnut, butternut, maple, etc., are to be found upon these grounds.

There are also found quarries of very superior variety of blue limestone, and one of dark gray marble susceptible of very high polish. These stones are used for building purposes.

Many beautiful dwellings are in contemplation to be erected on these splendid sites, and ere another decade shall have passed away, and with modern improvements in buildings, and more cultivated taste in ornamentation, the muddy Missouri, will present upon her banks, grander views, and representations of culture and refinement than is now the boast and pride of the dwellers on the Hudson. The son will improve upon the tastes of the father, and profit thereby, having at command a higher order of architectural and mechanical skill for the erection of houses and palaces, and a wider experience in landscape gardening.

These magnificent building sites, being located upon the highest point of land between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, excel all other localities—

the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri in salubrity of climate, and pure, fresh air, thus precluding the possibility of miasma, or being afflicted with diseases peculiar to low lands and flat prairies.

Independence is now connected with Kansas City by river and three rail-roads, and the completion of a grand boulevard connecting the two cities, will greatly enhance the value of real estate, and complete all desirable connections with Kansas City.

Independence approached by an inclined plane from the four points of the compass, is finally reached at an elevation of 1,075 feet above the Atlantic Ocean and 338 feet above the level of the Missouri River, being the highest point of land between the two great mountain ranges; hence, for salubrity and healthy climate it is not excelled upon the American continent. The surrounding country is gently rolling lands, underlaid with a limestone formation; the soil being rich, very fertile, and of an alluvial character. Springs of pure crystal water are found gushing out from every hillside, and groves of the finest quality of timber of all kinds, add to the magnificence of the scenery of the valleys covered with a fine quality of blue grass.

Stone is found in abundance for building and all other purposes where it may be required.

The public highway between Independence and Kansas City, at an outlay of a nominal sum of money, can be made the grandest drive or boulevard in the world, not excepting the one so famed in Paris, upon which so much wealth has been expended. This magnificent road passes through a strip of land within a few miles of Kansas City, containing about 1,000 acres that apparently has been fashioned by the Creator for a park, that with the expenditure of less than half the money already laid out upon Central Park, New York, can be made to eclipse in grandeur and beauty any other resort upon the face of the globe.

The forest trees abound everywhere, and the gentle, rolling grounds are not surpassed as building sites. Were Independence divested of all other attractions, and remote from Kansas City or any other commercial center, she has mineral springs within two miles and only a few rods from the proposed boulevard, that with a reasonable expenditure of money will make it the great watering place of the country. Although fifty-three years has rolled away into the vista of time since Independence became the county seat of Jackson county, these springs have been silently discharging their waters down a deep ravine unnoticed and undisturbed, except by the red men of the forest, of whom tradition (recently unearthed) says, made them a resort for the cure of chills and fever.

It is only within the last three or four years their wonderful qualities have attracted the attention of the citizens of Independence. The following chemical analysis made by D. H. Bliss, M. D., shows their medicinal qualities. "One gallon by measure," says Dr. Bliss, "shows the following ingredients in grains as it leaves the springs:

Chloride of Sodium	31.20 grains.
Chloride of Potassium	1.94 "
Sulphate of Potassium	2.01 "
Nitrate of Sodium	6.05 "
Carbonate of Iron	4.11 "
Carbonate of Calcium	20.95 "
Arsenicum	0.50 "
Silica	7.00 "
Organic matter	0.40 "

Total number of grains of solid 74.16

Temperature of water at bottom of spring fifty-six degrees Fahrenheit. The combination of the salts of iron with alkaline carbonates causes the precipitation

of ferrice hydrate (while in contact with the acids of the stomach), and carbonic acid gas is produced."

He also made a thorough examination of the strata of the earth and masses of stone overlying the course of the water above the spring, and found it to contain mineral in a free state in the form of magnetic oxide of iron, which is a surety of the value of this as a mineral spring."

The spring is within a half mile of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, and about the same distance from a point on the Missouri Pacific, eight miles from Kansas City as we have above stated, two miles from Independence.

The grand plateau of grounds surrounding these springs can be made to far excel in beauty the drives and elegant surroundings for which Saratoga is celebrated. Capital and enterprise will be required, and in our judgment the day has come when a move should be made to make the Cussenbary springs one of the live attractions of the present generation.

As yet, but few experiments have been made as to the value of their medicinal qualities, outside of a number being speedily cured of chills by their use; but the above chemical analysis will doubtless lead to a critical examination by our scientific men and the medical faculty. The water flows from the reservoir pure as crystal. It is inodorous, and no medicinal properties are detected by drinking it.

What astonishes more than anything else is, that after the close of the Mexican war down to 1857, Independence was the great out-fitting post for those engaged in the freighting business to Mexico, and subsequently to California, when Kansas City was merely a steamboat landing. Notwithstanding this wonderful prestige, the tide of fortune and unforeseen events has made Kansas City the great inter-ocean railroad terminus and prospective commercial center of the west. These facts demonstrate that enterprise and geographic prestige can accomplish wonders in a few years.

Nevertheless Independence has men of large wealth, and a number of enterprising business men who have located here since the close of the war, from the Eastern and southwestern States, who are now waking up to the advantages their location possesses. The "old fog" element is rapidly dying out and leaving to their children the means to enable them to recover the advantages lost by their ancestry.

The Chrismans, Sawyers, Woodsons, Comingos, Wilsons, Pendletons, Reeses, Vailes, Seas, Chiles, McCoys, Mercers, Nichols, Wrights, Morrisons, Mays, Slacks, Motts, Hickmans, Smiths, Hills, Gates, Cryslers, Andersons and others, are beginning to realize and appreciate the opportunities time and events have developed, and with most commendable zeal are investing their wealth in forwarding the enterprises of the times.

These business men and capitalists, by a concert of action will in the near future make Independence the central focus, from which northwestern Missouri will take high rank among the brightest constellations in the galaxy of States, and become the central attraction to the emigrants from the East, as well as those from Europe who are seeking homes upon the western continent.

While this section of Missouri sustained serious draw-backs during the war, and bands of desperadoes made it a terror throughout the land, a more serious damage to the growth of this section of the State after the close of the war, was occasioned by unfavorable reports as to the feeling of hostility upon the part of the inhabitants and old settlers toward their northern and eastern brethren. This state of affairs was believed to be true until men from the north and east came to Independence, Kansas City and Jackson county, to learn from a careful observation and investigation that those rumors, in fact were false, and no foundation for their circulation. The ruffian element that existed in this locality for a time has entirely disappeared, and has left the substantial, honorable

citizens in the enjoyment of their homes, who are offering every inducement and facility for emigrants from all the States to settle among them, and share with them the rich inheritance of one of the most beautiful sections of country upon God's footstool. Independence can boast of as high a type of honorable and intelligent citizens as can be found in any town of its size in the United States.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY—CHURCHES.

Somewhat different from many sections of the State, the people in Jackson county early cherished a good religious sentiment. The Baptists established a church near Ft. Sibley as early as 1830, and soon other denominations with their churches followed. By no means were all the first settlers religiously inclined, still, perhaps, a greater percentage in this immediate vicinity had received religious training in their early homes in Kentucky than in many other localities.

The Six Mile Baptist Church, on the road from Independence to Sibley, is said to be the first one organized and built in Jackson county. It was constructed of logs and its capacity was small. Before the church was built meetings were held under a walnut tree in the summer and in private cabins or the Fort during the winter. Three years ago last September occurred the 47th anniversary of the organization of that church. Only one of the original members, an old lady, had survived, and she was brought to the church in a chair. It was called the Six Mile Church because it stood within the limits of a district six miles square which was reserved by the United States Government for agriculture around Ft. Sibley. The early log houses of worship gave place to frame buildings and the frames, in many instances, have been succeeded by substantial brick edifices, for instance the New Salem church has passed through all three of these stages of progress. Rev. Joab Powell was one of the first pioneer preachers in this county, James Savage, Gabriel Fitzhugh, James Lovelady and William White were also pioneer preachers. Father Powell was a peculiar man, a most fitting type of his class. He was very ignorant and it is stated by good authority that he could not read. One time in coming before his congregation he stated that they would find his text in the "two-I'd chapter of the one-I'd John." At another time he took his text from "the 4th chapter of General Matthew." Rev. Durham (William) White, sat in the congregation near him and noticing his mistake said: "You are mistaken my brother. It is not 'General' Matthew. It is St. Matthew." "Oh! Yes," was Joab's reply, "my poor stammering tongue is always making mistakes."

At an association of Baptist ministers in one of those pioneer days, it became the duty of Father Powell to preach the annual sermon. It has long been the custom with this denomination to appoint one of the best preachers sufficiently ahead to prepare carefully the introductory sermon, for it is considered, in some sense, a model for the rest of the brethren. Brother Powell saw the responsibility of his position, and he thought and prayed over it much. He could not write it out, nor gain much from books, for, as has been stated, he could scarcely read at all. He went into the pulpit, as he said, "trusting in the Lord." Sometimes he could preach as if by divine inspiration; at other times he would make an entire failure. Of this he was conscious himself. This time, when he hoped to make the best effort of his life, he utterly failed, and he imagined that he had brought eternal disgrace upon himself and upon the cause he advocated. After service they all repaired to the house of one of the members of the church for dinner; but when they sat down Father Powell was missing. They became uneasy about him, and when search was instituted, they found him rolling about in the chaff and dust on the barn floor, in great distress. Brother White addressed him in the following language: "What is the matter, my dear brother Powell? Are you sick?" "Yes, sick unto death," he replied. "I want the Lord to kill me. I don't want to live any longer. I have disgraced myself." It was with difficulty that his brethren could persuade him to enter the house and dine with them. He was a man of large proportions, over six feet tall, and weighed two

hundred and fifty pounds. Often after repeating his text he would straighten himself to his full height and say: "Well, brethren, this is a great big text, and Joab is a great big man, and he ought to preach a great big sermon." He was a very successful revivalist, and many times, when men of more education failed, he could make the hardest sinner seek the cause. The following anecdote will illustrate: A Cumberland Presbyterian camp-meeting had been in progress for several days at a point about ten miles east of Independence, and there seemed to be no indications of a revival. Day after day the sinners were invited to come forward, but to no purpose. One day Father Powell happened into the camp-meeting, and some of his friends expressed a desire to hear the illiterate though honest old preacher. At first the proposition met with disfavor in the committee, they considering him too far out of date. Finally, however, since he could do no particular harm, they consented to allow him one sermon. He took his text, and made one appeal after another with all his power, though in his homely but characteristic manner. At the close of his discourse he pathetically invited sinners to the anxious-seat, and forthwith forty collected around him, and a great revival ensued. He was always dressed in a butternut suit, his ways were plain and simple, and he won the hearts of the people he served. After the county became more settled, and the people more educated and refined, he felt that his mission among them was fulfilled; accordingly, he removed to Oregon, where he served his Master faithfully till his death, which occurred five years since. He was an honest, old-fashioned preacher, with superior native ability, and more than ordinary perseverance. We give herewith one stanza from a poem written to his memory, by an early settler in Jackson county, who knew him familiarly:

'Tis said that the age and world are progressing,
 That old-fashioned preachers are needed no more;
 That men of more learning, more knowledge possessing,
 Must now take the places of those gone before.
 Ah well, with the world I must not be condemning—
 Perhaps it is so, but there's one thing I know,
 While the greatest D. D's. are their tenets defending
 I think of the preacher of long time ago:
 That ignorant preacher, that plain simple preacher,
 The old-fashioned preacher of long, long ago.

Rev. J. J. Robinson, who now lives at Raytown, was also one of the pioneer preachers of this county. He is a good man but possessed of strong prejudices, intense in his views and unique in character.

Elder F. R. Palmer, a Christian minister, came to this county in 1836, and is said to have been the first preacher of that denomination. He preached in Independence for twenty-four years, and on account of his strict Puritanic principles the boys gave him the sobriquet of "old straight edge." He died at Liberty in 1875, in the eighty-third year of his age.

The first church in Independence was built by the Old School Baptists. It was constructed of logs, 35x30 feet with one door, and two large open fire places. The pulpit was in the center of the opposite side from the door. An old man by the name of Mosès Staton preached there, and when the weather was warm and he became enthused with his theme he would take off his coat and dispense the gospel with great force and loud sounding words.

The early preaching services of all denominations except, perhaps, the Presbyterian consisted mainly in reading a chapter from the Bible and running comments thereon, accompanied by exhortations. The Old School Presbyterians who as a rule were better educated, usually took a text and preached under divisions of the subject similar to the present custom. The services were far more demonstrative and emotional in character, frequently their shouts could be heard the distance of a mile. The preachers never used notes, and even now in some sections of

the State the congregations could not be induced to listen to a preacher who reads his sermon. There were no salaried preachers in the county for many years after it was first settled; those who broke the bread of life looked in other directions for their pecuniary support. Many of them were farmers and during week days worked in the field from morning till night. The Methodist circuit preacher of later years, was allowed one hundred dollars, if single, and two hundred dollars a year, if he had a family. The Baptists seemed to take the lead in this county, and have maintained it ever since, the Cumberland Presbyterians, Methodists, Christians and Old School Presbyterians following.

There has been a wonderful advance in religion and churches. From 1845 to 1855, then again during the years immediately succeeding the civil war, the development of Protestant churches in Jackson county was most rapid. At first they were found more in centers, but now every corner of the county has one or more church organizations. For example, at one time there was only one Christian church in the county, being located at Independence, and containing over 400 members. Now there are fourteen churches of that denomination, but none have a membership of over about one half that number. The growth from 1845 to 1855 was extremely denominational. Every one sought his own church. Sectarian feeling ran high, and the preaching was of a polemical character. During the civil war the cause of religion suffered greatly. Divisions and dissensions were perhaps greatest in the Methodist church, though the Presbyterians, Christian and Baptist churches were by no means free from the demoralizing effects of civil war. The Baptists, with perhaps one or two exceptions, were able to control the dividing prejudices of political sentiment and keep the churches together. There has been a wonderful change in Christian charity and forbearance since the war, and especially within the past few years. The minds of men, losing sight of the influences that breed discord, and taking hold of the great principles that underlie all religion, seek to promote its interests in the truest Christian spirit. There are two churches for colored people in Independence—one Baptist and one Methodist. In Kansas City there are four for the same class of people. Independence has one Catholic church and Kansas City several, with a large membership in both places. The Mormon element, or "Church of the Latter Day Saints," has been distinct, having very little influence upon other denominations. They have a church in Independence and maintain regular services.

More rapid advancement has been made in the Sabbath-schools of this county than in any other department of religion. Early Sabbath-schools were few outside of Independence and Kansas City, now they are scattered all through the county, and even where there is no church building, or even organized religious denomination, the Sunday-schools meet in school-houses and they are conducted by Sabbath-school workers who love the cause. In Lexington and Independence Sabbath-schools were conducted as early as 1848, but outside these towns, in the country, they were almost wholly unknown till 1856.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN JACKSON COUNTY.

The following was contributed by Rev. J. J. Robinson, an old and highly respected pastor in the Baptist church:

"Among the early settlers of Jackson county were many Baptists; and people in sympathy with their sentiments. They came from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Our first churches were organized as United Baptist churches, and became associated in a United Baptist Association, Fishing River. Blue River Association was also organized as a "United Baptist Association." But about the year 1841 or 1842 an opposition to "Missionary Societies" resulted in a division among some of the churches. Those that went with Fishing River Association (like the Pleasant Grove church in Independence) ultimately changed their name from "United" to "Regular" Baptist. But the churches that continued with Blue River Association did not change their name.

“Among the pioneer preachers of our first churches, were Elders Joab Powell, Moses Stayton, James Kimsley, Henry Bowers, Gabriel Fitzhugh, Henry Hill and Lewis Franklin. In “the split about Missionary Societies,” Elders Hill, Bowers and Fitzhugh became “Regular Baptists.” (This name, like some others, is found far back in Baptist history, and is claimed both by mission and anti-mission Baptists.) The writer was never acquainted with Elders Stayton and Kimsley; but those who were, speak well of them. Elders Powell and Franklin were both men of ability—above an average. Elder Franklin had a fair education. He had, before entering the ministry, once represented Jackson county in the Missouri State Senate. He was a man of great energy, kind-hearted, and did much for the cause of Christ.

“Joab Powell possessed a giant mind and a thrilling voice. He was a power for good in any community in which he lived. He moved to Oregon, where, after preaching a number of years, he died, beloved and regretted by a vast number of friends. With these men I have labored in many precious meetings. In many of our churches their works follow them—to be, like them, transplanted to the “shining shore.”

“Most of our churches have been prosperous, and now have commodious houses of worship. In the “good work” of Sunday-schools, the rising generation are gathered from Sabbath to Sabbath; and those churches that have been the most efficient in Sabbath-school work, have been the most prosperous.

“Besides the organization of many new churches, and several associations in the surrounding counties, as the result of missionary work, hundreds of valuable members have immigrated to Texas, Kansas, California, Oregon, etc.

“With Baptists, education and ministerial support, as in times past, have become an object of prime importance. They feel and realize the mighty issues their ministers have to meet, and that the ministerial mind, trained, not only in scientific lore, but also in schools of systematic theology, and in the laws of logic, is, and will be required, by the highest calling ever vouchsafed to man, to lead and instruct an educated people.”

A brief account of a meeting of this Association in September, 1869, is annexed :

The annual meeting of the Blue River Baptist Association was held with the Blue Ridge church, in Jackson county, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of September. Thirty-five churches were represented, reporting over 500 received by baptism; total membership over 3,000. The principal subjects discussed at the meeting were, Domestic and Foreign Missions, Sunday-schools, Colportage, etc. Harmony prevailed throughout the meeting. On Sunday, the 26th, Rev. J. V. Scofield, of St. Louis, preached to a large and attentive congregation, after which, Rev. Mr. Brooks, representing the Widows' and Orphans' Home of Mississippi, made some remarks, and took up a collection of \$110. In the afternoon, Revs. Buchner and Roan spoke in behalf of the young men of William Jewell College, preparing for the ministry.

Between \$600 and \$700 in, and pledges for, money were raised for missionary purposes in the bounds of this association.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF INDEPENDENCE.

Prominent among the churches of Jackson county is the Baptist. The Six Mile Baptist church, which is on the road to Sibley, is said to be the first religious organization in the county. There are now eighteen Baptist churches in this county, a greater number than of any other denomination. They are as follows: Antioch, at Buchner, Besonia, at Raytown, Blue Springs, Calvary, at Kansas City, First Church, at Kansas City, Independence, Lee's Summit, Lone Jack, New Liberty, near Blue Springs, New Salem, northeast from Independence, Oak Grove, Six Mile, Sni-Mills, Greenwood, West Fork, Westport, and Willow Springs. These churches, together with those of Cass county, belong to what is

known as the Blue River Baptist Association. The association, composed of delegates from each church, meets once a year. The church at Independence was organized January 25, 1851, with the following original members: George Neat, S. Ruffner, C. C. Rice, F. T. Meador, James Ruffner, Sanford Ruffner, William Lacy, Ann E. Christopher, Malinda Neat, Ann Beckham, Emeline Meador, Jane Rice, Martha Christopher, Martha Ruffner, and E. A. Beckham.

The present neat brick church was built in the year 1856, the lot costing \$850 and the edifice \$3,216. It is about sixty feet long and forty feet wide, and contains a good bell, a fine Estey organ, communion set, baptistry, and neat pulpit and platform. It is situated on Rock street, only one-half a block west of the public square. This church, like all others, suffered considerably during the civil war and from that shock it has not yet fully recovered, though at present it shows signs of greater prosperity. Pastors have occupied the pulpit as follows: H. H. Tilford, G. W. Foster, G. W. Rogers, J. R. Phillips, C. Blood, W. R. Rothenell, D. D., A. Machette, A. C. Rafferty, R. S. Jones, H. K. Dixon and J. M. Wise the present pastor. The number of the present membership is 110. The Sabbath-school meets regularly at 9:30 every Sabbath morning with an attendance of sixty-five. The Sabbath-school was organized May 9th, 1858 and M. Runyan was superintendent. Since that time several have filled that office, among them, H. G. Goodman, James Norvel, L. F. Franklin and H. E. Marshall the present superintendent. During the history of the church there have been several religious awakenings, still none very marked. In July, 1877, there were twenty-nine additions, twenty of whom were by baptism. In September, 1878, there were about ten additions, and in March, 1880 there were twenty-six additions. During the last year of the pastorate of Rev. Joseph K. Dixon, which closed last August, there were received into the church twenty-seven persons, twenty-five of whom were by baptism. There were 334 periodicals and papers taken on subscription by the church and Sabbath-school last year. For the year ending August, 1880, the pastor had delivered eighty-six sermons, sixty-two addresses, attended forty-six prayer meetings, forty-six Sabbath-school sessions and sixty-four revival meetings. The following words by the pastor, on the anniversary occasion, briefly express the condition of the church:

"The Lord of Hosts has truly smiled upon us. The members have been united and harmonious, filling their obligations with cheerful promptness and earnest fidelity. The prayer meetings and Sabbath services have been marked by a large attendance and interest. The Sabbath-school flourishing, each Sabbath marks a period of growth and interest. A glorious revival has crowned the year's labor, and many souls have been brought into the Kingdom, and we trust also seed has been sown which will fall into good ground and bear much fruit. It is the general verdict of all connected with the church that this pastoral year closes leaving the church in a more prosperous and healthful condition than for many years. All the glory be to our God, and may the present gratifying condition of the church only be the prelude to a much larger growth, higher spiritual attainments, stronger zeal, greater extension, deeper, more unaffected piety, and a still deeper and more blessed realization of the presence and power of the Great Head of the church."

The present pastor, Rev. J. M. Wise, enters upon his work with earnestness and zeal, and success will surely reward his labors. There is preaching every Sabbath morning and evening, prayer meeting on Wednesday night. The deacons are W. H. Franklin, G. D. Schultz, Elias Ellis and H. Hale. Clerk, H. E. Marshall; chorister, John T. Ross; organist, Everett Blood.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.

This church was organized in the year 1835 by the Rev. J. P. Hulse. The names of original members were: Henry Ruby, Rebecca Ruby, John

McMurry, Jane McMurry, S. Noland, Nancy Nolan, Angeline Nolan, Jesse Nolan, Reuben Wallace, Mary Wallace. This was probably the first Methodist society organized in Jackson county.

A church building was commenced in 1837, but was not completed until 1840, at a cost of about \$1,000.

In 1859 the present church was completed. The building is of brick 50x70 feet and two stories high. The lower story is divided into minister's office, class room and lecture room. It is very substantially built, has an excellent bell, and in all respects well arranged for the purposes for which it was built.

In 1835, we see Independence for the first time in the list of appointments, Lexington and Independence forming one pastoral charge, and was served by Rev. R. H. Jordan as senior, and W. P. Hulse, junior preacher. In 1836, N. Henry was appointed; 1837, Thomas Wallace; 1838, Hugh L. Dodds; 1839, Benjamin R. Johnson; 1840, C. F. Dryden; 1841, D. Kinnear and J. Dines; 1842, E. B. Headly; 1843, W. P. Nicholds; 1844, R. F. Colburn; 1845, J. R. Bennett; 1846—this year Independence is made a station, it heretofore having been a circuit, J. R. Bennet is returned as pastor and is the first minister appointed to this pastoral charge for two years in succession; 1847, Thomas Wallace was appointed—he having been stationed here at a former time; 1848, T. T. Ashby; 1849, N. B. Peterson; 1850, Wm. H. Lewis; 1851, B. H. Russel; 1852, T. T. Ashby. During this year the parsonage, still standing in the rear of the church, was built. The pastor for 1853, was J. Dines; 1854, J. F. Truslow; 1855, Joseph Boyle; 1856, J. T. Peery; 1857-8, W. B. McFarland, who remained two years; 1859-60, B. T. Kavanaugh, pastor for two years; 1861, W. M. Leftwich; how long he remained we do not know. The difficulties, etc., arising from the war were such that he felt justified in leaving his pastoral charge. The church was now without any regular pastor till 1865, when M. M. Pugh was appointed to the work. He remained two years and was succeeded in 1867-8 by S. S. Bryant, who remained to the close of the latter year. 1869, G. H. Williamson had charge; 1870, W. F. Camp; 1873, M. J. Law; 1874-5, C. H. Briggs; 1876-7, W. B. McFarland; 1878-9, R. A. Hollaway; 1880, Rev. J. Spencer, who is the present pastor.

The present membership is 112. The church is in a healthy and prosperous condition. The Sunday-school meets every Sunday with an average attendance of about 100. J. G. McCurdy has been the superintendent for about thirty years.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This is one of the foremost denominations in Jackson county, its membership and influence is large, and many of the most highly respected citizens of Independence and vicinity are members of this church. In various parts of the county and in Kansas City the Christian church has been long established. The present house of worship in Independence is large and elegant, and the congregation worshipping there is the largest in the city.

This was, also, one of the early church organizations in Independence, having been established in the year 1836, a church building being erected about the same time. Among the early and prominent members were: Amos Allen, Oliver Caldwell, James Smart, Eli Glascock, Alexander Collins, F. R. Greenwood, F. R. Palmer, Henry Barker, Adam Fisher, J. H. Eaton, N. J. Hockensmith, Asa Hedges, Benjamin Thompson, Samuel Shortridge, with their wives and families.

The present church edifice was built by William Huston, in 1854, and remodeled in 1874. Mr. E. A. Hickman, one of the building committee, estimates the cost of the present brick edifice at about \$6,000. Elder F. R. Palmer was one of the early pastors. Elder Alexander Proctor, who now presides over the services of the church, has been pastor for more than twenty years, and this short sketch would be entirely imperfect without a few words in reference to the life of one who has dwelt in the hearts of his people so long. He was born in Fayette

county, Ky., April 1, 1825. In 1836 removed with his parents to Randolph, Mo. He graduated at Bethany College in 1848, and was ordained as a Christian minister, first taking a charge at Lexington, this State. He removed to Glasgow in the fall of 1850 and there remained till 1856, when he went to St. Louis. In 1860 he came to Independence, where he has since resided with the exception of a short time during the turbulent days of the Civil War. He was married to Miss Caroline M. Trewitt, August 29, 1859, and their family consists of four children, Mary, Rowland, Stella and Emma. The members formerly worshiped in an old church northeast of the present one. The Sunday-school is large and prosperous, and Jno. A. Sea is Superintendent.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church, Old School, at Independence was organized November 21st, 1841, by Rev. J. L. Yantis, assisted by Arthur G. Young, a ruling elder of the church at Lexington. The members thus organized were James Patton, Joseph O. Boggs, Cincinnatus W. Boyers, Mrs. Mary Patton, Mrs. Sarah Irwin, Mrs. Henrietta Mauir, Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, Miss Nancy M. Patton, Mrs. Phoebe Boggs. At this original organization no officers were set apart, nor were there any officers of said church till November 4th, 1842, when C. W. Boyers and J. O. Boggs were duly elected, and on the 5th day of said month (Sabbath) were regularly ordained as the first ruling elders thereof. Said church had no house of worship of their own till about 1852, when the present house was erected.

Present membership 130. Rev. J. E. Wheeler is present pastor. Sunday-school every Sunday, with John McCoy, superintendent.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in the year 1867, when the present brick church was erected. The cost of the church was about \$8,000. It was dedicated by Rev. B. F. Crary, D.D., of St. Louis, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*.

The following named pastors have served the church: J. N. Pierce, S. Griffin, H. R. Miller, Rev. Boucher, W. Stephens, D. A. Pierce, Rev. Carrington, Rev. Mortland and the present pastor, R. R. Pierce, who is now in his third year. The present membership is 75. Since the re-organization of the church in this city there has been some opposition manifested toward it, but a better feeling is now growing. The M. E. Church, South, of this city, Kansas City and many other places, are beginning to drop the word "South," and are simply known as the "Rock Street M. E. Church," the "Walnut Street M. E. Church," etc. There is also a Sabbath-school in connection with the church. The present pastor, Rev. R. R. Pierce, is a man of rare talents and peculiarly adapted for his high calling. His distinguished social qualities, as well as his high moral and religious teachings, have endeared him to his parishioners and the public in general.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination of Christians, when compared with the age of many others, is yet in its youth. It originated in America. About the year 1799 and 1800 a remarkable revival of religion swept with its hallowed influences among the people inhabiting that district of country then known as the Cumberland country, which included that beautiful region through which meanders the Cumberland River, and extended from the Green River in Kentucky on the north to the Tennessee River on the south. Out of this revival, and in this district of country, sprang the Cumberland Presbyterian church. It was organized on the 4th day of February, 1810. Its first Presbytery was, owing to its locality, called Cumberland Presbytery, and this is why this Presbyterian church is called Cumberland Presbyterian.

This church is perhaps the largest Presbyterian body in the State of Missouri, the membership being near twenty thousand in this State. Their numerical strength in the United States is about one hundred thousand. Their academies, colleges and universities, and also their books and periodicals though not as numerous as older denominations have, are of a high character, and will not suffer when placed in comparison with those of others.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF INDEPENDENCE.

This church was organized in the spring of 1832, with the following original members:

Gan Johnston, Wm. W. Kavanaugh and three or four members of his family, Mrs. Margaret B. Cambers, John Lewis and wife, Samuel D. Lucas and wife. The frame church was built in 1831 at a cost of \$1,200, and was dedicated by Rev. Wm. W. Kavanaugh. Names of pastors were: W. M. Kavanaugh, Robert Sloan, Barnett Miller, Rev. Kennedy, J. H. Houx, Rev. Woods, I. T. A. Henderson, Levi Henshaw, Rev. Givens and several others, not remembered. The present church is a neat and commodious brick, erected in 1840, and improved and enlarged in 1848. The present membership is about 40.

PLEASANT GROVE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF INDEPENDENCE

Was organized some 45 years ago. The names of the earliest members cannot be obtained with any degree of accuracy.

The first church edifice was of logs situated where Lewright's slaughter house now stands. Some of the early preachers were: Joab Powell, Gabriel Fitzhugh, Revs. Stayton, Henry Hill, James Savage, Thomas Rule, and Fewel.

Some of the more modern names which have occupied the pulpit are those of George Stout, J. D. Gossett. The present house of worship is brick, 80x45, furnished suitably. It cost about \$3,500 and was built sometime before the Civil War. There are now fifty members.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

This church was organized May 25, 1873, by Elder E. C. Brand. The names of the original members were H. Etzenhouser, Hannah Etzenhouser, Rudolph Etzenhouser, Daniel Etzenhouser, Mary C. Noble, Albert E. Noble, Lorinda M. Noble, Louisa Noble, Orwin S. Noble and Peter J. Hale. The present brick church was built in the year 1880, at a cost of \$1,375. Elder Joseph Luft is present pastor, and Elder A. J. Caster is presiding elder of the Independence District.

This branch of the church belongs to the Independence District. This district includes Jackson and Cass counties, Missouri, and Wyandott county, Kansas. The district includes 200 members, and was organized by Elder James Calfall, in February, 1878.

The present membership of this branch of the church is 142.

THE AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized January 13th, 1864, by Rev. C. A. Bateman, with the names of William Tadlock, Madison, Mosby, Thomas Hale, Gibson Smith, Ann Mosby, Vinia Tadlock, and Jannie Hale, as original members. They built a frame church in 1867, at a cost of \$1,000, which was dedicated by Revs. Clark, Moore and Johnson.

Names of pastors: Clark, Moore, E. S. Carnn, Granderson Roberts, J. H. Hornesley, O. P. Simes, and G. Gray. The present membership is 145. This is known as the Second Baptist Church, of Independence. Five pastors have served the church, all of whom were paid fair salaries. The society have bought a little brick house of worship formerly owned by the German Methodists. It cost \$650. The church is now free from debt.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

This church organization was gathered into the fold of Rev. William Doane, in 1865, and the names of the original members were Benjamin Smith, Mauda Smith, Hartwell Tucker, William Stone, G. W. Ricker, Thomas Scott, Violet Hair. The new brick church was built in the year 1879, at a cost of \$2,000. It is 36x50 feet, situated on East Lexington street. The present membership is 125. The names of pastors who have preached for this church are William Doane, W. B. Owsely, two terms, John A. Fouchée, Henry Triplet, Daniel Oaks, G. W. Grey, Joseph P. Alexander.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH OF INDEPENDENCE.

This was first called the Church of the Holy Cross. The first baptism occurred February 11, 1849, and was performed by the Rev. Father Bernard Donnelly, who, for several years, was pastor of the church before he removed to Kansas City. There were only a few families who united in the first organization. About that time, the society bought a wagon shop about 24x36, built of brick, for a place of worship. An addition was made to this first church, and continued in use till 1866, when the present building was erected. The first church cost about \$250.

The present church building, 92x44, of brick, was commenced during the Civil War and finished at about the close of the war, and cost \$1,100. It is furnished with all the conveniences of worship, including vestments, pews, chandeliers, organ, bell, and other things used in a well-supplied Catholic church. The present membership is 800. The names of the pastors who have served the congregation here are Father Bernard Donnelly, Father Dennis Kennedy, Father Patrick M. O'Neil, and Father Thomas Fitzgerald, the present pastor. Father Fitzgerald received this charge April 16, 1875, and has since filled the office of pastor. During the year ending October, 1880, there were thirty baptisms and four marriages. The average annual revenue, besides money from festivals, etc., amounts to \$900.

CEMETERY.

This old and revered place of the dead is located about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the public square, and contains about twenty acres. It was the first burial place in this part of the country. The oldest ground is east of the new, but all in the same inclosure. There are in the old and new many graves, and several fine monuments adorn the grounds. The Catholic cemetery is immediately south of the Independence city cemetery, and in this, also, there are a large number of graves. Additions from time to time have been made to the Independence cemetery, which is under the control of the city council.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

There are three colleges that are contributing largely in popularizing a liberal education.

The "Woodland College," of which further mention is made elsewhere in this work, established in 1869, is one of great promise, and its annual catalogue shows evidences of success. The grounds, containing seven and a half acres, are most admirable adapted to the purposes for which they are used, and expenditure of a few hundred dollars in shrubbery and ornamentation, will make a most inviting and pleasant resort, that adds so much to the fascination of our institutions of learning. The building for the present is ample for the wants of the pupils, and the faculty is composed of professors of unquestioned ability as educators. The curriculum embraces all the studies known to our larger and older colleges; and a very respectable chemical and philosophical apparatus, for an institution so young has already been secured. Both sexes are educated here, and we predict, under the present efficient management, the day is not far distant

when "Woodland College" will take high rank among the prominent and popular institutions of learning in our country, and the necessity of new and larger buildings will claim the attention of the trustees and those interested.

INDEPENDENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.

If the quantity of iron used by a people is an index to their material prosperity, so the character of its schools is an index to their moral development. Closely interwoven with the history of our city must be that of her institutions of learning. To our social, religious and educational facilities is due, in large measure, the prosperity and popularity of the Orchard City. Outstripped by Kansas City in the race for commercial pre-eminence, the lovely suburban city presents a most delightful retreat from the noise and bustle of that great future metropolis of the Missouri Valley.

The corner-stone of Independence Female College bears this inscription: "Laid A. L., 5871. July, 1871." The names of its founders are set forth in the following extract from the records of the Circuit Court, under date of June 26, 1871:

"Whereas, William Chrisman, Abram Comingo, William McCoy, John McCoy, John T. Smith, Geo. W. Buchanan, George P. Gates, John Wilson, Charles D. Lucas and John H. Taylor have filed in the office of the Circuit Court their articles of association in compliance with the provisions of an act concerning corporations, approved March 19th, 1866, with their petition for corporation under the name and style of Independence Female College; they are therefore declared a body politic and corporate by the name and style aforesaid, with all the powers, privileges and immunities granted in the act above named."

[Signed.]

SAMUEL L. SAWYER, Judge."

These names are in themselves a guarantee of success. An idea may be formed of the energy with which they carried their plans into execution, from the facts that the incorporation was completed in June, the corner-stone was laid in July, their liberal contribution of twenty thousand dollars was expended in the completion of the work, and the school was successfully opened in the fall.

As to the manner in which their purpose has been carried out, the teaching talent employed, the patronage enlisted, and the good accomplished in the way of female education, its success which has been so great, fully attests.

FACULTY OF 1871-72.

Rev. M. M. Fisher, D. D., president, and professor of mental and moral science; Miss Margaret T. Henderson, teacher of belle-lettres, natural science, and mathematics; Miss Sallie A. Allen, principal of intermediate department; Miss Kate Buchanan, principal of primary department; Henry E. Schultze, professor of vocal, piano, and organ music; Mrs. M. W. Lucas, matron.

FACULTY FOR 1880-81.

P. F. Witherspoon, president, mental and moral science; Rev. A. Carroll, superintendent, literary department, ancient languages, science, mathematics; Mrs. Witherspoon, history, physiology, and botany; Mrs. Helen M. Nash, modern languages, and English literature; Miss Lydia Carroll, primary department; Miss Evelyn Westlake, vocal and instrumental music; Mrs. Helen M. Nash, pencil drawing; Miss Pauline Witherspoon, instrumental music; Mrs. H. C. Crysler, oil and portrait painting; Mrs. Witherspoon, wax flowers, hair flowers, photochrome, and Grecian painting.

THE ST. MARYS CONVENT SCHOOL.

The college under the patronage of the Catholic church is conducted with the same enterprise peculiar to institutes under the patronage of this denomination,

and this one compares favorably with colleges throughout the country, affording ample facilities for a thorough course of study for which schools of this character have become so extensively known and popular. It was begun October, 1878, established by Father Fitzgerald, the present pastor. It is situated close by the church on the same half-block. The school building is 40x50, two stories, brick, and cost \$4,000. It is used both for day school and boarding school, boys attending during the day and young ladies boarding in the building. There are five teachers including the instructor in music. There are now in attendance one hundred pupils. The academic year dates from the first Monday in September and closes on the last day of June, and is divided into two sessions of five months each.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Independence were organized September 18, 1866. The first Board of Directors consisted of Messrs. Peter Hinters, U. P. Bennett, Jacob May, William McCoy, William Chrisman, and Jacob Leader. Col. May was elected President, William McCoy, Treasurer, and William Chrisman, Secretary. Rev. J. A. Smith was appointed Superintendent of schools, to be assisted by four teachers; this number being increased to ten before February, 1867.

The district being without a house, the Board rented rooms wherever they could be best obtained, and during the first session the schools were put in so good condition that their success was assured. March 30, 1867, the seminary property belonging to Rev. W. H. Lewis was purchased for \$11,000, and such alterations and improvements were made as to adapt it, as nearly as possible, to the uses intended. This building is still occupied by the white schools, and with the repairs that have been made from time to time, promises to be adequate to the wants of the present, and possibly of several succeeding generations.

The first levy for schools was 1.2 per cent, yielding a revenue of \$10,000. The first enumeration of children showed the number, of school age, to be 1,152. Supt. Smith was continued in office two years, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Carroll, in 1868, who was, in 1873, succeeded by Prof. A. E. Higgason, the present incumbent.

During the first years of these schools the tendency was to spread them over as much educational ground as possible; hence we find that the number of teachers was gradually increased to seventeen, including an assistant superintendent, and teacher of German. The course of study was expanded until it included almost as much as is required in some of our colleges.

Until 1876, the white school was divided, two rooms being furnished by the Catholic church and supplied with Catholic teachers. Of course the Catholic children attended these schools. This division of the schools was a virtual division of the school fund.

This division has now been abolished, and all the white children attend one, thrown into the same building.

Since 1873, the policy of the Board, in its management, has been in the direction of simplicity and economy. Latin, Greek, German, chemistry, surveying, and all higher studies have been excluded. The course now concludes with geometry, in the mathematical department, rhetoric, in the literary course, and natural philosophy, in the scientific. The course is now so arranged that a child of average ability entering at six or seven years of age will have as much as he can conveniently do for nine years.

There are in the colored school two grades, in the white there are eight, one teacher being assigned to each, and each grade having in it two classes. By this arrangement the time of the children is divided into two equal parts, one being devoted to study and the other to recitation. The lowest grade frequently contains more than two classes.

The expenses of these schools have been reduced at every point until at present their annual cost is about \$4,500, or \$7 per annum for each pupil.

With the accumulated experiences of Board, teachers, and superintendent, many of the errors of former years have been rectified. Expenses have been retrenched, and the best methods of teaching and government have been adopted.

There is no aim made at display, but quiet persistent work is insisted on; these schools are of the people, and for them. The people select a Board to represent their interests. The Board appoints a superintendent as their educational representative; he supervises the teachers, and they supervise the children, thus bringing the circuit of supervision back to the people.

These schools were never more efficient than now, nor were they ever more popular. They must, by virtue of their being public schools, be utterly impartial, but are liberally patronized by the wealthiest citizens, and those of highest social standing, whose children laudably and generously vie with those of the humblest for the highest rank in their classes. Every endeavor is constantly being made to keep them abreast of the best educational methods. They are at all times open to inspection in every department. The frequent presence of visitors is urgently requested, and criticism always invited.

MASONIC.

Palestine Commandery, No. 17, K. T., organized October 4, 1871, with the following charter members: S. M. Kerr, John Westmoreland, Tarbert Entrikin, Walker Buckner, Marion May, Tandy Westmoreland. Meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month, at the Masonic Hall. The present officers are: E. J. Nickerson, E. C.; John S. Mott, Generalissimo; William Randall, Capt. General; J. A. Westmoreland, Prelate; H. Morrison, S. W.; M. R. Wright, J. W.; I. N. Rogers, Treasurer; Samuel Wilson, Recorder; S. A. Sullivan, Warder; Jacob Vernon, Capt. Guard.

Independence Lodge, No. 76, A. F. & A. M., organized October 14, 1846, with the following charter members: Richard Rees, Harrison Robinson, Daniel C. Woodall, and others. Its meetings are held in Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. Present officers: J. A. Westmoreland, W. M.; W. A. Cunningham, Secretary.

Independence Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., was organized October 13th, 1848, with the following charter members: Richard Rees, H. P.; Samuel H. Woodson, King; John Heard, and others. Meetings are held at the Masonic Hall on the first and third Fridays of each month. The present officers are: M. R. Wright, High Priest; — — —, King; — — —, Scribe; H. Morrison, Capt. of Host; J. Westmoreland, P. S.; John S. Mott, Royal Arch Capt.; James Adams, M. 3d Vail; Hezekiah Holland, M. 2d Vail; S. A. Sullivan, M. 1st Vail; I. N. Rogers, Treasurer; Jacob Leader, Secretary.

M'DONALD LODGE 324, A. F. AND A. M.

This lodge was organized October 12, 1869, with the following charter members: James C. Riggs, James Peacock, Porter McClannahan, and others. Their regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month, in the Masonic Hall. Harry Wait, W. M.; Jacob Leader, Secretary; Wm. Sullivan, Treasurer; Bailey Strode, S. W.; Silas Hillard, J. W.; are the present officers.

CHOSEN FRIENDS LODGE, I. O. O. F., NO. 21.

Met and organized March 12, 1847. The first charter was destroyed by fire, and another was issued in June, 1857. Their meetings are held every Tuesday night, in the Jones building, on the north side. The hall is neatly furnished. The present officers are S. A. Sullivan, N. G.; R. D. Wort, V. G.; H. H. Noland, Secretary; Horace Sheley, Treasurer. The present membership numbers 85.

OCCIDENTAL ENCAMPMENT NO. 9, I. O. O. F.

This encampment was organized June 1, 1857, and their regular meetings are on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at the Odd Fellows' Hall. There is a present membership of 25, and the present officers are H. H. Noland, C. P.; H. Sheley, S. W.; John A. Westmoreland, H. P.; Samuel A. Sullivan, J. W.; John S. Swearingen, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, INDEPENDENCE LODGE NO. 3.

The lodge was instituted in 1868, with the following charter members: C. D. Lucas, John P. Duke, L. F. Franklin, James L. Gray, J. C. Leftwich, A. J. Liddil, Peter Dick. The first Chancellor Commander was C. D. Lucas, and James L. Gray, Vice C. C.

Meetings every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows Hall. Present officers: H. H. Noland, C. C.; David Waldo, Vice C.; Peter Dick, P. C.; Newton Williams, Prelate; M. W. Anderson, Master Exchequer; John Leftwich, Master Finance M. H. Halderman, K. of R. and S. Present membership numbers 22.

A. O. U. W. NO. —.

This order was organized July 19, 1879, with the following charter members: Geo. D. Schultz, P. M. W.; D. G. Parker, M. W.; C. R. Haller, G. F.; John Hutchinson, Overseer; Chas. H. Clark, Financier; J. C. Pendleton, Receiver; A. L. McCoy, G.; James M. Nicklin, I. W.; M. H. Halderman, O. W. Meetings every Monday night, at Odd Fellows Hall. Present membership, 28.

Present officers: C. R. Haller, P. M. W.; Chas. H. Clark, M. W., C. Jackson, Financier; M. H. Halderman, Overseer.

JACKSON CHAPTER, NO. 59, O. E. S.,

Was organized March 13, 1875, with the following charter members: Jennie Wallace, Palmyra E. Parish, Nannie Wallace, Mollie L. Burns, Bettie Adams, Mary Dill, Nannie McClannahan, Hattie McCormack, Ettie Westmoreland, Lucy Moreland, Gegia Holland, Mattie Baker, Lettie M. Kelley, Mary C. Reynolds, Fannie Morris, and John A. Westmoreland. Meetings are held on the evenings of the first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Present officers: S. A. Sullivan, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Jennie Wallace, Worthy Matron; Mrs. Cunningham, Associate Matron; Mrs. Rie Fletcher, Conductress; Mrs. Bettie Adams, Assistant Conductress; Mrs. Nannie Wallace, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. Franklin, Treasurer; Mrs. E. J. Silvers, Ada; Mrs. Rogers, Ruth; Mrs. Strode, Esther; Mrs. Hope, Martha; Mrs. Waite, Electa.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Anderson—Chiles Banking Co.
 Anderson, M. W., banker.
 Armstrong, J. F., tailor.
 Alexander, J. P., pastor African M.
 E. church.
 Beatty, C. E., editor weekly *Crisis*.
 Bryant, W. L., druggist.
 Bryant, John, doctor.
 Bryant, John, Jr., doctor.
 Blau, Antone, shoemaker.
 Bone, William L., attorney at law.
 Beatty, A. L., jeweler.
 Brown, J. T. & Bro., druggists.
 Brown, J. T., physician.
 Barnhardt, J. D., boots and shoes.

Bullard, Daniel, Missouri Pacific Rail
 way agent.
 Buckner, W. A., president Woodland
 College.
 Carroll, A., pres. Female College.
 Crysler, Cornell, post-master.
 Crysler & Moore, real estate.
 Crysler, Charles S., attorney at law.
 Cunningham, W. A. & Co., groceries.
 Chrisman-Sawyer, Banking Company.
 Comingo & Slover, law firm.
 Comingo, A., attorney at law.
 Chiles, C. C., banker.
 City Hotel, Mrs. Carmody, prop'rs.
 Clark, Charles H., correspondent Kan-
 sas City *Journal*.

- Caldwell, D. I., superintendent schools of county.
 Dick, Peter, tailor.
 Davidson, Mrs. B., milliner.
 Embree, Mrs. dressmaker.
 Franklin, George, livery stable.
 Fann, J. W., gunsmith.
 Russell & Forbis, hardware.
 Forbis, J. B.; Jr., Hardware.
 Fitzgerald, Thomas, pastor Catholic church.
 Gates, Wallace & Sea, law firm.
 Gates, E. P. attorney at law.
 Grange Store, groceries and queensware.
 Guthrie, T., meat market.
 Gabathuler, John, saloon.
 Gregg & Smart, meat market.
 Green, J. M., county collector.
 Goodin, James, railroad timber contractor.
 Gray, Gabriel, pastor African Baptist church.
 Holmes, Benjamin F., county treasurer.
 Hickman, W. Z., county clerk.
 Herson, T. W. & Co., coal and feed.
 Herson & Son, James, groceries.
 Hartman, D. F., harness, saddles, bridles, etc.
 Hockaday, J. H.
 Henry, J. P., physician.
 Hotsenpiller, G. R., books and stationery.
 Head, William, meat market.
 Higgason, A. E., Supt. city schools.
 Helf, Fred, barber.
 Hinters, J. F., barber.
 Holland, H. H., deputy marshal and jailor.
 Hill & Humphry, blacksmith & wagon shop.
 Henzt, Fred, blacksmith.
 Holmes, A. T., photographer.
 Hallar, C. R., groceries.
 Independence Agricultural Works.
 Independence Woolen Mills, J. McCoy agent.
 Joseph, William, saloon.
 Jackson, C., city physician.
 Kenney, P. B., millinery and fancy goods.
 Keller, Mrs. F., general dry goods.
 Lentz, Martin, photographer.
 Lewis, E. E., druggist.
 Larkin & Son, livery stable.
 Lewright, Jerome, ice cream.
 Lewright & Bro., meat market.
 Leftwich, J. C., saloon.
 Lucas, C. D., county recorder.
 Laws, Wallace, circuit clerk.
 Luff, Joseph, pastor Church Latter Day Saints.
 Modie, J. W., harness, saddles, etc.
 Morrison, J. H., druggist.
 McCoy, William & Son, bankers.
 McDonald Lumber Company.
 McClanahan, William, groceries.
 Merchants' Hotel, R. K. Morgan proprietor.
 McCurdy & Son, blacksmith and wagons.
 May, J. & Son, dry goods, boots and shoes.
 Mott, J. S., merchant.
 Nichol, G. M. & Bro., hardware.
 Ott, C. & Son, furniture and undertakers.
 O'Reilly & Son, shoemakers.
 Oliver, L. R. painter.
 Pierce, R. R., pastor M. E. Church.
 Proctor, Alexander, pastor Christian Church.
 Peacock, James, tailor.
 Parker, B. F., dentist.
 Paxton, J. G., attorney at law.
 Pendleton, J. C., druggist.
 Pendleton & Bros., furnishing and dry goods.
 Parker, Henry, barber.
 Perry, J. W., livery stable.
 Payne, J. E., editor *Sentinel*.
 Peacock, C. G., prop. Pacific House.
 Peiser, M., restaurant and saloon.
 Reynolds, Joseph, justice peace.
 Roberts, B. F., groceries.
 Rogers, T. J., hardware.
 Spencer, J., pastor Methodist church, South.
 Schulenberg, John, cigars and confectionery.
 Slack, A. T., groceries.
 Sawyer, A. F., cashier bank.
 Sawyer, Sam'l L., banker.
 Sea & Vernon, real estate agents.
 Sea, John A., attorney at law.
 Slover, J. H., attorney at law.
 Sheley, H., attorney at law.
 Sheley, J. H., attorney at law.
 Southern, J. N., attorney at law.

Staley, Geo. W., attorney at law.
 Sullivan & Sons, boots, general dry goods.
 Stahl Simon, bakery.
 Strode, B. P., blacksmith.
 Sampson, Moses, dry goods, etc.
 Saurbier, S., blacksmith.
 Todd, Mrs. S. A., Jones Hotel.
 Tindall, Robert, general store.
 Thompson, N., jeweler.
 Torpey, John coal dealer.
 Wright, M. R., boots, shoes, hats, caps and clothing.
 Wallace, Wm. H., county prosecuting attorney.
 Woodson & Sheley, law firm.
 Weitzel, John, shoemaker.

Wheeler, Rev. J. E., pastor Presbyterian church.
 Wells, J. T., saloon.
 Walker, E. G., editor *Sentinel*.
 Wilson & Emanuel, real estate.
 Wilson, C. E., groceries.
 Weston, R., blacksmith and plows.
 Wood, Walter, saloon.
 Wagner & Gates, flour mills.
 Wilson, J. W., Chicago & Alton R'y agt.
 Wise, I. M., pastor Baptist church.
 Wilson, J. M., physician.
 Young, Hiram, ox yokes, and wagon material.
 Yeager, F. F.
 Zweifel, John, jeweler.

THE BLUFF AT WAYNE CITY.

Several different elevations in the county have been noticed elsewhere in this work, but the one under present consideration deserves special attention.

The St. Louis directrix is 362 feet perpendicularly above the level of the Gulf of Mexico; the level of Independence, Mo., is 610 feet above St. Louis, and the bluff north of the city is 52 feet above that, making the highest point in the county 1,034 feet above gulf level. The highest point in Kansas City is 510 feet above the directrix (362 feet) making 882 feet total height. G. C. Swallow is author of the height of directrix, and G. C. Broadhead for the height, by railroad surveys, of the elevation of the point above the St. Louis zero. The height of bluff above low water mark is 321 feet, which, taken from bluff height, will leave 341 feet water ascent from St. Louis to Wayne City.

The highest point of land in Jackson county is near the river where Mr. Z. S. Ragan lives, on the bluff overlooking the great Missouri. It is 321 feet above low water in the Missouri River, and commands one of the grandest views in America. Surrounded by extensive orchards of the finest fruit trees the country can afford, the grandest panorama of natural and artificial scenery meets the eye on every hand. The great Missouri, meandering at your feet, beneath the bluff can be seen stretching through the green hills for twenty miles away, its banks fringed with a beautiful growth of walnut, oak, elm and hickory. Passenger steamers and freight boats are frequently passing up and down so near the bluff that the conversation of passengers, the rush of the steam through the exhaust pipes and the splashing of the paddle wheels can be distinctly heard; while from either side of the river in the distance the rush and rumble of the passing trains on seven different railroads reverberates through the valley, and the white wreathes of smoke show the course of the iron horse. The spires and houses of a half dozen cities and towns on both sides of the river greet the eye of the beholder, among which are Independence, Kansas City, Wyandotte and Liberty, while near at hand the precipitous and rocky bluff, the macadam road to Independence Landing, the highly cultivated farms and gardens, the shrubbery, the clumps of timber, and the thousands of fruit trees make this, above all others, the most attractive spot in the State of Missouri. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, and a great variety of small fruit are grown in great profusion on this bluff. As might be inferred from the desirableness of the locality, land here commands a very high price, and its value is constantly increasing. When the cities of Independence and Kansas City shall have spread out toward each till they meet, and are included in one vast central city, this bluff, overlooking Wayne City, will become

the site of the most magnificent mansions and villas in America, and the rock road which now leads to Independence will become one of the most fashionable boulevards in this country.

H. M. Vail's residence, commenced in the summer of 1880 and completed in the summer of 1881, one of the most beautiful and costly residences in Jackson county, is situated on the west side of North Liberty street, one mile north of the public square of Independence. The length of the mansion is 109 feet, width is 48 feet, height is two stories and a mansard roof, making 48 to the top of the roof, 56 to the top of the chimney, and 80 feet to the tower. The view from this tower is magnificent beyond words to express.

INDEPENDENCE IN 1871.

The following valuable correspondence appeared in the *Sentinel*, June 24th, 1871, with its comments :

"A special correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* is visiting and 'writing up' the various cities, counties and towns of the State. He has been at Independence, and the result of his observations while here may be seen in his letter, which we publish elsewhere.

"His information in regard to this city and county is somewhat meager, but his conclusion must be conceded nearly correct. The picture he gives of the trade and enterprise of Independence is dismal enough ; that it is in the main a faithful likeness, is too true ; that it is in the power of the citizens to change its features is also true—even 'Headlight' sees life and prosperity for Independence in the future, if she will only develop her resources. We ask an attentive perusal of his letter.

THE OLD TOWN OF INDEPENDENCE.

"INDEPENDENCE, Jackson Co., Mo., }
June 10th, 1871. }

"While I have visited a great many live and go-ahead towns in Missouri, I have also occasionally come across some that are retrograding, and I think in many instances unnecessarily so. These towns are usually located from ten to fifteen miles near larger and greater commercial cities, which they complain have carried off their trade, and might add their energy and ambition also. These towns are mostly staid old places, and contain a great deal of wealth, but seem to have lost their desire to push on in the age of improvement, so necessary in the great commercial battle of cities and towns. Their dull and quiet streets and loss of energy are the first things that attract the attention of a stranger, and your correspondent being in quest of 'whys and wherefores' of everything, naturally put the question as to the reason of such dull times that characterized these localities. The answer was invariably 'We are under the shadow of such and such a city, and cannot do anything,' though sometimes it would be varied by a merchant telling me that 'he had no chance.' Now, if people think and settle down upon such mottoes, they never will have chances, while if they use their faculties, and only enfranchise them, they will find opportunities for advancement abundant. All of us have plenty of chances every day falling under our eyes, if we only had eyes to see them and hands to pick them up.

INDEPENDENCE.

"This is what might be termed an orchard town, beautifully located, and where the dwelling houses are so hidden by foliage and large clumps of forest trees which have been left standing, that one could scarcely believe at a glance down the green avenues that the place was inhabited ; but when in my rambles I discovered the homes, how prettily they looked with their neat porches covered with roses and honeysuckle and all manner of sweet climbing shrubs and flowers ; there was presented to my view sweet homes nestled in the trees, where no storm could

apparently ever reach, but at all times would be blessed with a smooth current of domestic joy and happiness.

"The city is about two and a half miles from the Missouri River, and to which a railroad was constructed, but in 1856 a sand bar formed in front of it, and a nearer landing than four or five miles could not be found, which fact seriously interfered with their trade, and even now, with the Missouri Pacific at its door, it takes an omnibus ride of over a mile to reach it. The trade of its palmy days has all departed and gone to more western towns, and Independence is left alone "under the shadow of Kansas City," with only her local trade. No more are the streets thronged with dusky Indians and swarthy Mexicans, as was the case twenty years ago, and the sight of an ox or mule team, or prairie schooner, as the large white covered wagons were called, would be a strange sight there to-day. Thus from a once busy, bustling frontier town it has settled down into a quiet, pleasant place, with a refined and hospitable society and considerable wealth, the proceeds of business in its early days.

"Independence already boasts of a very handsome court-house, and is about remodeling it at a considerable outlay, with the design of making it the finest structure of the kind in the State. In the manufacturing line I notice here a very large woolen mill and three flouring mills. A movement is also on foot to form a stock company with a capital stock of \$20,000 for the purpose of constructing factories of different kinds, for which the place is remarkably well adapted, having living springs at four or five different points. One half the amount, \$10,000, is already paid in, and the balance partly subscribed.

"In churches I notice several fine buildings, including those of the Catholic, Christian, Presbyterian (old school), Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist (North and South), Baptist and two colored churches. Episcopalians have an organization, but not yet strong enough in number to erect a church. There is also a fine, large, brick public school, educating 600 children, and a fine seminary and high school. The sum of \$12,000 has recently been subscribed to erect a large college, which is to be conducted under the auspices of the Old School Presbyterians.

"The town has a population of nearly 4,000, and supports two newspapers, the *Sentinel* and *Democrat*, both Democratic in politics, on which score the citizens are particularly sound. There is also a movement being made to establish a large and valuable library, which is evidence that the people are advancing in matters of the mind, if not in business affairs.

"Granting that a majority of the citizens of Independence are wealthy, and, like the school-boy who lost his arithmetic, don't care whether school keeps or not, there is an evident disposition upon the part of the rising generation to make a break and be up and doing; hence I think that Independence may yet regain her past greatness in commercial affairs, and become a flourishing business city, as well as a great manufacturing point.

A SPRINKLING OF MORMONS.

"Independence is the first town in my travels that I have come across where Mormons live, but here there is a settlement of about one hundred and fifty, that a year since removed from Illinois. I took a particular good look at them, and I failed to discover any material difference in them from other human beings. They are, however, a reformed edition, and do not, I am told, either believe in or practice polygamy. They live in close proximity to one another and are decidedly clannish, having their own store, a Mormon doctor and a Mormon church. The men wear a kind of a broad brim hat and look somewhat like Shakers. They own two lots in the town, called "Temple lots," where they intend building a temple, believing that the ground is the identical spot that "Prophet Joe Smith" intimated in 1833 on which such structure should be reared, and where the Messiah will descend and make them all religiously happy.

HEAD LIGHT."

CHAPTER I.

HISTORY OF WYANDOTT, KANSAS.

The City—The Organization of Kansas Territory—Constitution of the State—The First Settlements in Wyandott—Great Flood of 1844—Election in 1852—First Churches and Schools—Organization of Wyandott County in 1859—First Railroad in Kansas—Early Election at Wyandott—Complete Roster of County Officials—Statistical—Financial Report—Early History of Wyandott and Quindaro—Incorporation of the City—Complete Roster of City Officials—Church History—History of Secret Societies—Wyandott the Metropolis of Kansas—Newspapers.

Wyandott is one of the prettiest cities in Kansas, situated on high, rolling ground, at the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers.

It contains a population of 7,000 inhabitants, and, from a height of from 200 to 300 feet above the Missouri, commands a view of the most beautiful scenery to be found in this country.

The majestic Missouri coming from the north makes a bold turn to the east at the very base of the city. The Kansas River coming down from the west unites its waters with the larger stream exactly in the curve. Kansas City, with its spires and domes, its depots and manufactories, its churches and mansions sitting upon a hundred hills, are each objects of beauty and grandeur in plain view from the city of Wyandott. The streets are wide and macadamized in the most approved manner. The business houses and many of the dwellings are of brick and adorned with the most tasteful surroundings. Churches, schools, newspapers, depots, offices, and all kinds of business usually carried on in cities of this size are found here well conducted. A double-track street horse railroad connects Wyandott with Kansas City, on which cars are run every fifteen minutes during the day.

The railroads place it in easy communication with all points east and west, north and south. It being the county seat of Wyandott county brings business of importance here, making it the business center of a large section of country.

The treaty between the United States and the French Republic, by which the land now included within the limits of the State of Kansas, was ceded to the Federal Government was made April 30, 1803. The act of Congress establishing the boundaries of the Territory of Kansas, was approved May 30 1854, and defined its limits as follows: "Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico, thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight, thence following said boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains, thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude, thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State, to the place of beginning."

The Constitution of the State of Kansas was adopted at Wyandott July 29, 1859. The preamble of that instrument together with the boundaries of the State, being defined as follows:

"We, the people of Kansas, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious privileges, in order to insure the full enjoyment of our rights as American citizens, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the State of Kansas, with the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence running west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington, thence north on said meridian to the fortieth par-

allel of north latitude, thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State to place of beginning."

In April, 1832, the Wyandott Indians sold their lands in Ohio to the Government, and removed to the junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers in Kansas. These numbered 687 persons. The Wyandotts were of the Iroquois family, called Hurons by the French, but by themselves called "Wendats" or "Yendats." When the French settled Canada they were on the island of Montreal and numbered 40,000. A part went to Quebec and a part south of the great lakes. In 1829 a small band lived on the river Huron in Michigan, but the principal portion was collected on the headwaters of the Sandusky River. In 1855, January 31, by treaty this tribe acquired the right to become citizens, and the Kansas lands of the tribe were divided among them, giving to each person about forty acres. On December 14, 1843, the Wyandotts purchased of the Delawares 23,040 acres of land, including the present site of Wyandott. This contract was ratified by the United States July 25, 1848; and on April 1st, 1850, they agreed to pay the Wyandotts \$185,000 for lands promised them. On January 31, 1855, the Wyandotts ceded to the United States the country purchased by them of the Delawares December 14, 1843, with a few special exceptions.

That portion of Wyandott county north of the river formerly belonged to the Delaware Indians; that portion south, to the Shawnees, except a tract in the bottom reserved by the Government for a fort.

The first house built on the present site of Wyandott was erected by John M. Armstrong and occupied by him and his family on the 10th day of December, 1843. It stood a little northeast of Mrs. Lucy B. Armstrong's present residence. Doctor Richard Hewitt, now of Shawnee Township, was agent of the Wyandotts from 1845 to 1849, and lived in a log house where Dunning's Hall now stands, and which we will have occasion to refer to hereafter. In the winter of 1843 and '44 Wm. Walker camped on Jersey Creek, and gave it its present name. During that winter he built the log house west of Fifth street, now owned by Charles Wyeth. Just west of this and across the ravine was the Methodist Episcopal parsonage. The Rev. James Wheeler was missionary from July, 1844, to May, 1846. The first school house was erected by the Wyandott Nation in 1844, and John M. Armstrong opened a school in it in July of that year.

The spring of 1844 was warm and very dry until in May, when it began to rain and continued for six weeks—rain falling every day. The result was the Kaw River rose so high that what is now Kansas City, Kansas, and West Kansas City, Missouri, was covered with fourteen feet of water; the Missouri backed up to the mouth of Line Creek; Jersey Creek was backed up to the crossing on the Parallel Road. The long continued rains were succeeded by dry and hot weather, and the overflowed vegetable matter decomposing, caused much sickness among the Wyandotts, and by the first of November one hundred of them were dead—being one-seventh of the whole number who had come to the country only fifteen months before.

During the fall of this year the present site of Wyandott was laid off by the Wyandott Chiefs into acre lots and called Wyandott City.

In the summer of 1852 the organization of a Territory claimed the attention of the leading men of the Wyandott Nation, which resulted in issuing a call for an election for delegates to Congress. The election was held on the 12th day of October, 1852. George I. Clark, Samuel Priestly and Mathew R. Walker acted as judges, and William Walker and Benjamin C. Anderson as clerks.

Thirty-five votes were polled, and the following is the order in which they were received: Charles B. Garrett, Isaac Baker, Jose Antonio Pioto, Henry C. Norton, Abelard Guthrie, Henry C. Long, Cyrus Garrett, Francis Cotter, Edward B. Hand, Francis A. Hicks, Russell Garrett, Samuel Rankin, Nicholas

Cotter, Joel W. Garrett, Isaac Long, Thomas Coon Hawk, James Garlow, Wm. Walker, George I. Clark, Benjamin N. C. Anderson, Matthew R. Walker, Samuel Priestley, Henry Garrett, Wm. Gibson, Presley Muir, Joel Walker, Isaac Brown, Jas. Long, Jno. Lynch, William Trowbridge, John W. Ladd, Daniel McNeal, Edward Fifer, Peter D. Clark and Henry W. Porter.

Mr. Guthrie received every vote cast, and went to Washington as the duly accredited delegate of the Territory to the Thirty-Second Congress; but, we believe, he never received any compensation for his services.

The first white settler within the boundary of what is now Wyandott county was Moses Gritter. He located near where the station of Secundine now stands, in 1831, and lived there till his death in the fall of 1878. In May, 1832 a mission school was established among the Delaware Indians by Rev. Thomas Johnson, a Methodist minister, near the white church. In 1837, John G. Pratt located on section 10, Tp. 30, R. 23, about sixteen miles west of Wyandott City, where he still resides. He established a Baptist mission among the Delawares. Mrs. Pratt is still living at the old place and has never visited either Wyandott or Leavenworth. Mr. Pratt has published several hymn books in the Delaware language, one of which was printed at the Wyandott *Herald* office. Mr. Pratt was appointed agent for the Delawares, by President Lincoln. One of his sons married a daughter of Charles Journeycake, a well known Delaware chief. His eldest daughter is the wife of Col. Sam. Black, of Leavenworth. In May, 1843, Silas Armstrong and George Clark, with their families, and Miss Jane Tilles, now Mrs. William Cook, came to this section to select a reservation for the Wyandotts, who were to be removed from Ohio. Mr. Armstrong was also to build a trading store for the Nation which he did. The town of Armstrong was named after this man. On the 31st of July, 1843, the first party of the Wyandotts came to this section and with them a number of whites; of these there are still living, Mrs. Lucy B. Armstrong, Miss Anna H. Ladd and Mrs. Lydia B. Walker. Mrs. Wm. Cook, who came in the May previous, is also still living.

Hiram N. Northrup, now a leading banker and prominent citizen of Wyandott, located here in 1844. He married Miss Margaret Clark. This marriage was the first in the county, and was celebrated at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage by Rev. James Wheeler. Miss Clark was a member of the Wyandott Nation, and by this marriage Mr. Northrup was adopted by that Nation, and was one of the most prominent and trusted men in this section. On the 2d of September, 1854, a convention was held at Wyandott, on the spot where Dunning's Hall now stands, at which a provisional government was formed for the Territory. At this convention William Walker, a Wyandott chief, was appointed Provisional Governor, Matthew R. Walker, Probate Judge, and George I. Clark, Secretary. Col. Russell Garrett and Isaiah Walker are the only delegates to that convention now known to be living.

In 1855 the Wyandotts made a treaty with the Government by which their lands were divided in severalty and most of them became citizens, the heads of families being allowed to sell their lands; as soon as this was done, white settlers came in rapidly.

On the 8th of April, 1856, two churches which had been built under the auspices of the Methodist church at Wyandotte were burned down. Mrs. Lucy B. Armstrong was teaching a school in one of these churches at the time. The first school opened in the county was taught by John B. Armstrong in a building standing on the east side of Fourth street, between Kansas and Nebraska avenues.

The first frame building in the county was the Methodist parsonage erected in 1844, in the northern portion of Wyandott City, and its first occupant was Rev. James Wheeler.

The first jail in the county was erected by the Wyandotts near the council

house in 1848. Its first occupant was locked up for being drunk. In those days when a woman got drunk her head was shaved, while a man was imprisoned. The following located at Quindaro, early in the spring of 1857: George W. Veale, now of Topeka, V. J. Lane, now editor of the Wyandott *Herald*; S. N. Simpson, now residing at Riverview; Charles Robinson, now of Lawrence; A. D. Richardson, author of "Beyond the Mississippi;" John M. Walden, now agent of the Methodist book concern of Cincinnati; S. C. Smith, who was private secretary of Gov. Robinson; P. T. Colby, appointed United States Marshal by President Buchanan; Fielding Johnson, agent of the Delawares; Alfred Gray, who was the first mayor of Quindaro; M. B. Newman, Perley Pike, Charles Chadwick, Morris Sherman and Owen C. Russell. About the same time the following persons located at Wyandott: Col. Daniel Killen, now of Miami county; Dr. F. Speck, E. L. Busche, John E. Zeitz, Hester A. Halford, Mrs. J. W. Huskins, Nicholas, McAlpine, Dr. J. P. Root, Col. S. W. Eldridge, L. H. Wood, Thos. J. Barker, John M. Funk, M. W. Delahay, William Y. Roberts, N. A. Rheinecker, Col. J. R. Parr, C. S. Glick, Geo. D. B. Bowling, Joseph Halford, Dr. G. B. Wood and others. The first postmaster at Wyandott was Thomas J. Barker, he used to bring the mail on horseback from Kansas City to his office. There have been only four postmasters in the city altogether, T. J. Barker, R. B. Taylor, E. G. Vedder, A. D. Downs.

A steam ferry was established at Quindaro in 1857, and one at Wyandott in 1858, but at present neither is in existence. The first steam flouring mill was built in 1858 by McAlpine and Washington.

Silas Armstrong and Matthew R. Walker, erected the first brick buildings in Wyandott, the first at the corner of Minnesota and Fifth streets, afterward the Eldridge House, which was burned in 1865; the other is still standing on Third street. The first bridge across the Kaw River was erected in 1858 by private subscription, it was located about three miles above Wyandott, and cost \$15,000. In 1860 a tornado passed over this section and tore out one span of this bridge and the remainder soon disappeared.

The Territorial Legislature that provided for a constitutional convention at Wyandott city also organized Wyandott county. The act providing for the constitutional convention passed the Legislature first, and the number of delegates for each county having been fixed, when in a few days thereafter the act organizing the County of Wyandott, the matter of delegates to the convention from the new county was overlooked, and resulted in no representation in the constitutional convention from this county; though delegates were elected from Wyandott county and were refused admission to the convention. The delegates, Dr. J. E. Bennett and Dr. J. B. Welborn, were elected by a small majority, being Democrats. The candidates on the Republican ticket, Gov. W. Y. Roberts and Col. Fielding Johnson.

The organization of Wyandott county was in 1859, and the following is the act:

"An act creating and organizing the County of Wyandott. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislature of the Territory of Kansas.

"Section 1. That a county to be called Wyandott be hereby erected, including that portion of Leavenworth and Johnson counties, within the following limits: Commencing at a point in the middle of the channel of the Missouri River where the north line of the Delaware reserve intersects the same, running thence west on said reserve line to the line between ranges twenty-two and twenty-three, south on said range line to the south boundary of Leavenworth county, thence easterly on said boundary to the main channel of the Missouri, thence northwesterly with said main channel to place of beginning. Also that portion of Johnson county lying north of the township line between townships eleven and twelve east of range twenty-three.

"Section 2. That an election shall be held in the various precincts of said County of Wyandott on the fourth Tuesday of February, 1859, for the election of county officers, who shall hold their offices until the next general election of county officers as prescribed by law.

"Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the present supervisors of each township in said County of Wyandott to appoint two clerks and provide places to hold said election and to act as judges of the same, observing the general election laws, except as herein otherwise provided, and on the first Friday of the election the chairman of all the boards of judges shall meet in Wyandott city at the Eldridge House and canvass the votes and issue certificates to the persons duly elected, and transmit to the secretary of the Territory a true copy of the canvass, showing who was elected to the various offices in said county.

"Section 4. That the tenure of all other than county offices within said county shall, in no way, be affected by the provisions of this act.

"Section 5. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of Leavenworth county, as soon as practicable, after the organization of Wyandott county, to transmit to the clerk of said county the papers in all suits which may be pending in the probate court of Leavenworth county, wherein both parties reside in Wyandott county, together with a certified transcript of all the entries on record in each case which causes, when so certified, shall be tried and disposed of in the same manner as though they had been commenced in the County of Wyandott. It shall further be the duty of the clerk of Leavenworth county in like manner to transmit to the clerk of Wyandott county the papers and documents, together with a certified transcript of all entries in said cause pertaining to probate business in all cases wherein the defendant's last place of residence was, within the limits of said County of Wyandott therein to be disposed of according to law.

Section 6. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the District Court of the United States in and for Leavenworth county, as soon as practicable after the organization of the County of Wyandott, to transmit to the Clerk of the District Court, in and for said County of Wyandott, a certified transcript of the record and all the papers in each and every case pending in said court wherein the parties thereto reside in said County of Wyandott, to be disposed of in the same manner as though the same had originally been commenced in the County of Wyandott.

Section 7. That it is hereby made the duty of recorders in the Counties of Leavenworth and Johnson to make out and transmit to the recorder of Wyandott county, as soon as practicable, a true copy of the records of all deeds, mortgages, deeds of trust, bonds and other writings in relation to real estate of any interest therein, being within the limits of Wyandott county as above described; and the said recorders are authorized to purchase suitable books for that purpose and such clerks and recorders shall be entitled to compensation for said services from the County of Wyandott at the usual legal rates.

Section 8. The City of Wyandott shall be the temporary county seat until a permanent county seat is established.

Section 9. That at the next election for members to the Territorial Legislature, the people of said county shall vote for a permanent county seat, and the place receiving the highest number of all votes cast shall be the permanent county seat of Wyandott county.

Section 10. That portions of any precincts divided by the county lines and being within Wyandott county shall be attached to the precinct adjoining in said County of Wyandott for election and other purposes until otherwise ordered.

Section 11. That the County of Wyandott shall be liable for all the money appropriated by the county of Leavenworth to be expended within the limits of said county of Wyandott and that all taxes assessed with said County of Wyandott shall be paid into the County Treasurer of said county.

Section 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved January 29th, 1859.

SAMUEL MEDARY,

Governor.

MARSHALL A. GARRETT,

Clerk Probate Court of Wyandott county, Kansas Territory.

Per E. T. Vedder, Deputy.

As given in the above legislative act, Wyandott county was formed from territory previously belonging to Leavenworth and Johnson counties; and the first election under the new organization was held on the 29th of February of that year, when J. W. Johnson was elected probate judge; Marshall A. Garrett, county clerk; W. L. McMath, county attorney; Samuel E. Forsythe, sheriff; Robert Robitaille, county treasurer; V. J. Lane, register of deeds; J. B. Wilburn, supt. of schools, and Cyrus L. Gorton, surveyor.

The first bank in the county was established by Davis & Post in 1857. It was called the Exchange Bank, and the first store established after the county was open to settlement was by Barker & Walker. In February, 1857, Colby & Parker opened the first hotel in the county, it was at Quindaro in a building five stories high, and 60x80 feet. The first brick church built in the county after it was opened for settlement, was erected at Quindaro by the Methodists in 1857.

Beecher's Sharp's rifle company came up the Missouri River in the spring of 1856, and this was the first and only armed company who were permitted to land near the present site of Wyandott.

In December, 1856, J. P. Root and Thomas B. Eldridge came from Lawrence, on the north side of the Kansas River, and arrived at the present site of Wyandott about ten o'clock the second night, and stayed with Silas Armstrong, the principal chief of the Wyandott Indians. The next day they examined the situation, and at night went to Kansas City, where they found several parties with whom they had made arrangements to form a company, before leaving Lawrence, and other parties, also, who intended to form a separate company. They also found parties from Pennsylvania with money for the purpose of entering into some enterprise where there appeared an opening. The night following they made a consolidated company, consisting of J. P. Root, T. B. Eldridge, S. W. Eldridge, W. Y. Roberts, Thos. H. Swope, Robert Morrow, Daniel Killen, Gains Jenkins, John McAlpine, and James M. Winchell. This new company sent a committee to Wyandott to represent them, and, if necessary, to take members of the tribe into the company. This committee consisted of W. Y. Roberts, John McAlpine, Thos. H. Swope, and Gains Jenkins, while the remainder of the company stayed at Kansas City, that they might not disturb the negotiations with the Wyandott Indians. This committee made no report for several days, while the portion of the company at Kansas City stayed on that side of the river in accordance with their agreement. When the committee reported at last it was found that they had formed a new company while in Wyandott, consisting of this committee, and Silas Armstrong and Isaiah Walker, of the Wyandott tribe. A strong effort was made on the part of some portion of this committee to totally ignore the portion of the company remaining in Kansas City, but after the warm deliberations of one night a compromise was made and an agreement entered into whereby the original company was to share alike in all the profits connected with the formation of the city of Wyandott, while this committee should remain with the company, with whom they were to share equally. On this basis the purchases were made. Under the direction of the foregoing organizations the site was platted and the property divided into shares of ten lots each, and held for sale by the proprietors. This was the origin of the city of Wyandott.

It should be said that the inside and outside companies did not work

smoothly together, great complaint being made by the outside or original company that in order to make a settlement some years afterward, it was taken into the courts and finally settled in a compromise and division of property, but not until after its value had greatly depreciated.

Of the members of the original town company, four have died, and the others, as far as known, are still alive; of the second, or inside company, Thos. H. Swope and Isaiah Walker are the only ones now living.

Dr. J. P. Root is the only member of the company who still lives in Wyandott, this having been his residence since 1856.

From this time (1856) there commenced a great rivalry between Quindaro and Wyandott. Quindaro was named after a prominent Indian woman. Each point claiming that it was to be the future great city of this vicinity. The moving spirits of Quindaro pre-eminently were Gov. Chas. Robinson and S. N. Simpson, and they were assisted by as enterprising men as ever engaged in any enterprise. They boasted of their rock landing, their hills made expressly to fill up their valleys, their nearness to Lawrence; and on the other hand, to the mud landing of Wyandott. Almost as by magic first-class hotels sprung up, four-story brick, ironed-columned stores and other enterprises in comparison. At one time it contained a thousand inhabitants; lots sold for a thousand dollars each, and all kinds of real estate were exceedingly high, and for many months the local appearance of the city argued in favor of the final fulfillment of the wildest promises of its most sanguine projectors. The charter when finally passed by the first free State Legislature was found to be nearly the exact reading of the charter of the city of Buffalo, being so voluminous that it was only read by title in Legislature. And it was found on the day before an election was to transpire under it, that in describing its boundaries they commenced on the Missouri River, and after encompassing a large amount of territory returned to the Missouri River. But the eastern boundary of the city was not defined, so it required a hasty journey to Lawrence where the Legislature was in session to get the charter amended before the election should transpire.

Aside from daily coaches running to Lawrence, the beautiful steamer "Lightfoot, built and commanded by Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York, plied regularly or advertised and attempted so to do between Quindaro and Lawrence, but the failures proving more numerous than the successes the Lightfoot was taken to another place. One of the things promised for this boat was that she would run on a *heavy dew*.

The *Chindowan*, a weekly newspaper, was issued by the enterprising editor, John W. Walden. But the fading of Quindaro's glory was almost as sudden as its up-building, so that for years in the business portion of that once prosperous city there has not been a single habitation. In the vicinity back of the old town there are some of the finest fruit farms in the State of Kansas, also a store and post-office.

Miss Vinnie Ream, now Mrs. Hoxie, who designed the statue of Admiral Farragut, unveiled with so much ceremony at Washington, was a resident of Wyandott, Kan., for a number of years. Her father kept the first hotel in Wyandott in 1857, and the little Vinnie of those early days was one of the sparkling little jewels whose bright winning ways and charming smiles made the pioneer's hotel home so attractive. Who thought in those primitive days that the petite black-eyed, laughing beauty of Ream's hotel in Wyandott would so soon become immortal as the author of Lincoln and Farragut in enduring marble?

In the fall of 1858, V. J. Lane, G. W. Veale and Alfred Gray took the office of the *Chindowan* in Quindaro and published the *Kansas Tribune* during the fall and winter of 1858-9. George E. Buddington, James A. White and M. W. Bottum were also publishers of the *Kansas Tribune*. The *Tribune* was published for the benefit of the town company by the above named proprietors, Francis and

Davis being the editors. Mr. Davis retired after three months' connection with the paper, and Mr. Francis continued the publication till the spring of 1861, when he removed the office to Olathe, where it has been used to print the *Olathe Mirror*.

The first survey for a railroad was made from Quindaro to Lawrence under the charter of the Missouri River & Rocky Mountain Railroad Company. The first grading for a railroad in Kansas was done at Wyandott on the Kansas Valley Railroad. This was about twenty feet higher than the present road bed of the Kansas Pacific (now the Union Pacific). The Kansas Pacific Railroad was put in operation in 1863, and the first locomotive was called the Wyandott. The Missouri Railroad was put in operation in 1866.

In 1867 the county built a fine bridge across the Kaw about two miles above the town of Armstrong at a cost \$165,000. There is also a fine iron bridge across the Kaw connecting Wyandott with Kansas City, Kansas, which cost \$62,500. A street railway from the center of Wyandott City to the State line of Missouri, a mile and a half long, was put in operation in 1873. The convention that framed the present state constitution met at Wyandotte July 29, 1859. The hall in which its meetings were held was afterward used as quarters for the first Kansas regiment raised for the late war. It was a four story building. The regiment moved out of it at half past ten on the morning of June 1, 1861; at twelve o'clock the same day the building tumbled into a heap of ruins. At the time it fell Captain James H. Harris was in it, with nineteen recruits, some of whom were so seriously injured that they afterward died, though none were killed outright.

For the last ten years the growth of the county has been a substantial one, and the improvements of the solid character needed by its rapidly increasing business. The population in 1860, 2,609; in 1870, 10,015, increase in ten years 7,406; population in 1875, 12,362, increase in five years 2,347; population in 1878, 13,161, increase in eighteen years 10,552; in 1880, 19,152. The rural population is about 11,500, and the population of Wyandott City 6,500.

Timber abounds to a greater or less extent throughout the county. The entire county was formerly heavily timbered except the extreme northern limit. The varieties are cottonwood, walnut, oak, hickory, sycamore, pecan, hackberry, etc. Bottom land includes about 20 per cent. and upland the remaining 80 per cent., forest 25 per cent. and prairie 75 per cent. The average width of bottoms one or two miles, and the general surface of the county is undulating and bluffy. The Missouri River forms the northeastern boundary of the county, flowing in an easterly and southeasterly direction. The Kansas (Kaw) river forms part of the southern boundary, then flows north and east into the Missouri at Wyandott; each has numerous tributaries distributed through the county. The county abounds in splendid springs, good well water obtained at a depth of from 20 to 50 feet.

For the object of testing the practicability of reaching coal at Wyandott, boring was commenced in 1875 under the direction of a company organized for that purpose. The diameter of the bore is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. At the depth of 250 feet gas was struck. A constant issue of gas has escaped since it was reached in May, 1875. It is estimated that 10,000 cubic feet of gas escaped hourly, affording 240,000 feet every twenty-four hours; a sufficient quantity, it is estimated, to light a city of double the population of both Wyandotte and Kansas City. The boring has reached salt water, and the escaping gas forces up a constant stream of this water at a height of from 12 to 15 feet. The gas roars like the escape of steam from an engine, and when ignited, as it has been at night, a continual column of flame of several feet in diameter is seen shooting into the air to the height of from 30 to 40 feet. This gas has not been as yet utilized only in an experimental way. A two inch pipe conducts a sufficient quantity of it to the house of a Mr. Wilderman, to supply all needed light and fuel.

The engine which is used in the boring for coal is constantly run by a portion of the gas as its only fuel. The gas burns with a strong, clear, white flame, and is free from sulphurous smell. The salt water yields $4\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of salt per gallon of water, the salt being free from impurities. At the depth of 500 feet, coal had not been reached.

Fine quarries of white magnesian limestone extend for five miles along the Kansas River. It is similar to the Cottonwood Falls stone; also an excellent quality of blue limestone for building purposes. The abutments and piers of the Union Pacific Railway bridges near Wyandott, are constructed of this stone.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad follows the bank of the Missouri River under the bluff, and the principal stations in this county are Wyandott, Quindaro, Pomeroy, Barker's Tank and Connor. The Union Pacific Railroad crosses the Kansas River near Wyandott, and follows along the north bank of the same, on its course west. The principal stations in this county are Wyandott, Armstrong and Edwardsville.

In Wyandott county there are 97,920 acres of land, of which 50,000 are under cultivation.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The following is a copy of an invitation sent to Mr. V. J. Lane, now editor of the *Wyandott Herald*, to attend the celebration and excursion, starting from Wyandott, which, at that time, was the eastern terminus of the U. P. R. R.

THE LETTER OF INVITATION.

"UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN }
DIVISION, ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1864. }

"*Dear Sir:*

"The Government of the United States, a little more than a year ago, with a wisdom looking far beyond the burdens and anxieties of the hour, provided aid for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Stimulated by its liberality, and by the spirit of American enterprise, the work has been undertaken, and already the first section of forty miles is approaching completion. The opening of this section, giving earnest to the people of the country that within the time prescribed by law, the great highway will be built to San Francisco, bringing into closer union the States of the Atlantic and Pacific, and offering to the industrial enterprises of our people, the incalculable wealth of a continent, is an event worthy of commemoration by the leading men of America.

"You are respectfully invited to attend the celebration, and will be received by the committee of arrangements at Weston, Missouri, on the 18th day of August next, on the arrival of the morning train from the east. Upon the receipt from you of an acceptance of this invitation, addressed to me, at 58 Beaver street, New York, you will be furnished with a free pass to Kansas and return, good over all the principal intermediate roads. Faithfully yours,

SAMUEL HALLETT."

COPY OF THE INVITATION CARD.

"U. P. R'y—E. D.

"San Francisco.

New York.

"The Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, invite you to be present, as per letter of Mr. Samuel Hallett, to celebrate the opening of the first section of forty miles of their road west from the Missouri River."

It is an interesting fact that before the Government built Fort Leavenworth, trees were felled and preparations made to build the fort near the mouth of the Kaw. Many stumps and trunks of trees for years after the founding of Wyandott.

dott, remained on the bottom where Kansas City, Kansas, now is, midway between the Kaw and Missouri Rivers, as witnesses of this fact.

EARLY ELECTION AT WYANDOTT.

The following is a copy of the returns of the votes in the Wyandott Nation at an election held in 1852, from a manuscript copy contributed to the collections of the Kansas Historical Society by Mrs. Lydia B. Walker, one of the survivors of Wyandott immigration in 1843:

"The following is the return of votes polled at the election held in the Wyandott Nation, Nebraska Territory, October 12, 1852, for a delegate to represent the aforesaid Territory in the Thirty-second Congress of the United States: Abelard Guthrie was the only candidate and received all the votes. The following are the names of the voters: Charles B. Garrett, Isaac Baker, Jose Antonio Pioto, Henry C. Norton, Abelard Guthrie, Henry C. Long, Cyrus Garrett, Francis Cotter, Edward B. Hand, Francis A. Hicks, Russell Garrett, Samuel Rankin, Nicholas Cotter, Joel W. Garrett, Isaac Long, Thomas Coonhawk, James Garlow, William Walker, George I. Clark, Benjamin N. C. Andrews, Matthew R. Walker, Samuel Priestly, Henry Garrett, William Gibson, Presley Muir, Joel Walker, Isaac Brown, James Long, John Lynch, William Trowbridge, John W. Ladd, Daniel McNeal, Edward Fifer, Peter D. Clark, Henry W. Porter. Total number of votes given thirty-five.

To this return the following certificate is attached:

WYANDOTT, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, }
October 12, 1852. }

We, the undersigned sworn clerks of the election, held in this place on this day, certify that Abelard Guthrie, of the Territory aforesaid, received thirty-five votes for delegate to the Thirty-second Congress of the United States.

(Signed),

WILLIAM WALKER,
BENJAMIN N. C. ANDREWS,
Clerks.

WYANDOTT, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, }
October 12, 1852. }

We, the undersigned sworn judges of the election held in this place on this day, certify that Abelard Guthrie, of the Territory aforesaid, received thirty-five votes for delegate to the Thirty-second Congress of the United States.

(Signed),

GEORGE I. CLARK,
SAMUEL PRIESTLY,
MATTHEW R. WALKER,
Judges of Election.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

A complete roster of each general election since the organization of the county will be found below.

FIRST ELECTION.

Jacques W. Johnson, Probate Judge.
M. A. Garrett, Clerk.
V. J. Lane, Register of Deeds.
S. E. Forsythe, Sheriff.
W. L. McMath, Attorney.
Robert Robitaille, Treasurer.
C. L. Gorton, Surveyor.
Dr. G. B. Wood, Coroner.
J. B. Welborn, Superintendent of Public Schools.

1859.
W. L. McMath, Representative
B. Gray, Probate Judge.
V. J. Lane, Register of Deeds.
M. B. Newman, County Clerk.
L. H. Wood, Sheriff.
S. M. Emerson, Attorney.
D. C. Boggs, Surveyor.
R. Robitaille, Treasurer.
P. Julian, Coroner.

1860.

W. Y. Roberts, Representative.
 Barzillai Gray, Probate Judge.
 Vincent J. Lane, Register of Deeds.
 L. H. Wood, Sheriff.
 S. M. Emerson, Attorney.
 D. C. Boggs, Surveyor.
 M. B. Newman, County Clerk.
 R. Robitaille, Treasurer.
 Peter Julian, Coroner.
 William McKay, John W. Dyer and
 Julius G. Fisk, Commissioners.
 John B. Dexter, Assessor.

1861.

W. W. Dickinson and James McGrew, Representatives.
 L. H. Wood, Sheriff.
 James A. Cruise, Clerk.
 Martin Stewart, Assessor.
 John A. J. Chapman, Surveyor.
 Charles Morasch, Coroner.
 Francis Kessler, Richard Cook and
 Leonard Lake, Commissioners.

1862.

James McGrew, Senator.
 Isaac B. Sharp, Probate Judge.
 James A. Cruise, Clerk of District Court.
 Stephen Perkins, County Commissioner.
 James M. Chinault, Assessor.
 Frederick Speck, Superintendent of Schools.

1863.

W. W. Bottum, Representative.
 Pembroke S. Ferguson, Sheriff.
 James A. Cruise, Register of Deeds.
 Byron Judd, Treasurer.
 John A. J. Chapman, Surveyor.
 Eli McKee, Assessor.
 William B. Bowman, Probate Judge.
 Benjamin F. Mudge, Superintendent
 Public Instruction.
 Stephen Perkins, Joseph Grindle and
 Francis Kessler, Commissioners.
 Thomas P. Fenlon, District Attorney.

1864.

William Weer, Senator.
 Charles S. Glick, Representative.
 James A. Cruise, District Clerk.
 Isaac B. Sharp, Probate Judge.
 Moses B. Newman, County Attorney.

Michael Hummer, Superintendent
 Public Instruction.
 David Pierson, Assessor.
 John A. J. Chapman, Surveyor.

1865.

Isaiah Walker, Representative.
 Pembroke S. Ferguson, Sheriff.
 Charles N. H. Moore, Coroner.
 Moses B. Newman, County Clerk.
 John M. Funk, Treasurer.
 James A. Cruise, Register of Deeds.
 David Pearson, Assessor.
 Benjamin F. Mudge, Superintendent
 of Schools.
 William Cook, Martin Stewart and
 Francis Kessler, Commissioners.

1866.

Isaac B. Sharp, Senator.
 Thomas J. Barker, Representative.
 Daniel Killen, Representative.
 William B. Bowman, Probate Judge.
 James A. Cruise, District Clerk.
 Rynear Morgan, Surveyor.
 Charles S. Glick, County Attorney.

1867.

Richard Hewitt, Representative.
 Vincent J. Lane, Representative.
 James A. Cruise, Register of Deed.
 Jesse J. Keplinger, County Clerk.
 Thomas W. Noland, Coroner.
 Silas Armstrong, Sheriff.
 Samuel Parsons, Surveyor.
 William Cook, Patrick Reedy and
 Hiram Malott, County Commissioners.

1868,

Charles S. Glick, Senator.
 Henry W. Cook, Representative.
 Thomas Feeny, Representative.
 Isaac B. Sharp, Probate Judge.
 John B. Scroggs, County Attorney.
 James A. Cruise, Clerk of the District Court.
 Emanuel F. Heisler, Superintendent
 of Public Schools.

1869.

Vincent J. Lane, Representative.
 John T. McKay, Representative.
 Joseph C. Welsh, Treasurer.
 James A. Cruise, Register of Deeds.
 Edward Riter, Sheriff.

Patrick Kelly, Clerk.
 Samuel F. Bigham, Surveyor.
 George B. Wood, Riley M. English
 and H. F. Reed, Commissioners.

1870.

George P. Nelson, Senator.
 Rufus E. Cable, Representative.
 Isaac B. Sharp, Probate Judge.
 Joseph K. Hudson, Representative.
 Henry W. Cook, County Attorney.
 Emanuel F. Heisler, Superintendent
 of Public Instruction.
 James A. Cruise, Clerk of District
 Court.
 Harvey Hortsman, Sheriff.

1871.

Stephen A. Cobb, Representative.
 Hiram Malot, Representative.
 Andrew B. Hovey, County Clerk.
 Nicholas McAlpine, Treasurer.
 James A. Cruise, Register of Deeds.
 Edward S. Drought, Sheriff.
 Robert E. Ella, County Surveyor.
 Bryant Grafton, Coroner.
 William P. Overton, Commissioner to
 fill vacancy.
 Robert P. Clark, Samuel Beatty and
 William Richart, Commissioners for
 full term.

1872.

Byron Judd, Senator.
 William J. Buchan, Representative.
 William S. Tough, Representative.
 Henry L. Alden, County Attorney.
 James A. Cruise, Clerk of District
 Court.
 William W. Dickinson, Superintend-
 ent of Public Instruction.

1873.

Richard B. Taylor, Representative.
 Sanford Haff, Representative.
 G. W. Betts, Clerk of the District
 Court to fill vacancy.
 Edward S. Drought, Sheriff.
 David R. Churchill, Probate Judge to
 fill vacancy.
 Alison Crockett, Register of Deeds.
 Andrew B. Hovey, County Clerk.
 Nicholas McAlpine, Treasurer.
 David W. McCabe, Coroner.
 Francis House, Surveyor.

Charles Hains, Samuel Beattie and
 Richard P. Clark, Commissioners.

1874.

Byron Judd, Senator.
 Sanford Haff, Representative.
 William J. Buchan, Representative.
 George W. Betts, Clerk of District
 Court.
 Henry L. Alden, County Attorney.
 David R. Churchill, Probate Judge.
 William W. Dickinson, Superintend-
 ent of Public Instruction.

1875.

Sanford Haff, Representative.
 Henry W. Cook, Representative.
 Edward S. W. Drought, Treasurer.
 William H. Ryus, Sheriff.
 Alison Crockett, Register.
 David R. Emmons, County Clerk.
 Samuel T. Bigham, Surveyor.
 William G. Scott, Coroner.
 Richard P. Clark, William Jacks and
 Theodore Schultz, Commissioners.

1876.

Hiram Stevens, District Judge.
 Byron Judd, Senator.
 Sanford Haff and H. W. Cook, Rep-
 resentatives.
 D. R. Emmons, County Clerk.
 D. R. Churchill, Probate Judge.
 G. W. Betts, District Clerk.
 H. L. Alden, County Attorney.
 N. McAlpine, Treasurer.
 W. H. Ryus, Sheriff.
 Alison Crockett, Register of Deeds.
 Samuel F. Bigham, Surveyor.
 Dr. W. G. Scott, Coroner.
 W. W. Dickinson, Superintendent In-
 struction.
 R. P. Clark, William Jacks and Theo-
 dore Schultz, Commissioners.

1877.

W. J. Buchan, Senator.
 H. L. Alden, Representative.
 L. E. James, Representative.
 G. W. Greever, Representative.
 D. R. Churchill, Probate Judge.
 J. S. Gibson, County Attorney.
 G. W. Betts, Clerk District Court.
 J. S. Clark, Register Deeds.
 L. C. Trickey, Superintendent of
 Schools.

1878.

E. S. W. Drought, Treasurer.
W. H. Ryus, Sheriff.
D. R. Emmons, Clerk.
J. S. Clark, Register of Deeds.
Francis House, Surveyor.
L. T. Holland, Coroner.

1879.

W. J. Buchan, Senator.
R. B. Armstrong, Representative.
L. E. James, Representative.
G. W. Greever, Representative.
R. E. Cable, Probate Judge.
G. W. Betts, Clerk District Court.
H. C. Whitlock, Superintendent of Schools.
J. S. Gibson, County Attorney.
Perley Pike, County Commissioner.

1880.

T. B. Bowling, Sheriff.
Wm. Albright, Treasurer.
D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

J. S. Clark, Register Deeds.
Walter Hale, Surveyor.
G. W. Nevill, Coroner.
Jas. T. Johnson, County Commis-
sioner..

1881.

W. J. Buchan, Senator.
E. S. W. Drought, Representative.
T. J. Barber, Representative.
B. L. Stine, Representative.
J. S. Gibson, County Attorney.
R. E. Cable, Probate Judge.
Geo. W. Betts, Clerk District Court.
D. B. Hiatt, Superintendent Schools.
Hiram Malott, Perley Pike and James
T. Johnson, County Commissioners.
D. R. Emmons, County Clerk.
Jas. S. Clark, Register Deeds.
Walter Hale, Surveyor.
G. W. Nevill, Coroner.
T. B. Bowling, Sheriff.
Wm. Albright, Treasurer.

STATISTICAL.

According to the United States census returns for the year 1880, the State of Kansas has a population of 995,666 of whom 952,056 are white and 43,096 are colored; 886,261 native born and 109,705 of foreign birth; 536,725 are males and 459,241 are females. The cities containing over 10,000 inhabitants are as follows: Leavenworth, 16,556; Topeka, 15,451 and Atchison, 15,106. The population of the county is 21,342.

Quindaro Township	2,123
Prairie Township	1,151
Wyandott Township	3,100
Delaware Township	1,168
Shawnee Township	2,800
City of Wyandott	7,000
Kansas City, Kansas	4,000
	<hr/>
	21,342

Below we give a comparative table showing the population of the city on the first day of March, 1880, as shown by the report of the City Assessor, and the population on the first day of June, 1880, as shown by the government enumerators :

Ward.	Population M'ch 1, '80.	Population June 1, '80.	Increase.	Houses.	Families.	Deaths.
First	1,261	1,535	244	256	319	16
Second	1,664	1,815	151	352	390	60
Third.	1,076	1,234	158	276	297	57
Fourth.	1,360	1,566	206	241	275	22
Totals.	5,391	6,150	759	1,125	1,281	155

From this it will be seen that the population has increased 759 in the past three months—a rapid growth indeed. The figures in this table reveal the fact that the city has 156 more families than houses, and that there is an average of nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons to the house, including both dwelling and business houses. The death rate for the past year has been about twenty-six persons to the thousand. In the First and Fourth Wards the percentage of deaths is only about one-third that of the Second and Third Wards. The population north of Nebraska avenue is 3,049; south of it, 3,101. The deaths on the north side of that avenue have been 117; on the south side of it, 38. The increase of population in the three months from March 1st to June 1st on the north side has been 309; on the south side, 450.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The following is the report of Wyandott county, Kansas, of receipts from October 15th, 1879, to October 12th, 1880, and expenditures for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1880:

ASYLUM FUND EXPENDITURES.

For conveyance of paupers to asylum.	\$ 88.50
Board and care of sick destitute, outside asylum	120.75
Groceries and aid for destitute outside asylum	159.53
Railroad tickets.	48.00
Overseers of poor, township and city	64.50
Salaries of county physicians.	279.40
Salary of superintendent county asylum.	300.00
Repairs and extra work county asylum	264.94
Groceries, dry goods, etc., for asylum	734.95
Team of horses for county asylum	139.00
Coffins and expenses in burial of paupers	485.00
Total expenditures for superintendent poor	2,684.57

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES.

For Bailiff's fees district court.	166.50
Costs in State cases	610.85
Sheriff's fees.	201.85
Board of prisoners and insane	1,379.80
Guard at jail	590.60
Miscellaneous expenses at jail	89.40
Attendance and mileage jurors district court.	777.25
Expenses in cases of requisition	387.55
Drawing jurors	18.00
Meals for jurors	17.55
Attorneys	100.00

Costs in civil cases and judgments	479.92
Index clerk district court	175.00
Brief case, Young vs. Rhinaker	18.75
Fees clerk district court.	12.90
Three copies Kansas Digest.	24.00
Services county commissioners including services as board of equal- ization and board of canvassers	562.40
Quarterly examination of county treasury	92.00
Stationery, blank books, etc.	743.70
Salaries of county officials.	5,112.79
Rent of county offices, court room and jail.	1,079.98
Township and city assessors	1,100.00
Clothing for prisoners and insane	119.46
Fuel.	150.00
Expenses in location of roads	395.00
Damages in location of roads	605.00
County surveyor's fees	252.00
Services of bridge commissioners.	148.75
Repairs of bridges.	1,686.69
New bridges	2,040.00
Furniture.	60.00
Repairs.	59.10
County printing	191.70
Adv. delinquent tax list	160.30
Adv. notice to contractors, etc.	75.85
Stamps and expressage	14.63
Expenses coroner's inquests.	130.05
Expenses post mortem examinations	50.00
Insurance on jail (5 year policy).	204.00
Expenses of insanity cases including conveyance to asylum.	575.90
Appropriation to Normal Institute	100.00
Taxes refunded on void tax sales.	750.58
Services in examination of teachers.	39.00
Horse killed	25.00
Miscellaneous expenses.	94.50

Total expenditures general fund 21,578.30

Receipts from Oct. 15th, 1879 to Oct. 12th, 1880.

General fund	\$24,792.59
Asylum	3,070.94
Judgment	595.69
Cost of rebuilding Southern Bridge less amount received for old superstructure	14,931.70

Cost of jail:

Contract for stone, brick and wood work	7,647.00
Iron work	3,485.00
Architect and superintendent	200.00
Cost of grounds	625.00

Total cost of jail \$11,957.00

One-half the cost of the bridge will be paid out of the levy of 1880 and one-half in 1881.

This indebtedness is in the shape of certificates bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. One-quarter of these become due January 1st, 1881, and

one-quarter July 1st, 1881, and the balance in January and July, 1882. The funds are now in the treasury for the payment of those due January 1st, 1881.

The jail will be wholly paid for the present year. One-half the cost of building being due January 1st, 1881, and one-half July 1st, 1881. This indebtedness is also certificates and bears the same interest, 7 per cent per annum. There will be some additional expense in building fences, outbuildings, etc., which will be paid out of the general fund.

There are now outstanding bonds to the amount of \$170,000, of which amount \$120,000 are funding bonds; of these \$5,000 become due July 1st, 1882, and an increasing amount each year thereafter for ten years until all are paid. \$50,000 are for building the iron bridge across the Kansas River, these all become due in 1885. For the purpose of providing for the redemption of these, it would be well to levy a sinking fund of two mills each year until they become due. \$5,000 in bonds, known as asylum bonds, were redeemed the past year.

Warrants on the general and other funds are promptly paid on presentation.

The large increase in the valuation of the county in the past year, is evidence of solid growth and prosperity. This increase is over \$600,000, about 26 per cent, with an estimated increase the present year of \$50,000, giving assurance that with a wise and judicious expenditure of the revenues of the county, the burdens of taxation will be lightened each year.

The item of building and repairing bridges during the past year has aggregated the large sum of \$3,700.00, over 17 per cent of the entire expenditure for general purposes. These have seemed to be much needed public improvements, and much economy and decision have been exercised by the Board to keep the expenditure on bridges and repairs within the limit.

The item for costs in criminal cases, with the attendant expenses, as board of prisoners, guards, etc., is a large and constantly increasing one, lying, as our county does, on the line of Missouri, and affording criminals easy means of escape from one side to the other.

With these exceptions, and considering the large increase in wealth and population of the county, thus increasing the cost of government, the year 1880 will bear favorable comparison with any since the organization of the county.

By order of the Board,

D. R. EMMONS, Co. Clerk.

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN WYANDOTT TOWNSHIP FOR 1875.

The total valuation of taxable property in Wyandott county as returned by the assessors of the different townships amounts to \$2,242,772.94.

Value of realty	\$1,067,464.00
Value of personal	204,424.24
Value of railroads	455,409.70

The value of property by townships is as follows:

Wyandott City	\$596,605.84
Shawnee township	483,548.00
Wyandott "	400,013.00
Quindaro "	307,612.00
Delaware "	252,781.00
Prairie "	202,213.94

Total \$2,242,772.94

This result shows a shrinkage of less than \$50,000 over the returns of 1874.

Valuation of railroads in Wyandott county in 1877:

Kansas Pacific	\$213,800
Missouri Pacific	150,040
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	84,738
Mo. Riv. Ft. Scott & Gulf	41,852

On the 10th day of September, 1855, General Calhoun landed in Wyandott with the surveyor general's office. Robert Ream, father of Vinnie Ream, the sculptress, was chief clerk, Sam. Parsons was chief clerk in the Indian department, Edwin T. Vedder, Robert Ream, Jr., and Pennymaker were clerks in the office. The land office was opened in a double log house that stood in front of where ex-Mayor Stockton now lives; across the road and where Dunning Hall now stands, was a double log house where Isaac W. Brown kept an Indian hotel, which was subsequently dubbed the Catfish Hotel, by its patrons, on account of the liberal manner in which its bills of fare were garnished with this species of the finny tribe. Just in the rear of the surveyor general's office stood a log pen 10x12 feet in which a Wyandott Indian, named Peacock, was confined for murder. Peacock had a reed flute of Indian manufacture, with which he kept up a constant strain of terrible music. In time the boys in the land office took compassion on him and, not having the fear of the Indian Nation's law in their mind, broke down the prison door and told the prisoner to "scoot," which he lost no time in doing. Peacock was subsequently pardoned by the Wyandott Nation and returned. Silas Armstrong lived in a two story brick which stood about on the ground now occupied by E. L. Buesche's store, on the corner of Minnesota avenue and Fifth street. Joel Walker resided in a double log house on the west side of Third street, on the high ground south of Jersey Creek. H. M. Northrup resided in the log house on the corner of Wyandott avenue and Armstrong street. Mathew R. Walker, one of the largest hearted men in the Wyandott Nation, resided in the brick cottage, now occupied by his widow, Mrs. Lydia B. Walker, on the high ground north of the city. John Armstrong a talented, educated Christian gentleman, resided in a log house about 200 yards northeast of where his widow, Mrs. Lucy B. Armstrong, now resides. Matthias Splitlog resided in a log house a short distance southeast of Peter Connelly's residence, and had a grist and saw mill which stood near where St. Alois Academy now stands. Gov. William Walker lived in the log house now standing on the north side of Jersey Creek and west of Fifth street. Charles Graham, blacksmith for the Wyandott Nation, lived in a log house on the site now occupied by Jerome C. Ives's residence, on Third street, and the blacksmith shop now stands on the alley in the rear of Odd Fellows' Hall, Nebraska avenue. The old ferry house stood on the east side of what is now known as Ferry street, and a little east of Barnett street. "Irish Molly" lived in a cabin just back of and a little to the east of August Walter's meat shop on Minnesota avenue. The first school house erected in Wyandott then stood on the alley on Fifth between Kansas and Nebraska avenues, and was used for a Council House by the Wyandott Nation. Uncle Charley Garrett lived north of Jersey Creek on what is known as the Garrett farm. At this time Isaiah Walker, without whom no history of the early days of Wyandott would be complete, lived in the old Moravian Mission house, built for the Stockbridge Indians, at Muncie town. Mr. Walker married a Miss Mary Williams who was educated in Cincinnati, by Hon. Nicholas Longworthy, of that city, and at the time of which we write was one of the most handsome and accomplished ladies of the Wyandott Nation.

The above, we believe, were all the houses at that time on what is now Wyandott City, except the old Mission House on the Governor Walker farm, and the Southern Methodist Church, a brick structure which was burnt during the Kansas war. It stood where G. K. Grindrod now resides. The greater portion of the town site at that time was covered by a heavy growth of timber. In the winter of 1856 and '57, John McAlpine, Isaiah Walker, Joel Walker, Silas Armstrong, Gaius Jenkins, W. Y. Roberts and Thomas H. Swope organized the Wyandott Town Company, and proceeded to lay off the town; John H. Miller, of Girard, Pennsylvania, making the survey. The future metropolis was advertised extensively, and shares rose in a few weeks from \$500 to \$1,000. The

original town company are all dead except Isaiah Walker, who at present resides in the Indian Territory and Swope, who lives in Kansas City. Joel Walker died suddenly at Leavenworth in the summer of 1857. Gaius Jenkins was murdered by General Lane in Lawrence in the summer of '58. Silas Armstrong died in December '65. John McAlpine fell between the cars in passing from one coach to another and was killed while on a visit to Pittsburg. W. Y. Roberts died in Lawrence a few years ago from the effects of exposure while in the army. The war raging in Kansas at that time affected this portion of the Territory, and on the night of April 8, 1856, the Methodist church at what is now the Quindaro cemetery, and the one at Grindrod's place, were burned. Early in the spring of 1857 John McAlpine built a large warehouse on the levee between Washington and Nebraska avenues, and carried on an extensive forwarding and commission business. The upper story of this warehouse served as a town hall up to the time Dunning erected the one on Fourth street. The levee at that time extended fully as far out as the sand bar in front of the city. The frame building on the corner of Third and Nebraska, Hains's shoe store, the old court-house, McAlpine's cottages, since torn down, were built in the rear of Fred Kramer's bakery, the old Mansion House on Nebraska avenue, and four other buildings consumed by fire early in '66. Capt. I. N. White's tin shop, on the corner of Third and Nebraska avenue, the Garno House, and a host of other buildings, sprang into existence during the summer. In order to accommodate the immigration during the spring and summer of 1857, the Eldridges opened a hotel in Silas Armstrong's residence, which has been before referred to in this article, and Col. F. A. Hunt purchased the "St. Paul," an old Missouri River steamboat, anchored it at the foot of Washington avenue, and fitted it up for a hotel and warehouse. During the spring of '57, Thomas J. Barker was appointed postmaster, and opened the office in the old court-house building on Nebraska avenue, in which he and Isaiah Walker were engaged keeping store. Barker held the office until 1863, when he came out in favor of George B. McClellan for President of the United States; this cost him his official head; he was succeeded by R. B. Taylor, who held the office until 1866, when Andrew Johnson appointed Edwin T. Vedder, who was succeeded in a few months by A. D. Downs. Barker built the building now occupied by the *Gazette* and moved the post-office into it, where it remained until the appointment of Vedder in '66, who removed it to the building now occupied as a bakery by P. Kaiser. When Downs was appointed he removed it to what is now the *Herald* office, where it remained until '72, when it was moved to its present quarters.

In 1857, and indeed up to 1866, the business of the city was principally done on Third street, in the vicinity of the *Gazette* office.

A. C. Davis and P. Sidney Post opened a bank on Kansas avenue, just west of Commercial alley, and Byron Judd and William McKay opened a bank and real estate office in the building adjoining the Augusta House.

The population of Wyandotte at that time was represented by nearly every State in the Union, and by almost every nationality on the face of the earth. The result was a great laxity in morals; and we have frequently seen a half dozen men in the street shooting at the white knob on Henry Burgard's door, for the drinks. Henry at that time run a bakery and saloon where Fred Kramer now lives.

In May, 1857, Judge Delahay began the publication of the *Wyandotte City Register*. The first number was issued in a tent on the corner of Nebraska avenue and Third street. Delahay sold to Eddy & Patton. It finally passed into the hands of Abbott, who changed its name to *The Citizen*.

About the same time the *Register* was started, Edmund Babb and John M. Walden commenced the publication of the *Quindaro Chindowan*. In June, 1858, Mr. Walden retired from the paper, and it suspended. In January, 1859, a company was organized, consisting of George W. Veale, Alfred Gray, George E.

Budington, James A. White, M. W. Bottum, and V. J. Lane, who revived it, and continued its publication for six months, when an arrangement was made with John Francis, whereby he was to publish it for twelve months for the type and presses. Francis changed the name to *Tribune*, and after carrying out his contract, removed the office to Olathe, and established the Olathe *Mirror*. The *Argus* was issued on the 25th of March, 1858, by A. C. Davis and P. Sidney Post, and run until April, 1861. In 1858, S. D. McDonald purchased the *Citizen*, and changed the name to *Commercial Gazette*. McDonald run it until 1860, and sold to R. B. Taylor. In January, 1861, the office was burned, and in April following, Taylor bought the *Argus* office. In 1867 two new ventures were inaugurated—the *Die Fackel*, a German paper, which run a few months, and was removed to Atchison. J. A. Berry started the Wyandotte *Democrat*. The *Democrat* “bilked” the people for thirteen months, when it “pegged out” because the people refused to be robbed further.

The election for Delegates to Congress and for county officers in '57 was held under the “bogus laws,” and the voting was done *viva voce*. There was but one precinct north of the Kaw River, in what is now Wyandott county. The election was held in the McAlpine cottages, on Third street, on the 5th day of October. A squad of soldiers were stationed at the polls, to protect the voters and preserve the peace and dignity of the Territory of Kansas. Each voter walked up to the window at the west end of the building, climbed in, announced his vote to the judges, passed through the room, and jumped off a high porch at the rear of the cottage.

About the same time the Wyandott Company was organized, Gov. Robinson, Abelard Guthrie, Joel Walker and Samuel N. Simpson formed the Quindaro Town Company. It was surveyed by Judge Bassett, now of Lawrence, and was probably better advertised than any other town in the Territory. Shares sold very rapidly, commencing at \$100 and running up as high as \$1,500 for a single lot. At that time Leavenworth, Quindaro, Wyandotte and Kansas City were rivals. The Town Company built a large and magnificent hotel which was opened early in March by Colby & Parker; its register frequently showed the arrival of 150 guests in twenty-four hours. Alfred Robinson built a livery stable and put on a daily line of Concord coaches between there and Lawrence. Quindaro prospered up to the breaking out of the war, when the Kansas Second Cavalry under Col. Davis was quartered in the city. The “boys in blue” literally gutted it before they left.

The spring and summer of 1857 the people of Quindaro built a road to Lawrence, and laid one out to Osawatomie, and established a free ferry over the Kansas River at what is now John H. Matton's place, with a view to competing for the wholesale trade of the Territory. The mail this summer was carried by steamboats; there were sixty-five first class steamers in the Missouri River trade that season, all of which did a good paying business. In the fall after the election, hundreds of men who had come to Kansas under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Society returned to the States, many of them taking the first boat that came along after they voted.

The Quindaro Company went to Cincinnati and had the Lightfoot, a light draft sreamer built and established a steamboat line to Lawrence; Wyandotte followed suit, and Kansas City not to be outdone also embarked in navigating the raging Kaw.

As an instance of the straits to which early settlers were reduced in order to make ends meet, we will give one incident which will serve as an illustration: One of the leading business men of to-day found himself a stranger in a strange land, without money and with a small family on his hands. How to manage to “keep the wolf from his door” was the problem that vexed his soul. Happening out at Lewis M. Cox's place, who at that time lived on what is now known as the

Riley Judd farm, he saw a very fine cow, the milk of which he concluded would relieve him from the embarrassment of hunger in the household. How to get possession of that cow was soon the uppermost thought in his mind. He finally remembered that down in the bottom of his wife's trunk at home was an elegant dress pattern of silk, which had been purchased east of the Alleghanies. He at once offered to exchange it for the cow; Cox assented on condition that the quality of the silk should prove as represented; our friend went home to get it. On the way he came to the conclusion that it would be a greater sacrifice on the part of his wife than she would be willing to make, so he determined to get hold of it surreptitiously, with the hope that fortune would favor him, when he would replace it and his wife be none the wiser for the transaction. There was joy in that family on the arrival of "bossy," and the head of it had the proud satisfaction of knowing he had a sure thing on keeping the "wolf" away, even if it was at a sacrifice of the silk that formerly reposed at the bottom of his wife's trunk. Before he was able to replace it the wife made the discovery of its loss and there was music in the air. He was reluctantly compelled to own up, when harmony was once more restored.

During the summer and winter months of '57, S. C. Smith, Charles Chadwick, Owen A. Bassett, A. D. Richardson, J. M. Walden, P. T. Colby, G. W. Veale, C. L. Gorton, Dr. Budington, Alfred Gray, A. J. Rowell, J. G. Fisk and others, organized a Shanghai Court and made it a rule to arrest some person or other every night and try them for some alleged misdemeanor. When court opened the sheriff brought in the prisoner (intended victim) empaneled a jury, called the prosecuting attorney, and the court appointed counsel for the prisoner. A regular trial was had, the jury invariably found the prisoner guilty and assessed a fine of a box of cigars or bushel of apples.

In 1858 Quindaro township was organized and a voting precinct established at that point.

Up to January 29th, 1859, Quindaro and Wyandott were both in Leavenworth county. C. S. Parker was appointed postmaster in May and had the position until in the fall, when he resigned and V. J. Lane appointed to succeed him, and held the position until June 1861, although having repeatedly tendered his resignation it was not accepted until the postmaster general was informed that if a successor was not appointed, the office would be shipped to Washington. In February of last year V. J. Lane succeeded in getting a settlement and receive \$75.00 the balance due him from the Government.

In 1859 the County of Wyandott was erected out of a portion of Leavenworth and Johnson counties. The first election was held on the 22nd of February of that year, it resulted in a complete and sweeping Democratic victory.

The commissioners rented a building for county officers that stood on the corner of Nebraska avenue and Third street, since burned down; from there the offices were removed to Constitution Hall on the levee, from there to Judd's building, on Minnesota avenue, and from there to their present quarters.

The first term of court held in Wyandott county convened in Constitution Hall on the 6th day of June 1859, at 10 o'clock a. m. His Honor Jos. Williams, associate justice of the Territory of Kansas presiding, James A. Cruise, clerk, W. L. McMath, prosecuting attorney and S. E. Forsythe, sheriff. A grand jury was empaneled, consisting of Gov. William Walker, foreman, R. M. Gray, Christopher Schneider, John Collins, B. L. Vedder, G. W. Veale, J. H. Cole, Valerius Rice, James McGrew, Frank H. Betton, Charles E. Sawyer, S. S. Bradey, Alfred Robinson, George Parker, J. W. H. Watson, Chester Coburn, David H. Toomb, Darius Crouch and James W. Craft.

The first petit jury empaneled in the county was composed as follows: V. J. Lane, foreman, Mathew Mudeater, Hugh Gibbons, Perley Pike, Elisha Sorter, Elias S. Busick, Leonard Lake, David Pearson, W. D. Ferguson, Daniel Croyle, Thomas Sherman and C. H. Carpenter.

The first civil suit on the docket was the case of Gotleib Kneipfer vs. George Sehman.

Among other proceedings had at this term of court David E. James, Nat. C. Clairborn, E. N. O. Clough, S. A. Cobb, Jacob S. Boreman and M. D. Trefner applied to the court for admission to the bar as practicing attorneys, and having produced to the court satisfactory evidence of qualification as such they were admitted.

Court was held on the second floor of the building, which was divided into two rooms, the east room was occupied by the probate court and the west room by the district court. On the third day of the term a little episode occurred which afforded considerable merriment to the bar as well as to the spectators. At that time there was no statutory provision prohibiting county officers from indulging in intoxicating beverages, and it was nothing unusual for His Honor, Jaques W. Johnson, then judge of probate, to open court while under the influence of alcoholic liquors. On the morning in question D. B. Hadley and "Billy" McDowell were earnestly engaged in arguing an important case in the district court when Judge Johnson called the case of Lewis M. Cox as administrator vs. Margaret Getsler, in the probate court. This case elicited great interest as two women appeared in court each claiming to be the lawful wife of the deceased, Andrew Getsler. The assets of the estate consisted of one small house, several barrels of Monongahela whisky, besides numerous jugs, bottles and demi-johns of liquor. The little house just west of the old Brevator building was the one owned by the deceased, but possession of that portion of the estate had but little attraction in comparison with the desire to secure control of the liquid portion of it. The attorneys were Gen. A. C. Davis, now a resident of Brooklyn, New York, and Col. G. W. Glick, of Atchison. These gentlemen entered into the contest with spirit, and the case was conducted in such a manner as to create a feeling of bitterness in the minds of counsel toward each other; the result was the trial partook more of the nature of a personal quarrel between attorneys, than of a trial in a court of justice. General Davis was probably one of the finest orators that ever addressed a court in Kansas, and as he warmed up with his case he became very eloquent. Glick fearing the impression Davis would make on the court, if permitted to proceed with his argument, attempted to badger him. As counsel grew excited it was impossible to proceed with business in the district court, on account of the noise. Judge Williams ordered the sheriff to notify the probate judge if he did not keep better order he would arrest him for contempt. Judge Johnson on being so informed by the sheriff, sent back word to Judge Williams that he did not recognize his authority to interfere in affairs of his court, and that he had better not, if he did not want to be sent to jail for 30 days. Just at this juncture of affairs Vol Rheinecher and John Moody, at that time boys about 17 years of age, passed by the hall playing Yankee Doodle, on a drum and fife; Judge Williams being passionately fond on music sang out, "Mr. Sheriff adjourn court until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning," making a dive for his hat, at the same time disappeared down the stairs and followed the boys around in the hot sun until he was literally exhausted, thus happily preventing a conflict of authority between the federal and probate courts.

The Legislature of 1859 and '60 remodeled the Judicial Districts, and Wyandotte county was transferred from the Fort Scott to the Leavenworth District. The Spring term of court was held in May, His Honor John Petit, Chief Justice of the Territory presiding, James A. Cruise clerk, S. M. Emmerson attorney, and Luther H. Wood, sheriff. Petit was ill-natured, petulant, high-tempered, profane, tyrannical and abusive, but withal was as clear headed and able a jurist as ever donned the judicial ermine in Kansas. It was nothing unusual for him to go to Kansas City and play poker and drink whisky all night. The bar generally had to suffer for it the next day. In this connection we cannot refrain from giving an

incident that occurred at the Garno House, during one of his terms of court. S. L. Norris, a young man from Vermont, who lived by his wits, brought out a carpet sack of bank notes on the St. Alban's bank, which had bursted in the crash of 1857. Judge James, Col. Weer, Norris and one or two other parties set up a job on Petit and got him to playing poker. The old man was permitted to win nearly every game, and every time he won, the boys shoved out a \$20 bill on the broken bank of St. Albans, Petit paying change in good money. At the close of the term the old Judge was in high glee as his capacious wallet was filled with \$20 bills. But when he came to pay Mrs. Halford his hotel bill and shoved out one of his \$20 notes, he learned the bank was broken; a second and third tender meeting a refusal on the same grounds, he saw that he had been sold. He returned to Leavenworth minus about \$300 in cash; with about \$1,000 in worthless money, a sadder but wiser man.

One of those delightful zephyrs peculiar to Kansas, was making everything "hum" the morning Judge Petit first opened court in Wyandott, and after climbing up to the court room, which was on the fourth floor, he was nearly out of breath, being a much fatter man than Philip Hescher, though not so tall. Just as he began to call the docket, an unusually stiff breeze sprang up, which made the building tremble from foundation to turret. When the building began to vibrate he said, "Mr. Sheriff, can't you get some room on the ground in which to hold court?" The Sheriff replied that there was no room large enough, unless he took one of the churches. Just then a little stiffer breeze came, and the Judge fairly roared, "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court till two o'clock, and get a church, g—d—it, take a church!" and started for the street, but had scarcely got half way down when some one cried out, "The building is falling!" The crowd made a rush for the stairway, and soon the old Judge found himself crowded and pushed to the door, where he barely escaped injury from the brick and *debris* of the falling building.

On the 5th day of July, 1859, the delegates to the constitutional convention assembled in Constitutional Hall, in this city, and on the 29th of the same month the present constitution of the State was completed.

The year 1860 was one of hardships and privation to the settlers. No rain fell for a period of twelve months, and but little was raised. During the fall and winter of that year, an immense amount of supplies of various kinds, were sent to the Territory, by more fortunate parties in the east. The summer was intensely hot, the sun having the appearance of a ball of fire. At 6 o'clock P. M., on the 4th day of July, 1857, a tornado passed over a portion of the county, blowing down a number of houses in Quindaro, and one span of the old Southern Bridge. In the fall of that year, the Whangdoodles, a secret benevolent society, was organized. W. Y. Roberts, Gen. A. C. Davis, Dr. Joseph Speck, T. J. Barker, Henry West, Junius Chaffee, Philip Hescher, J. R. Parr, I. N. White, Isaiah Walker, C. H. Van Fossen, W. P. Overton, Doc. Bowling, and others, were among the leading members of the organization. The initiatory exercises were impressive and sometimes painful.

A vigilance committee was also formed during this year. Parties arrested and taken before it for trial, if found guilty, were tied up and received so many lashes. It caused many a reprobate to leave the county, for its good.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Wyandott county responded gallantly to the call for troops. The Kansas First and Second Infantry contained a good portion of these citizens. In May the Second Regiment was quartered in Constitutional Hall, a four story brick on the levee. Early in June the regiment received marching orders. About 9 o'clock A. M., the building was vacated, the regiment marching out to the Southern Bridge. A squad of nineteen recruits, under Luke Havens, now of Fort Scott, were ordered to the building, to be sworn into service, and while waiting for an officer to swear them in, Constitu-

tional Hall came down with a crash, burying the men in the *debris*. Every person turned out, and in about two hours the last man was rescued. None of them were killed. The building was a complete wreck; not a stone in the foundation was left on top of another.

At the battle of Wilson Creek, John W. Dyer, one of the commissioners of this county was killed, Captain Alden lost an eye, Bryan Henry was shot through the left lung, the ball taking a portion of his ribs through his back, and he was left for dead on the field. Bryan managed to come to and was taken prisoner, but released and returned to Wyandott, arriving at the ferry on the 24th of August, bare headed, bare footed, his pants worn out above the knees traveling through the prairie grass, without any coat, as bloody as a butcher and the vermin gambling through his wound. It wasn't long until the boys had Dr. Root at work dressing his wound. As soon as the Doctor got through the boys had Henry West fit Bryan out in one of Grautman's best suits.

In August 1863 work was commenced on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and early in the fall track laying commenced. The Wyandott No. 1 was the first engine received; as soon as it was landed the engineer, Frank Tuell, got up steam, and John Hallett managed to run it into the Missouri River.

During the war Wyandott county was infested with a gang of Red Legs, who robbed and pillaged for a livelihood. After the war closed they made this county their headquarters; the result was the crimes of robbery and murder were not infrequent. The numerous crimes committed, and the facilities with which the desperadoes escaped punishment, was occasion for the people taking the law into their own hands.

The first act occurred in the spring of 1866. John Tehan, a section boss on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, went to the livery stable of J. L. Conklin a little after dark and employed Conklin to take him to Kansas City; before starting Tehan inquired of Conklin what time it was. On the way over Conklin was shot in the groin. Tehan, who was under the influence of liquor, rode on to Kansas City. The next day he was arrested, brought to Wyandott, identified by Conklin, put in jail, taken out that night and hung to the steps of the old courthouse. A great many persons are of the opinion Tehan was innocent.

Early in the summer of 1866, Newt. Morrison, a noted red leg and desperado, was found one morning hanging from the same place. In a few months after this two colored men were taken from the calaboose and shot and hung. These two colored men were hung on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of one McNamara; no one doubts their innocence to-day. Since that time Wyandott county has been as quiet and orderly as any portion of the United States.

In the fall of this year myriads of grasshoppers settled down on vegetation, but did little damage to crops.

The Wyandott *Herald* was established on the 4th day of January, 1872.

In July, 1873, the Wyandott and Kansas City Street Railway was completed, and has been in successful operation since that time.

In the fall of 1874 the grasshoppers appeared for the second time, doing great damage to the fruit trees, the shrubbery, late vegetables, and in some places partially destroying the fruit. During the fall they deposited their eggs, and early in the spring of 1875 the eggs began to hatch. For a time vegetation struggled with the young hoppers for the ascendancy, but the latter increased so rapidly that all vegetable matter succumbed to the voracious appetites of the pests. The first, second, and in some instances even the third planting of crops was destroyed. Thousands of bushels of the insects were driven into ditches and killed. In June they took flight to the northwest. On the 17th day of that month the whole face of the country was bare, with no sign of vegetable life. Good crops of corn were raised after they left.

At the expiration of six months, from the time of the first purchase, Wyandott had a population of 1,200 inhabitants, including five hundred buildings.

The universal depression in business, which pervaded the entire country in the fall of 1857, seriously interfered with the growth of Wyandott.

The city was incorporated and trustees appointed in the spring of 1858, of which William McKay was chairman.

Early in the spring of 1857 Mr. Dickenson was employed by the Wyandott Company to build a first-class wagon road from this city to Lawrence, on the north side of the Kansas River. He performed his work in approved style, Quindaro building most of the bridges. It was the best road ever built in the State of Kansas. It was perfectly easy to drive on a trot from the levee at Wyandott to the city of Lawrence. A Concord coach, drawn by four horses, left each of the above named cities in the morning and at noon of each day. Mr. Dickenson is now street commissioner of the city of Wyandott. Unfortunately, some years after this, the splendid road was cut up in obedience to the desire of Quindaro, who secured a bill from the Legislature appointing commissioners to lay out a road running west from the city of Quindaro. These commissioners were Hon. W. A. Phillips, since member of Congress, now of Salina, Kansas, Hon. O. B. Gunn, now of Kansas City, and Charles Chadwick, Esq., then a resident of Quindaro, but now and for many years a Justice of the Peace in Lawrence. This commission obeying the wishes of Quindaro laid out the new road on an air line running west from the landing at Quindaro on the Missouri River, regardless of the topography of the country, and thus was commenced a system of roads in direct lines which not only destroyed the old road, but seriously interfered with easy and rapid travel in different parts of the county.

INCORPORATION.

The following is a copy of the order of court in reference to the incorporation of the city :

In the matter of the Inhabitants of the Town of Wyandott :

Be it known that on this 8th day of June, A. D., 1858, in open court came Charles S. Glick and presented the petition of B. Gray, A. B. Bartlett, Daniel Killen and other resident tax payers of the following described territory, the same being in the Township of Wyandott, in the County of Leavenworth and Territory of Kansas. To wit, commencing on the eastern boundary of the Territory of Kansas where the same is intersected by the second standard parallel, thence west on said parallel line to the northwest corner of section four (4), township eleven (11), range twenty-five (25), thence south to the southwest corner of section nine (9), township and range above said, thence east to the middle of the Kansas River, thence by the middle of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers to the place of beginning; asking that they be incorporated by the name and style of the "Inhabitants of the Town of Wyandott," within the above metes and bounds, and that they may have a local government established therein. And the court being fully satisfied that said petition is subscribed by two-thirds of the resident tax payers and voters therein, does hereby make and incorporate the petitioners and all others residing in said described territory, as a body, corporate under the name and style of "The Inhabitants of the Town of Wyandott," of the above metes and bounds and do hereby appoint as trustees thereof William McKay, George Russell, Daniel Killen, Charles S. Glick and William F. Simpson, and do hereby order said persons so appointed to be duly commissioned by the clerk of this court. All of which is accordingly done.

G. W. GARDNER,
Judge.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, }
 COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH. } ss.

I, Henry C. Fields, clerk of said court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the record of proceedings of said court, 3d day of June term, A. D., 1858, held at the city of Leavenworth.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 9th day of June,
 A. D., 1858.

{
 SEAL
 }

HENRY C. FIELDS,
 Clerk.

Filed in office of Town Clerk June 14th, 1858, by

RUFUS HALL,
 Deputy Clerk.

The first meeting of the board of trustees appointed by the probate court of Leavenworth county for "The inhabitants of the Town of Wyandott," held June 12, 1858.

The board being all present subscribed to the following affidavit, and were then duly sworn in office by William L. McMath, Justice of the Peace.

"COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, }
 Territory of Kansas. } ss.

William McKay, George Russell, Daniel Killen, William F. Simpson and Charles S. Glick, hereby duly sworn say, that they will support the Constitution of the United States and the act to organize the Territory of Kansas, and faithfully demean themselves in office as trustees of 'The Inhabitants of the Town of Wyandott.'

[Signed.]

WILLIAM MCKAY,
 CHARLES S. GLICK,
 GEO. RUSSELL,
 WILLIAM F. SIMPSON,
 DAN'L KILLEN.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of June, A. D., 1858,

WM. S. McMATH, J. P."

The board then organized by unanimously electing William McKay, chairman, and appointing William F. Simpson, temporary clerk.

On motion of Charles S. Glick, Joseph W. H. Watson was nominated clerk of the board and unanimously elected.

On motion of George Russell, Charles W. Patterson was nominated as town assessor and duly elected.

On motion of George Russell, Walter N. Canfield was nominated town collector and duly elected.

On motion of Charles S. Glick, Samuel E. Forsythe was nominated town constable and duly elected.

Charles S. Glick, moved that a committee of two be appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Board, and appoint times and provide place of meeting; the motion was adopted, and William McKay and Charles S. Glick, appointed as the committee.

On motion of Charles S. Glick, W. F. Simpson was instructed to procure a full bound record-book to keep the record of the proceedings of the Board.

On motion of George Russell, the Board adjourned to meet on the next Monday at 3 o'clock p. m., at the office of Bartlett & Glick.

WM. F. SIMPSON,
 Clerk, *pro tem.*

WILLIAM MCKAY, Chairman.

The act to incorporate and establish the City of Wyandott, was approved

by the Legislative Assembly and Governor of the Territory of Kansas, January 29, 1859.

CITY OFFICERS.

The following is a complete roster from organization of the city to the present time.

1858.

Wyandott incorporated June 8, A. D. 1858, under the name of
"The Inhabitants of the Town of Wyandott."
 Trustees, William McKay, George Russell, Daniel Killen, Charles S. Glick, Wm. F. Simpson.
 Wm. McKay, Chairman.
 Jos. W. H. Watson, Clerk.
 Charles W. Patterson, Assessor.
 Walter N. Canfield, Collector.
 S. E. Forsyth, Constable.

1859.

James R. Parr, Mayor.
 Aldermen, W. P. Overton, I. N. White, B. Judd, D. Killen, Isaiah Walker, and H. McDowell.
 Clerk, E. T. Vedder.
 Assessor, David Kirkbride.
 Treasurer, J. H. Harris.
 Attorney, W. L. McMath.
 Marshal, N. A. Kirk.
 Engineer, W. Miller.
 Street Commissioner, H. Burgard.

1860.

Mayor, George Russell.
 Alderman, Joseph Speck, Philip Hescher. A. D. Downs, B. Washington, S. A. Bartlett, C. R. Stuckalager.
 Clerk, T. J. Darling.
 Assessor, J. W. Dyer.
 Treasurer, C. H. Van Fossen.
 Attorney S. A. Cobb.
 Marshal, H. H. Sawyer.
 Street Commissioner, David Leavitt.
 Engineer, W. Miller.

1861.

Mayor, George Russell.
 Aldermen, Jacob Kerstetter, E. L. Buesche, James Sommerville, C. R. Stuckslager, O. S. Bartlett, and C. Schneider.
 Clerk, Francis House.
 Assessor, W. Hood.

Treasurer, I. D. Heath.
 Attorney, S. A. Cobb.
 Marshal, P. S. Ferguson.
 Street Commissioner, W. Curran.
 Engineer, Gustavus Zeitz.

1862.

Mayor, S. A. Cobb.
 Aldermen, Jacob Kerstetter, Robert Halford, J. P. Hanrion, N. A. Reinecher, W. H. Schofield, and J. M. Funk.
 Clerk, W. B. Bowman.
 Marshal, P. S. Ferguson.
 Assessor, W. Hood.
 Attorney, J. S. Stockton.
 Treasurer, I. D. Heath.
 Street Commissioner, G. Knipfer.
 Engineer, Horatio Waldo.

1863.

Mayor, J. M. Funk.
 Aldermen, Matthew Splitlog, W. P. Holcomb, J. P. Hanrion, B. Washington, J. Grindle, and R. Chalk,
 Clerk, W. B. Bowman.
 Treasurer, I. D. Heath.
 Attorney, J. S. Stockton.
 Assessor, — Hance.
 Street Commissioner, G. Knipfer.
 Marshal, P. S. Ferguson.

1864.

Mayor, J. M. Funk.
 Aldermen, W. Cook, E. L. Beusche, Fred. Weber, R. Chalk, I. Moore, and S. A. Cobb.
 Clerk, W. B. Bowman.
 Treasurer, W. P. Holcomb.
 Attorney, W. B. Bowman.
 Assessor, Joseph Hanford.
 Marshal, Matthew Clary.
 Engineer, W. Miller.

1865.

Mayor, I. B. Sharp.
 Aldermen, W. Cook, J. R. Parr, J. M. Chrysler, E. T. Hovey, Dan. Cable, and J. J. Hughes.
 Clerk, W. B. Bowman.

Marshal, John Bolton.
 Attorney, C. S. Glick.
 Treasurer, W. P. Holcomb.
 Assessor, Joseph Handford.
 Street Commissioner, W. Bucher.
 Engineer, J. A. J. Chapman.

1866.

Mayor, I. B. Sharp.
 Aldermen, W. Cook, R. Anderson,
 C. Hains, D. Cable, B. Washington, and N. A. Kirk.
 Clerk, J. A. Cruise.
 Attorney, C. S. Glick.
 Marshal, M. Clary.
 Assessor, Joseph Handford.
 Engineer, J. A. J. Chapman.
 Street Commissioner, G. A. Schreiner.

1867.

Mayor, J. McGrew.
 Aldermen, G. P. Nelson, H. West,
 J. H. Haris, B. Washington, Joab Toney, P. Lugibihl.
 Clerk, J. A. Cruise.
 Attorney, J. B. Scroggs.
 Engineer, S. Parsons.
 Treasurer, N. McAlpine.
 Marshal, J. Lecompt.
 Street Commissioner, G. A. Schreiner.
 Assessor, E. F. Heisler.

1868.

Mayor, S. A. Cobb.
 Councilmen, J. Hennessy, A. Jost,
 H. Grautman, R. E. Cable, J. Townsend.
 Police Judge, J. M. Funk.
 Marshal, Thomas Redfield.
 Attorney, F. B. Anderson.
 Treasurer, Byron Judd.
 Clerk, J. A. Cruise.
 Engineer, C. Pinney.
 Assessor, E. F. Heisler.
 Street Commissioner, John Hosp.

1869.

Mayor, Byron Judd.
 Alderman, F. Castrang, O. K. Serviss,
 J. Hennessy, R. E. Cable, N. Kearney, P. Knoblock.
 Police Judge, W. B. Bowman.
 Marshal, H. C. Johnson.
 Assessor, E. F. Heisler.

Clerk, J. A. Cruise.
 Attorney, F. B. Anderson.
 Road Overseer, T. Purtil.
 Engineer, J. McGee.
 Treasurer, J. C. Welsh.

1870.

Mayor, J. S. Stockton.
 Councilmen, F. Bell, J. Bolton, R. E. Cable, F. Castrang, P. Knoblock, O. K. Serviss.
 Police Judge, W. B. Bowman.
 Marshal, H. C. Johnson.
 Assessor, E. F. Heisler.
 Clerk, H. L. Alden.
 Engineer, S. Parsons.
 Street Commissioner, John Hosp.
 Attorney, H. W. Cook.

1871.

Mayor, J. S. Stockton
 Councilmen, Frank Bell, John Bolton,
 Peter Connelly, H. C. Johnson, N. Kearney, P. Knoblock.
 Treasurer, O. K. Serviss.
 Police Judge, W. B. Bowman.
 Marshal, H. T. Harris.
 Attorney, E. L. Bartlett.
 Clerk, H. L. Alden.
 Engineer, Francis House.
 Assessor, G. P. Nelson.
 Road Overseer, S. Balmer.

1872.

Mayor, J. S. Stockton.
 Councilmen, D. W. Batchelder, P. Connelly, E. M. Dyer, C. C. Gerhardt, A. Jost, D. W. McCabe, Jacob Meunzenmayer, M. W. Phillips.
 Police Judge, W. B. Bowman.
 Marshal, H. T. Harris.
 Treasurer, O. K. Serviss.
 Clerk, William Albright.
 Attorney, W. J. Buchan.
 Engineer, Francis House.
 Assessor, G. P. Nelson.

1873.

Mayor, James McGrew.
 Councilmen, D. W. Batchelder, W. Cook, B. Grafton, James Hennessy, E. T. Hovey, J. C. Ives, A. Jost, L. Schleifer.
 Police Judge, M. B. Newman
 Treasurer, O. K. Serviss.

Clerk, William Albright.
 Marshal, H. T. Harris.
 Engineer, Francis House.
 Assessor, J. J. Keplinger.
 Street Commissioner, W. B. Gárllick.
 Attorney, W. J. Buchan.

1874.

Mayor, G. B. Wood.
 Councilmen, R. E. Cable, W. Cook,
 N. McAlpine, F. W. Meyer, J.
 Reid, W. H. Ryus, Louis Schleifer,
 F. Speck.
 Police Judge, M. B. Newman.
 Treasurer, O. K. Serviss.
 Clerk, W. Albright.
 Engineer, F. House.
 Street Commissioner, J. P. Faber.
 Assessor, J. J. Keplinger.
 Marshal, H. T. Harris.
 Attorney, W. J. Buchan.

1875.

Mayor, C. Hains.
 Councilmen, Russell, Burdette, R. E.
 Cable, G. Grubel, F. W. Meyer, J.
 Reid, T. B. Roberts, L. Schleifer,
 F. Speck.
 Police Judge, M. B. Newman.
 Marshal, H. T. Harris.
 Attorney, W. J. Buchan.
 Treasurer, J. C. Stout.
 Clerk, W. Albright.
 Assessor, G. W. Bishop.
 Engineer, F. House.
 Street Commissioner, J. P. Faber.

1876.

Mayor, C. Hains.
 Councilmen, C. Anderson, Russell
 Burdette, H. E. Chadborn, J. L.
 Conklin, G. Greubel, J. Handford,
 H. C. Long, M. M. Stover.
 Police Judge, M. B. Newman.
 Marshal, M. Collins.
 Clerk, W. Albright.
 Treasurer, J. W. Wahlenmaier.
 Assessor, G. W. Bishop.
 Engineer, F. House.
 Street Commissioner, F. Kramer.
 Attorney, F. B. Anderson.

1877.

Mayor, F. Speck.
 Marshal, Mike Collins.
 Police Judge, R. E. Cable.

Treasurer, J. W. Wahlenmaier.
 Treasurer Board Education, Perley
 Pike.
 City Attorney, F. B. Anderson.
 Justices of Peace, R. E. Cable, M. B.
 Newman.
 Constables, C. D. Shrader, M. Col-
 lins.
 Councilmen, L. Cook, Dan. Williams,
 R. Burdett, J. C. Welch.
 Members Board of Education, R.
 Halford, J. P. Denison, J. H. Gadd,
 A. M. Moyer.

1878.

Mayor, Fred. Speck.
 Marshal, Michael Collins.
 Treasurer, O. K. Serviss.
 Treasurer Board Education, Perley
 Pike.
 Attorney, F. B. Anderson.
 Councilmen, John E. Zeitz, M. M.
 Stover, J. Lecompt, James S. Bell.
 Members Board Education, C. Croth-
 ers, W. R. Chapman, James Furga-
 son, H. C. Darby.

1879.

Mayor, J. S. Stockton.
 Treasurer, Chris. Bernhard.
 Police Judge, R. E. Cable.
 City Attorney, J. A. Hale.
 Treasurer Board Education, Chris.
 Bernhard.
 Justices of Peace, F. B. Anderson
 and J. S. Stockton.
 Constables, D. M. Ward and C. Pat-
 terson.
 Councilmen, Lawson Cook, J. W.
 Wahlenmaier, Dan Williams, V. S.
 Lucas and John Burk.
 Members of Board Education, J. L.
 Conklin, P. H. Knoblock, Jas S.
 Gibson, G. W. Bishop.

1880.

Mayor, J. S. Stockton.
 Marshal, H. T. Harris.
 Councilmen, Louis Burnett, Daniel
 Williams, D. E. Cornell, James S.
 Bell.
 Members Board Education, H. C.
 Darby, W. R. Chapman, James
 Furgason, C. Anderson.
 Constables, C. Patterson, O. K. Ser-
 viss.

City Attorney, J. A. Hale.
 Police Judge, R. E. Cable.
 Treasurer, Chris. Bernhard.

1881.

Mayor, R. E. Cable.
 Marshal, V. S. Lucas.
 Police Judge, F. B. Anderson.
 Justices of Peace, F. B. Anderson,
 Wm. Caffrey.

Treasurer, Chris. Bernhard.
 City Attorney, Henry McGrew.
 Councilmen, Louis Burnett, Peter
 Lugibihl, T. B. Roberts, D. E. Cor-
 nell, James S. Bell, Daniel Williams,
 J. C. Stout, George A. Dudley.
 Board Education, Emile Kreiser, H.
 C. Darby, P. H. Knoblock, W. R.
 Chapman, J. Furgason, C. D. Shra-
 der, W. C. Lyman, C. Anderson.

WYANDOTT THE METROPOLIS OF THE WEST.

The locality of Wyandott is thought by many to pre-eminently fit it to become the site of the greatest city in the Central States of the Union. Meetings have been held and plans devised, and it seems probable that the aspirations of the people will be realized either in the growth of Kansas City reaching out and taking into its vast proportions Wyandott and the territory extending far west of the mouth of the Kaw, or Wyandott itself expand till its commercial and manufacturing importance shall outstrip any other city in the valley. In pursuance of notice given in the Wyandott newspapers, a mass meeting of the citizens of Wyandott county was held at Dunning Hall, September 4th, 1875, for the purpose of discussing the views set forth in the Ingalls-Cobb open letters, and to devise ways and means to assist in building up the commercial metropolis of the State of Kansas at the mouth of the Kaw.

V. J. Lane was appointed Chairman and N. McAlpine Secretary. After the chairman stated the object of the meeting, Colonel S. A. Cobb, in furtherance of said object, introduced the following resolution, which passed unanimously :

Resolved, That a meeting of the citizens of the State of Kansas be held at Dunning's Hall, on Thursday, the 23d day of September, in the afternoon and evening, and that prominent citizens of the State be invited to address the meeting, and become our guests.

On motion the following five persons were appointed as an Invitation Committee: Messrs. H. W. Cook, John B. Scroggs, R. B. Taylor, V. J. Lane and Sanford Haff.

On motion a Committee on Arrangements and Finance was appointed, consisting of Messrs. S. A. Cobb, Mayor Hains, Mayor Teed, of Kansas City, Kansas, E. L. Bartlett, Dr. Thorne, Thomas Vick Roy, L. H. Woods, J. S. Stockton and W. J. Buchan.

On motion a committee of five on Assessment and Taxation was appointed, viz: Messrs. L. H. Wood, Mayor Hains, H. M. Northrup, J. J. Keplinger and N. McAlpine.

The following is a copy of the call for a meeting to be held September 23d, 1875, and published in the newspapers :

To the People of Kansas :

"The citizens of Wyandott county, mindful of the fact that the increasing commerce of the Missouri Valley must concentrate somewhere on the bank of our great river for general exchange, and build up a great emporium at the point where such general exchange shall be made, believe that the necessities of trade, the laws of nature, facts not to be denied, have fixed that point at the mouth of the Kansas River; this commerce, for the most part, is the product of the industry, the intelligence and the resources of Kansas, the city, which is its offspring, they believe should be on Kansas soil, subject to her laws and tributary to her wealth. They believe that city may be planted by wise and judicious action on the part of the people within the borders of their State. They believe a generous interchange of sentiment on the spot by citizens of Kansas, with their fellow

citizens who reside at the mouth of the Kansas River, will convince the most skeptical and win him to their belief as to where that great mart shall be seated. Therefore, in no spirit of rivalry, as citizens of Kansas, solicitous of her welfare, they cordially invite as many of the people of their State as can attend a public meeting, to be held at Wyandott, on Thursday, September 23d, 1875, in the evening, to consider the subject. To such as come they pledge a hearty welcome to their homes."

The invitation extended to the people of Kansas to meet the citizens of Wyandott in mass convention on the 23d inst. as guests of the city, with a view of examining the advantages presented at the mouth of the Kaw for building the commercial metropolis of the State, met with a liberal response, three hundred persons from abroad being present. The guests were met at the depot by the citizens and escorted through the principal streets of the city in carriages. The meeting was composed of representative men of the State.

The following counties were represented by their delegates in person: Douglas, Riley and Davis to the west; Leavenworth on the north; Johnson, Miami and Bourbon on the South; Franklin, Anderson and Allen on the southwest; and Jefferson on the northwest. The following counties sent words of indorsement and cheer by letter: Shawnee, Jewell, Crawford, Coffey, Linn, Osage, Pottawatomie, Saline, Ellis, Republic, Ellsworth and Atchison.

The press was represented by W. H. Miller, of the *Kansas City Journal*; S. M. Ford, of the *Kansas City Times*; H. Wilcox, of the *Kansas City News and Chronicle*; R. B. Taylor, of the *Wyandott Gazette*, and V. J. Lane, of the *Wyandotte Herald*.

The ladies had decorated Dunning Hall where the meetings were held. Col. S. A. Cobb was elected president, and the following gentlemen as vice-presidents: Gen. W. H. M. Fishback, of Johnson county; Theodore C. Bowles, Esq., of Franklin county; Hon. John T. Lanter, of Anderson county; Hon. L. J. Worden, of Douglas county; Dr. George B. Wood, of Wyandott county; Judge Williams, of Jefferson county; Gen. John A. Halderman, of Leavenworth county, Hon. George A. Crawford of Bourbon county, Judge Hiram Stevens, of Miami county; Judge N. F. Acres, of Allen county, and Hon. John K. Wright, of Davis county.

Speeches were made by Colonel Cobb, Senator Harvey, Gov. J. P. St. John, Gov. George A. Crawford, Gen. J. A. Halderman, Hon. T. C. Bowles, Hon. John K. Wright, Hon. L. J. Worden, Judge Williams, Hon. W. J. Buchan and others. Letters and telegrams were read from other parties, among them Hon. J. J. Ingalls, Hon. J. R. Goodin, Hon. Byron Sherry, Governor Osborn, George W. Veale, Chancellor Marvin, Hon. John Frazer, P. I. B. Ping, Esq., and H. P. Dow.

The following extract is from an address by Col. S. A. Cobb:

"The terminus of one great trunk line of railroad, the Kansas Pacific, her trade extends westward beyond our limits to the mining camps of Colorado, and the grazing fields of New Mexico. On the north of this line of railroad, her supplies and goods minister to the wants of the settlers in the counties of our State lying west of the district drained by the Central Branch Union Pacific and the St. Joseph & Denver Railroads, until she reaches the neighborhood of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad of Nebraska. Then extending westward under the advantages of the *pro rata* bill passed at a recent session of Congress, by way of Denver and Cheyenne, her influences are felt, as the competitor of Omaha, on the plains of Wyoming and the valleys of Utah. On the south of the Kansas Pacific Railroad she has practically no competition in the field of trade, and her business men solicit and receive exchanges over the whole expanse of country southward to the northern boundary of Texas, and westward to the limits of settlements this side of the Rocky Mountains. Confining the question to

our own State, the railroads which extend westwardly from the mouth of the Kansas River drain every section of Kansas, except the Counties of Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan, Nemaha, Brown, Marshall, Jackson and portions of Jefferson, Pottawatomie and Washington. The Republican Branch of the Kansas Pacific, which extends northward up the valley of the Republican River to Clay Center, in Clay county, takes the trade of the northwestern counties, which would otherwise go to the Central Branch or St. Joseph & Denver Roads to the line of the Kansas Pacific. The Kansas Midland Road between this point and Topeka, and the line between here and Ottawa, are the lines over which the trade of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Roads will respectively pass with the same facility with which it will pass to Atchison or Leavenworth.

The people of Wyandott county contend that the mass of trade carried by these roads will follow the valley of the Kansas River to its junction with the Missouri. They contend, other things being equal, that the companies owning these roads can afford to deliver freights cheaper at the mouth of the Kansas River than at any other point on the Missouri, because the grades of the roads are uniform and decending after they touch the valley of that river, while to carry their freight to the original terminus requires them to pass over elevated tracts of country with heavy gradients. But things are not equal. Any great city in the Missouri Valley will be tributary either to the greater cities of St. Louis or Chicago. The State of Kansas is by nature tributary to St. Louis. To re-distribute passengers and freight bound to St. Louis from the principal portion of Kansas northward of this point, is to take them out of a direct line for re-distribution. But the mass of the producers of Kansas will not engage in the business of re-distribution. They will dispose of their products where they can find the buyers and seldom go further from home in quest of them than to the Missouri Valley. The people of this county contend that they will go there where the greatest competition may be had, and that to-day no man can question that the grain elevators, the packing houses and the stock yards at this point all demonstrate that the buyers of the staple products—of grain and cattle—are far more numerous here than anywhere else on the Missouri River. They contend that the mouth of the Kansas River is the natural site for the metropolis of the Missouri Valley, and that all efforts to build it elsewhere will be futile. They believe that the failure of other places to become the metropolis is owing to no mistake on the part of the citizens of those places, but they simply lacked the thousand and one natural advantages that this spot so happily possesses. It is said, "facts are born, not made." So of these great marts that spring up in the march of civilization across the continent. The people of Kansas would gladly have made their metropolis elsewhere, but this spot was born to be it, and they must accept the fact.

In all I have said I have not spoken of the eastern connections of railroads with this point. To name them is sufficient. The Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern furnish rival lines and some competition to St. Louis. The Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Kansas City and Northern to Moberly, and then the Missouri, Kansas and Texas supply the like facilities to Chicago. Keeping in view these competitive lines alone, no other place in the valley of the Missouri approaches these advantages.

LETTER FROM HON. BYRON SHERRY.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 21st, 1875.

MESSRS. H. W. COOK and others, Wyandott, Kansas.

GENTLEMEN:—Your invitation of the 10th inst., inviting me to visit your city on the 23rd September was duly received, and in reply, beg leave to say, I regret very much that I cannot on account of professional engagements, be pres-

ent at the time indicated. While I am not unmindful of the many difficulties attending the building up of a metropolis within the State of Kansas, I cannot but wish you God speed in the great and important undertaking. You have the advantage of location, and I believe that it would insure to the benefit of the whole State to assist in making Wyandott the commercial center.

With my best wishes for the prosperity of your city.

I am, very truly, yours,

BYRON SHERRY.

LETTER FROM HON. J. R. GOODIN.

HUMBOLDT, KAS., September 22, 1875.

H. W. Cook, John B. Scroggs, R. B. Taylor, Sanford Haff and V. J. Lane, Esqrs., Wyandott, Kas.

GENTLEMEN:—Until this morning I had expected to be with you at your meeting to-morrow, but an urgent business engagement calls me in another direction at that time. I am exceedingly sorry to be deprived of the pleasure of mingling with the citizens of Wyandott, with whom my relations are so friendly, and to interchange views, in a spirit of true devotion to the interests of our State, as to the future commercial metropolis of this growing Commonwealth. As a citizen of Kansas I never hear of the prosperity of one of her cities without feeling within me proud emotions, and a desire, in some humble way, to aid in promoting still greater growth. From my first settlement in Kansas—nearly a score of years ago—I have confidently looked forward for the time when somewhere within our boundaries there would spring up, out of the irresistible necessities and laws of commerce and trade, a business center, which, while it would serve as a commercial mart, and, by the contribution of revenues largely diminish the high taxes usually incident to a State during its early years of development, at the same time awaken just pride among the people who would ever be found willing helpers in its advancement.

The same desire I yet feel; and I confess my gratification when I see that at Atchison, Lawrence, Topeka, and at other cities in the State, the people are coming together with the earnest endeavor to meet face to face the stern logic of the times, and devise some practical plan to invigorate their growth. Kansas has to-day quite a number of growing towns and cities, which, with the speedy development of her own resources, will continue on in the march of permanent improvements and commercial consequence.

But it is hardly to be anticipated that *all* of our towns are to become commercially great; yet every one admits the possibility of a city within our borders of fifty or seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and just now the mind of the wide-awake Kansans, peering into the future, is bent on discovering the *situs* of this coming city, which is to cast its lengthened shadows far out upon the peaceful prairies of the State.

Now where shall it be built

By "your invitation I observe that the leading men of the State," who are to be the guests of your city, will have pointed out to them *the advantages presented at the mouth of the Kaw* for building the commercial metropolis, *not only of Kansas*, but the Missouri Valley."

For several years I have not doubted that Kansas City, in the not distant future, would become one of the leading cities of the west in population, as it now is in point of business importance; and the close proximity of Wyandott to it, may justly arouse the assurance that the two cities may yet "clasp hands across the Kaw bottom," and, like two loving souls, peacefully blend in one.

The rapidly increasing business of Kansas City, and the steady, substantial growth of Wyandott, show the demand for more territory; and while the rugged hills, frowning upon both cities, seem repulsive to the eye of civilization, the quiet

plain sandwiched so willingly, awaits the heavy tread of the advancing metropolis, and, like the youthful Isaac of biblical renown, is ready to be offered up as a sacrifice to metropolitan ambition.

I do not feel, gentlemen, like attempting to advise you what course you should pursue at your meeting. If you could "resolve" Kansas City over into Kansas, I should certainly suggest that you do it, for surely nine-tenths of her business men would be pleased with such a result, while Kansans everywhere would rejoice at it. But I fear that the transaction will be fraught with many difficulties, if ever accomplished, and while not absolutely despairing of a change in State boundaries, whereby she may become one of us, I am far from being sanguine of it.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say, that I trust a large number of the "leading men of the State," from other cities, may be with you to-morrow; that your deliberations may be marked by wisdom; that your expressions and actions may be broad-gauged and generous, and that the result of your meeting may ultimately work advantage to the State of which we are all proud.

Again expressing my regret at the necessity which deprives me sharing the hospitality of the large hearted people "at the mouth of the Kaw,"

I Remain, Very Respectfully Yours,

JOHN R. GOODIN.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WYANDOTT.

The first record of this society was made July 7, A. D. 1858, and reads as follows: "In pursuance to a call, all persons desirous of organizing a Congregational Church in Wyandott city, Leavenworth county, and Territory of Kansas, met at the Methodist Church, North, in said Wyandott.

"The meeting was called to order by the Rev. S. D. Storrs; opening prayer by Dr. J. P. Root. On motion of Brother Samuel Crosby, Rev. S. D. Storrs was made chairman, also by vote, D. A. Bartlett was made secretary of the meeting. On motion of Brother D. C. Collier, a committee consisting of Brothers D. C. Collier, Samuel Crosby, Dr. J. P. Root and W. F. Downs were appointed by the chair to draw up and present to our next meeting a constitution for a church, articles of faith and covenant. After singing and closing prayer by Rev. S. D. Storrs, adjourned."

Among the earliest members were the following: W. P. Winner, S. F. Mather, Dr. J. P. Root, Rev. S. D. Storrs, W. F. Downs, D. A. Bartlett, Samuel Crosby, D. C. Collier, J. S. Stockton, Mrs. Mary Walcott, Mrs. Frances E. Root, Mrs. Mary E. Stockton, Mrs. M. Louisa Bartlett, Mrs. Louisa K. Downs, Mrs. M. A. Mather, John Furbish, Mrs. R. B. Taylor, A. D. Downs, E. T. Hovey and wife, Mrs. C. M. Downs, O. S. Bartlett, Jesse Cooper, Mrs. Hester A. Garno (now Mrs. Halford).

The present membership of the church is 83, and in a prosperous condition. The names of the pastors are as follows: Rev. S. D. Storrs, 1858; Rev. R. D. Parker, 1859, and continued eight years; then succeeded Rev. E. A. Harlow, 1869, and remained three years; then the church was without a pastor for over one year, and Rev. James G. Dougherty was called, and served the church and congregation for three years. The present pastor, Rev. R. M. Tunnell, came to this charge in the fall of 1875, and has since discharged the duties of spiritual adviser and pastor in a most acceptable manner.

The present church is a large and commodious frame structure built in 1860, at a cost of about \$2,500, and will seat 300 persons. The church was dedicated August 1, 1860, and the services were conducted by Rev. R. D. Parker, the pastor, Rev. J. G. Roberts, of Kansas City, Rev. J. D. Liggett, of Leavenworth, and several other Congregational ministers of the State of Kansas. The

sermon was preached by Rev. R. Cordley, of Lawrence, and the dedicatory prayer by Rev. S. D. Storrs, of Quindaro.

There has always been a good Sabbath-school connected with the church. The present average attendance is one hundred, with C. E. Wilcox as Superintendent, and W. B. Spencer, Secretary.

The early history of this church was very happily prepared by Rev. R. D. Parker, January 9th, 1860, who was at that time the pastor. It was embodied in a report of the church committee, at their second annual meeting January 9th, 1860. The report says:

“For some six months previous to the organization, Rev. S. D. Storrs, of Quindaro, had preached here, doing missionary labor to an audience of from twenty to thirty persons. Our place of worship was Kirk’s Hall, on Nebraska avenue. In April, 1858, we removed to the M. E. Church, North, on Washington avenue, and here our church was organized July 18th, 1858, with twelve members. Rev. Storrs continued our only supply, though from the date of our organization commenced our efforts to secure a pastor. The place was growing rapidly, everybody seemed engaged in the one great project, money-making, indeed the “Old Guard” was threatened by the “Arch Enemy.” The efforts of a few, from the various societies of the place, to sustain a union prayer meeting proved almost abortive, though it is hoped that some good fruits remain. With a population variously estimated from 2,000 to 2,500 souls there were not more than 150 persons attending the various services on the Sabbath. With such an existing state of things we felt that we must have a pastor. The interests of the church and the people demanded pastoral labor. In August following we again moved and for about two months worshipped in the store room of R. S. Leavett, corner of Kansas avenue and Third street, from which we removed to Overton’s brick building on Third street, between Kansas and Minnesota avenues. Here we occupied a room which, a portion of the time, was used as a sleeping room and storage room, and we were compelled to find another room because of the quantities of barrels, boxes, etc., which rendered our occupying the room an impossibility. We next took possession of Chestnut’s old store room on Washington avenue, where we remained until July, 1858. The congregation here very materially increased, but we were yet without a pastor, several names had been suggested and the Home Missionary Society had proffered us missionary aid. The secretary of the church had a somewhat lengthy correspondence with Rev. Christopher Cordley, of Randolph, Mass., but had learned from him that he could not accept a call from this church, on account of the health of his family. Spiritually we were famishing for want of a pastor. During the period of more than one year and a half we had seen Bro. Storrs *once* in our families, he would have been much oftener welcome, but his duties and labors were arduous, the two fields, Quindaro and Wyandott, were entirely more than could be expected of one pastor to take charge of, hence arose the cry for a pastor. Many and earnest were the prayers offered for this one object, and happily we trust have they been answered. In July, 1859, we again removed to the room we now occupy on Nebraska avenue, this room is the most commodious and convenient of any we have before occupied, but yet we want many necessary comforts. In January last a society was organized in connection with this church. A board of trustees chosen, a legally constituted body who immediately considered the subject and took measures for the raising of means necessary to build a house of worship, their efforts have been crowned with partial success. Dea. Samuel Crosby spent some six months east and returned with some twelve hundred dollars, in cash and pledges.

In June a weekly prayer meeting was organized and has been well sustained by the church. In September the society extended a call to Rev. R. D. Parker, of Leavenworth, to become pastor, which call was accepted, and he commenced his

labors in October following. This church is now composed of thirty-one members. During the year which has passed there have eight united with the church by letter and two on profession of their faith. There have been six baptisms of children. As a church, we have ever had great cause of thankfulness, in that we have been blessed with exceeding great blessings. Our number has not been diminished by death. Peace and prosperity reigns. Truly, the promise has been ours—"The Lord will be around his people henceforth and forever."

The third annual report January 14th, 1861, contains among other historic matter, the following: Divine service has been held by this church on each Sabbath of the year with preaching morning and evening. The Wednesday evening prayer meeting has been maintained with an attendance varying from eight to twenty. Two have been received on profession, three children and one adult baptized. The pastor has been called to attend five funerals, all children. W. F. Downs last September resigned superintendency of the Sunday-school and D. A. Bartlett has been elected in his place.

The congregation met in their new church July 22d, the house having been built by the blessing of God during the year. Work was commenced on the church in March and was completed about the middle of July, cost, \$2,000. During the year ending January 13th, 1862, regular services were maintained. The National Fast appointed for September 26th, 1861, was observed by this church and congregation, and on that day the Third Iowa Regiment landed here from the battle of Blue Mills, and many of them were at the meeting. On the following evening 250 officers and soldiers held a prayer and conference meeting of intense interest. The ladies of the church ministered to the wants of the wounded for some weeks. The church has steadily prospered in their labors, in good works to the present time, and has, and is considered one of the most useful organizations in the county.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL PARISH.

This was the first parish organized in what is now the State of Kansas, it then being the Territory of Kansas; it was organized in the year 1858 or '59 by authority of Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, the first missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. Among the original incorporators were Dr. Fred. Speck, Col. W. Y. Roberts, A. C. Davis, W. L. McMath, James Chestnut. The first rector was Rev. Rodney S. Nash, now living at Lexington, Mo. Rev. Hatton and Dr. A. Beatty succeeded. Rev. L. L. Holden became rector in 1869 and remained till 1871, then Rev. Nash was called a second time to the parish. In 1872 Rev. J. Godfrey Jones was called to the rectorship and remained one year. Rev. Thos. Betts was rector in 1874, the Rev. A. Batte, of Kansas City, having supplied a short interregnum before the coming of Mr. Betts. Rev. Betts was rector three years and then the field was without a rector for a time, Rev. F. R. Holeman officiating during summer months, spending the winter in Florida. Rev. John Bennett was called to the rectorship in April, 1880, and entered upon his duties on the first of May, and has been in that capacity since that date. His first anniversary sermon was preached to the parish on May 1, 1881, in which he says: "The rector performed two marriages, nine funeral services, one hundred sermons and discourses, parochial calls made on ninety-five families, communion sixteen times, the offerings of the parish \$600." There are now thirty-eight communicants belonging to the parish. The present church edifice was built about the time of organization, at a cost of about \$1,000. The Sabbath-school meets every Sabbath with an average attendance of about sixty. Mr. Charles Ericsson is the present superintendent.

M. E. CHURCH.

Organized in 1843 as the Wyandott Mission, for the purpose of giving the Indians the advantages of religion. Among the early members was Silas Armstrong.

Silas Armstrong was one of the leading members of the M. E. church among the Indians while they were in Ohio, and married the daughter of the missionary among the Wyandotts, the lamented Russell Bigelo. Mr. Armstrong was a half-breed and died while on business to Ohio, about 20 years ago. Their first church was built on Washington avenue, it being the first church edifice in Wyandott. This church was found too small after the city had increased in population, accordingly in 1875 there was erected a large brick church on the corner of Kansas avenue and Fifth street at a cost of \$5,000. It will seat about 600 in the main auditorium. There is also a large basement for the Sunday-school and other meetings which will seat 350, and class rooms and stairways. The church is neatly furnished with pulpit, carpet, organ, and other conveniences. There at present 135 members of the church with a Sunday-school of 175. The present superintendent is Mark B. St. John, and Frederick Soper, librarian.

The pastors of this church have been Dr. Dickinson, recently died, J. Lawrence, H. K. Muth, S. P. Jacobs, now a missionary in India, William Smith, John Cook, C. L. Shackelford, E. R. Brōw, the present pastor.

This church belongs to the Kansas Conference, which includes the whole of northern Kansas. This church is in a good, prosperous condition, probably in the most prosperous condition of any period during its history. During the past year there have been 35 additions.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

This church was organized in the year 1845, and was originally composed principally of the "Wyandott Tribe," the Indians in greater numbers having united with the southern branch when the division occurred in 1844. The present brick church edifice was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$3,000, but is not yet quite completed.

Names of pastors: E. T. Peery, B. F. Russel, Daniel Dofflemayer, J. T. Peery, Nathan Scarritt, William Barnett, H. H. Craig, D. C. O'Howell, Joseph King, D. S. Heron, E. G. Frazier, T. H. Swearingen and J. W. Payne, present pastor.

The present membership is forty-five. The Sabbath-school is in good condition, numbering one hundred and fifty scholars and well supplied with books and papers. Henry Nye is the present superintendent.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized August 24, 1859, with the following persons as original members: Frank Weber, Maria Weber, Louise Feisel, Maria Feisel, Adelheid Holzbeierlein, Catherine Schatz, Margaret Ortmann, Henry Helm, August Gabriel, Carl Gabriel, Henriette Gabriel, Gottlieb Knoepfer, Margaret Knoepfer.

The church was erected in 1866, being a brick structure and costing about \$4,000, and was dedicated in September, 1866, by Rev. M. Schnierly.

The present membership numbers one hundred and sixty. Two years ago the church built a parsonage containing nine rooms.

Names of pastors: Gottlieb Widmann (1858-9), George Schatz (1859-60), Chas. Stückemann (1860-2), Jacob Feisel (1862-4), A. Holzbeierlein, (1864-5), Philip May (1865-7), W. Meyer (1867-8), M. Schnierly (1868-70), W. Meyer (1870-1), Jacob Feisel (1871-2), Wm. Kleinschmidt (1872-5), J. A. Reitz (1875-8), J. G. Leist (1878-81).

SAINT MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,

Organized in 1858 with about thirty members. They met at John Warren's about six months, then built a church on Ann street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, the church being 25x50 feet. They worshiped there till 1865, when they built the present house of worship on Ann street, between Fifth and Sixth. The present church is a convenient and well built church, costing \$9,000. The pastors have been William Fish, Dr. McGee, Casper Miller, A. Kuhls, the present pastor. Father Kuhls took charge of the parish in 1865, with thirty families; sold the old church and has since built the present church parsonage, convent and parochial school, and now the church includes two hundred; two parishes having since been taken off. These church buildings were erected largely with funds contributed by the denomination in eastern States.

M. E. CHURCH (COLORED),

Organized by the present pastor, Rev. Felix Landor, May, 1880. Rev. Landor was formerly a slave in Louisiana and, owned by the French, spoke that language. He was converted at the close of the war of the Rebellion from the Catholic faith and was educated by the Freedman's Aid Society in New Orleans, and came to this field in February, 1880.

There are at present about thirty members and they support a good Sunday-school.

Their small frame church in the northwest part of the city is convenient, and will seat about one hundred.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WYANDOTT (COLORED).

Organized in the year 1862, with the following names: Thos. Branch, Milton Boyd, Rev. Henry Jennings, John Emerson, Dea Fry, Geo. Washington, Lucy Jones, Martha Jennings, Nancy Branch, Susan Blanton, Lizzie Boyd, Caroline Washington, Jane Briggs, Sarah Reed, Daniel Williams, Alexander Williams. The church was built in 1869, on Nebraska avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets, and it was dedicated by Rev. Beverly Lee who preached the sermon, assisted by Rev. William Harris in 1869. It is a frame structure and cost about \$1,500.

The pastors have been as follows: Henry Jennings, William Harris, William Belay, Gabriel Gray, James Lewis, F. D. Ewing, the present pastor. There is now a membership of about 230. There is a Sunday-school of about 70 in average attendance. Daniel Williams is superintendent. The church are now building a new brick structure on corner of Fifth and Nebraska avenue. The church will be a fine one and cost about \$5,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The graded school of Wyandott, Kansas, was established in the year 1867, and the building for the purpose erected the same year.

The names of the principals and superintendents have been: H. L. Alden, 1867; O. C. Palmer, 1868 to 1874; M. Waters, 1875, and Sherman the present superintendent, since the year 1875. The names of the other teachers are: Mrs. F. M. Sherman, Miss B. C. Cushing, H. L. Gibson, Miss Clara Serviss, Miss A. L. Sharpe, Miss E. McNally, Miss L. O'Brien, Miss L. Collins, Prof. J. D. Bowser, John W. Anderson, Miss Nellie Johnson. The money expended last year was \$7,000, and the number of pupils in attendance is one thousand.

The school children of the city number 2,627.

The population of the city is located as follows:

First ward	1,627
Second ward	1,797
Third ward	1,393
Fourth ward	1,801
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Total	6,548

WYANDOTT ACADEMY.

Established in 1878, and the first term of school opened September 23rd of the same year, with Prof. O. C. Palmer as principal. The present elegant brick structure for the use of the academy was built in the summer of 1879, by the energies and financial means of the principal. The building is two stories high 40x60 feet and contains six rooms, including a large, convenient and well furnished school room, a principal's office, music room, and recitation rooms. The cost of the building was about \$6,000. This school is fast winning favor with the people of Wyandott and vicinity. The present teachers are: Prof. O. C. Palmer, Mrs. O. C. Palmer, Miss L. M. Dickinson, Miss Belle Sears, Miss Julia Walcott. Both sexes are educated here. The number of pupils since last September are 187. The school is located on the corner of Ann and Seventh streets overlooking the cities of Wyandott and Kansas City.

KANSAS INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

This institution was opened in September, 1868, with seven inmates. Mr. H. H. Sawyer had charge of it at that time. The institution at present consists of four brick buildings. The south wing of one building is used for recitation rooms. The other buildings are used for library, music room, work-shop and dormitories. Dr. W. W. Updegraff and Prof. John D. Parker had charge of this institution for several years.

There are at present 51 in attendance—all that can be accommodated with present facilities. The Legislature has recently made a liberal appropriation for increased conveniences, which will, when carried into effect, accommodate about 250 pupils. The institution at present is in charge of Geo. H. Miller, assisted by a corps of five competent teachers.

MASONIC.

In July, A. L., 5854, a Dispensation was issued from the G. L. of Missouri, to J. M. Chivington, W. M., M. R. Walker, S. W., and Cyrus Garrett, J. W., authorizing them to meet and work, U. D. The first meeting under this warrant was held August 11th, A. L., 5854, and a Lodge of Masons, U. D., was duly organized. The officers of the Lodge were installed by Bro. Piper, D. G. M. of Missouri.

In May, A. L., 5855, a charter was granted from the G. L. of Missouri, to M. R. Walker, W. M., Russell Garrett, S. W., and Cyrus Garrett, J. W., authorizing them to meet and work, under the name of Kansas Lodge, No. 153, A. F. & A. M. The first meeting under this charter was held July 27, A. L., 5855.

On the 27th of December, A. L., 5855, a meeting of the Lodges of the Territory of Kansas was held in Leavenworth city, at which Wyandott, Smithton and Leavenworth Lodges were represented. At this meeting the G. L. of Kansas was organized.

On the 20th of October, A. L., 5856, a charter was granted by the G. L. of Kansas to Cyrus Garrett, W. M., Geo. C. Vanzandt, S. W., and Henry Garrett, J. W., authorizing them to meet and work, under the name of Wyandott Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M. The first meeting under this charter was held February 20th, A. L., 5857.

The Lodge has continued its labors uninterruptedly from its inception to the present time.

Wyandott Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M.—Holds regular communications on the first and third Fridays of each month, at 7:30, at their own hall, corner Third street and Minnesota avenue. The present officers are M. M. Harris, W. M.; James Hampson, S. W.; — McClure, J. W.; J. B. Speck, Secretary; H. T. Harris, Treasurer; A. Hlatky, S. D.; B. E. McNally, J. D.; R. Halford, Chaplain; J. B. Walters, Tyler.

Wyandott Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.—Organized October, 1866. James Hampson, H. P.; F. C. Aechternacht, Secretary.

Wyandott Council, Royal and Select, and Super-Excellent Masters.—Organized October 18, 1877.

Mendias Chapter No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star.—Holds regular convocations on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at the Masonic Hall. Emma E. Drought, Worthy Matron; G. J. Neubert, Worthy Patron; Julia Brown, Associate Matron; Mrs. Welsh, Treasurer; William Priestly, Secretary. This is said to be the oldest Eastern Star Lodge in the United States. The name is in honor of an Indian lady called by them "Mendias," her real name was Mrs. Lydia B. Walker. There is now a membership of about one hundred. Originated by authority of the Supreme Constellation of American Adopted Rite and was instituted on the 23d of July, 1856. William Barnett, Heleon; Joel W. Garrett, Philomath; Matthew C. Walker, Verger; Geo. C. Van Zandt, Herald; Cyrus Garrett, Warder; Mary Garrett, Luna; Lydia B. Walker, Hebe; Sarah H. B. Van Zandt, Flora; Martha R. Walker, Thetis; Eliza I. Garrett, Areme.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Summunduwot Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.—Meetings every Monday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth street and Minnesota avenue. It was instituted October 7th, 1857, with six charter members, Silas Armstrong, Sr., J. A. Fligor, J. H. Miller, I. N. White, Joseph Rosenwald, J. W. Garrett. They formerly met in the old Constitution building, but now they meet in their own hall, which is sixteen feet high, sixty or seventy feet long and twenty-five feet wide. The order owns the two-story brick in which there is a large store room first floor and the hall above. The building was finished in 1876 at a cost of about \$4,000. The present officers are: P. H. Knoblock, N. G.; John Lamont, V. G.; E. F. Blum, Secretary; Perley Pike, Treasurer; Geo. M. Willfong, S. P. G.; J. A. Nelson, R. S. to N. G.; James Hall, L. S.; G. A. Schreiner, R. S. to V. G.; G. W. Robaugh, L. S. to V. G.; Albert Scoles, Conductor; Adolph Gardner, Warden; W. B. Cooper, R. S. S.; Gust. Ahlsted, L. S. S.; A. O. Clark, I. G.; S. Warrery, O. G.

Wyandott Encampment, No. 9.—Meetings held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner 6th and Minnesota avenue. This lodge was instituted in 1869 with seven charter members: J. C. Welch, Fred. Speck, H. W. Cook, John Bolton, W. B. Bowman, Solomon Balmer, O. K. Serviss. Present membership is sixty. The present officers are: W. H. Young, C. P.; Perley Pike, H. P.; E. F. Blum, S. W.; G. W. Robaugh, J. W.; John Lamont, Guide; John Bennett, Scribe; William Priestly, F. S.; J. A. Nelson, I. S.; Stewart Warrey, O. S.

Teutonia Lodge No. 68, I. O. O. F.—Instituted January, 1871, with about thirteen charter members, by District Deputy J. C. Welch. Meeting Tuesday evening of each week in the Masonic Hall, corner Third and Minnesota avenue. The present membership is sixty. The present officers are: H. Fieser, N. G.; Philip Kaiser, V. G.; J. J. Bernhardt, Secretary; F. Poehler, Treasurer; Geo. Frank, P. G.; John Schaaf, Conductor; John Eckholdt, Warden.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Myrtle Lodge No. 1, organized February, 5, 1880, with fourteen members: E. L. Bartlett, W. P. Overton, John A. Hale, M. M. Harris, C. E. Neubert, C.

F. Aechternacht, J. W. Brown, D. E. Cornell, Jas. S. Gibson, R. Halford, James Hampson, Theo. Pottery, Ed. Richardson, C. H. Van Fossen, Louis Hanswirth. They meet at the Masonic Hall, corner Minnesota avenue and Third street, on the first and third Mondays in every month. John A. Hale, C. C.; C. F. Aechternacht, V. C.; E. L. Bartlett, Prelate; Mac. Armstrong, K. of R. & S.; Bates Dunlevy, M. of F.; A. C. Seward, M. of E.; Chas. E. Neubert, M. at A.; J. R. Goodwin, I. G.; J. B. Walters, O. G. The present membership is 63.

Fellowship Lodge No. 2, instituted April 11, 1872, with twenty-seven charter members. At first, their meetings were held in Odd Fellows Hall, then for a year or more met in the Masonic Hall, and for the past two years have met in the Odd Fellows Hall. Meetings are held every Thursday night. The present officers are: E. F. Blum, C. C.; H. L. Alden, V. C.; A. C. Darby, P.; J. F. Hall, M. of E.; Jas. P. Flannagan, M. of F.; G. T. Roberts, K. of R. & S.; Daniel Faulkner, M. at A.; James Kirkbride, I. G.; Stewart Warry, O. G. Present membership is 90.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Tauromee Lodge No. 30, organized January 15, 1880, with twenty-three charter members, E. S. W. Drought, J. S. Clark, R. H. Arrington, C. Crothers, Ed. Webster, William Albright, J. M. Squires, H. H. Sawyer, Charles Hardesty, J. A. Hale were the first officers of the lodge. Meetings are held in the Masonic Hall, corner Third and Minnesota avenue, on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. The present membership is 65. The present officers are: R. H. Arrington, P. M. W.; H. H. Sawyer, M. W.; C. Crothers, Foreman; Ed. Webster, Overseer; Ed. Taylor, Recorder; C. Green, Financier; J. M. Squires, Receiver; Chas. Geyson, Guide; George Robaugh, I. G.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The dispensation was granted August, 1880. The charter members were Dudley Staats, Wm. D. Gentry and M. J. Edwards. The meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. D. Staats, C. R.; M. J. Edwards, Secretary.

Equitable Aid Union, instituted in 1880. Meetings are held in the Odd Fellows Hall the 2d and 4th Friday evening in each month.

The German Lodge of the same order, the only one in America, was instituted in the year 1881. The founder of this order in Wyandott was W. D. Gentry.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, charter granted in 1874, with P. M. Arthur P. C. E., and L. B. Green F. G. A. E.

MANUFACTORIES.

There are at present few manufactories in Wyandott. There is a plow manufactory, wagon shop, and planing mill. The railroad shop having been removed to Armstrong it becomes necessary for the enterprising people to encourage other manufacturing industries. A few well regulated manufacturing establishments in Wyandott would do more toward making a rich and prosperous town than anything else. The money sent from Kansas to eastern manufactories every year for any of the following articles, if spent here, would be a source of great wealth: agricultural implements, leather, boots and shoes, hats and caps, cotton goods, white lead, nails, glass, iron and furniture. The money raised every month by building and loan associations would be sufficient to embark in the manufacture of any of the articles above enumerated.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first paper published in Wyandott City was the *Wyandott Citizen*, by Ephraim Abbott. It was started in 1857 or early in 1858, but was not continued

many months. It was succeeded by the *Western Argus*, which was printed on the same material and published by the Western Argus Company, J. E. Bennett, editor, and P. Sidney Post commercial editor. The first number of the *Argus* was issued March 25, 1858, and was continued till March 9 1861, when the material was sold to R. B. Taylor, and now constitutes a part of the office of the Wyandott *Gazette*.

The first number of the *Gazette* was issued August 7, 1858, S. D. McDonald editor and proprietor. Mr. McDonald continued the *Gazette* one year, issuing a daily during the session of the Constitutional Convention, and then suspended.

In August, Mr. McDonald re-commenced the publication of the *Gazette*, taking R. B. Taylor in as a partner. The partnership continued but for a few weeks, and Mr. Taylor hired the office of Mr. McDonald and published the paper alone. On the 15th of January, 1861, while the editor was in the east on business connected with the paper, the office was entirely destroyed by fire, together with the building in which it was located, both office and building belonging to Mr. McDonald. When Mr. Taylor returned from the east he purchased the material of the *Argus* office and printed the *Gazette* on it. Mr. Taylor continued to publish the *Gazette* till the spring of 1867, when Philpott & Brown got possession of the office and published it three months under agreement to purchase, which they failed to perform.

Mr. Taylor then took the management of the paper again and continued in control till October 1, 1869, when he leased the office to Kessler & Tuttle. On the 1st of January, 1870, Mr. Tuttle withdrew, leaving Mr. Kessler sole lessee and editor. Richard Baxter Taylor, who for a long time was editor of the *Gazette*, was born in Buckland, Franklin county, Massachusetts, March 29, 1822, and died at his residence in Wyandott, Kansas, March 26, 1877. He received a good common school and academical education. When seventeen years of age he went to Canandaigua, New York, where he was engaged as an educator about five years, and then went to Ellenville, Ulster county, in the same State, where he commenced the study of law. He became connected with the *Ellenville Journal*, and so remained until he came west. In 1857, he visited Kansas, and the next year removed with his family to Wyandott. His purpose in coming to Kansas was to aid in making it a free State. In 1851 he married Miss Rachel Broadhead. Mr. Taylor was a Republican, though not for the spoils of office. As a journalist, he was able, intelligent and bold. Through his efforts the Kansas State Editorial Association was organized, and he was president of the first meeting which was held at Topeka, January 17, 1866.

He strongly advocated the writing and printing of words by the phonic method.

The editorial association which Mr. Taylor was so active in organizing, at its annual meeting held at Manhattan, April 7, 1875, suggested the action which led to the organization of the State Historical Society, and Mr. Taylor made one of its first directors.

At the death of R. B. Taylor, his son, Wm. B. Taylor, conducted the *Gazette* till October, 1879, when R. B. Armstrong and A. N. Moyer bought the office with all its appurtenances, and have since, under the firm name of Armstrong & Moyer, published the paper. The first issue bears date October 3, 1879.

Herewith is given the adieu of Mr. Taylor and salutatory of Messrs. Armstrong & Moyer:

ADIEU.

"I have this day transferred all my right, title and interest in the Wyandotte GAZETTE to Messrs. Armstrong & Moyer, who at once assume editorial and business management thereof. Thanking my friends for the constant and generous patronage which they have, without solicitation, bestowed upon me during my connection with the GAZETTE, and trusting confidently that they will treat in like

manner, in even greater measure, my successors—than whom two more honorable gentlemen, in every sense of the word, do not tread Kansas soil—with mingled feeling of joy and sorrow, gladness and regret, I step down and out.

Wyandotte, Oct. 1st, 1879.

WM. B. TAYLOR."

SALUTATORY.

"It is with some degree of diffidence that we step forward and make our best bow to the readers of the *Gazette*. We shall ask a liberal degree of forbearance until we get broken in to the editorial harness.

"Our aim shall be to continue the *Gazette* as a live, earnest, Republican paper. While we shall endeavor to avoid personalities we shall, at the same time, consider public men as public property, and shall consider the interests of the county, or city, as far outweighing the feelings or interests of a single individual who may hold, or aspire to an office.

"We shall never forget the standard so frequently applied to candidates by the late R. B. Taylor. 'Is he honest, is he capable.'

"We ask the aid of correspondents, and of all who have the interests of our county and city at heart, to assist us in pushing on the great forward movement toward creating a truly "Kansas" City and of making this the garden county of our State, already so happily inaugurated at the mouth of the Kaw."

The *Gazette* is a seven column folio, issued every Friday. D. W. Leavitt, foreman, and R. H. Mitchell, Charles Wilgus, William Fletcher and Wilbur Coutant, compositors.

The *Kansas Post*, a German weekly, was removed from Kansas City to Wyandott early during the war, and remained one year. It was published by A. Wuerz and John Haberlein who was principal editor.

The *Kansas Real Estate Herald* was issued at Wyandott, by E. F. Heisler, from November, 1868, to July, 1869.

The first number of *Die Fackel*, (The Torch), was printed in Wyandott September 12, 1866, by Kastor, Fischer & Co. H. W. Kastor editor. It was first printed on the *Gazette* press. On the 1st of January, 1868, *Die Fackel* was removed to Atchison.

The *Kansas Pilot* was established in Wyandott in 1879, and William Caffrey is the present editor and publisher.

"WYANDOTT HERALD."

The *Wyandott Herald* was established in 1871 by V. J. Lane & Co., with V. J. Lane as editor. The paper was the same as now, a seven column folio, and printed on the corner of Minnesota avenue and Fifth street, where it remained one year. In 1872 the office was removed to the corner of Third street and Minnesota avenue, and remained one year and a half when it was removed to Heschler's building, on the north side of Minnesota avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets; here the *Herald* was published till January 1st, 1880, and then removed again to the Masonic building, on the corner of Minnesota avenue and Third street.

A new building of brick and iron, 25x75, is in process of construction on the north side of Minnesota avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, by the proprietors of the *Herald*, and it is expected this will be completed and ready for occupation September 1st, 1881. The estimated cost of the building will be \$3,500, and furnish abundant conveniences for the increasing business of the paper.

B. R. Lane, son of the editor, bought one-third interest in the *Herald* April 1st, 1880, and has since been a partner with his father.

The *Herald* has a large circulation in Wyandott county and this section of the State, it being Democratic in politics, and there being comparatively few

papers holding those political principles in this part of the State, finds a wide field of operations.

The following was Mr. V. J. Lane's salutatory on taking charge of the *Herald*, January 4, 1872:

"It is usual, we believe, for publishers when they launch their bark on a sea of public opinion and public favor, to mark out on the political chart the course they intend that their craft shall sail. In fact, this is so common that the absence of a salutatory in the initial number of a paper, abounding in all kinds of fair promises in favor of the public, which is the party saluted, is an exception to the general rule. As the publishers of the *Herald* do not desire to break through the established usages of ages of successful journalism, we offer the following as our salutatory: We intend to try to publish a good live, reliable and interesting paper. In order to do this, we shall need a hearty support from the people among whom it is published. In politics, this paper shall be Democratic; but its editors are not so wedded to their political faith that they will overlook or mitigate fraud or speculation in members of their own party. The principal aim of this paper is to assist in the up-building of this city and the development of the resources of the county. In this we hope to have the hearty co-operation of all our fellow citizens, without regard to party affiliations. It shall be our endeavor to keep our readers informed of all that is transpiring in our midst as well as furnishing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world.

"In conclusion, we would say that we shall try to do our duty, and if we shall fail therein we hope our little world will kindly overlook shortcomings and attribute their failure to lack of capacity rather than a disregard of the importance of the responsibilities we have thus voluntarily assumed."

There is only one other Democratic paper in this county, the *Evening Spy* of Kansas City, Kansas. In 1857 a Democratic paper called the *Wyandott Argus* was established in the city of Wyandott by Gen. P. S. Post, for the past fourteen years consul to Vienna, and continued till the Civil War, when Gen. Post sold the paper to R. B. Taylor, who started the *Wyandott Gazette*, a Republican paper. From 1861 to 1866 there was no Democratic paper in Wyandott county, but at the latter named date J. A. Berry started the *Wyandott Democrat*, issued it thirteen months and then he abandoned the paper, and it is said left the city with considerable money advanced on the second year's subscriptions. The next Democratic paper in this county was the *Herald*, commenced in 1871.

LONGEVITY FOR 1880.

When this portion of Kansas was first settled by the whites, it was a rare thing to see persons who had attained the age of fifty. All this is changed now, and we not only have hundreds who have attained that age, but a great many who have lived beyond the time allotted to man. The oldest white man in the county is Joseph Dixon, of Quindaro township, whose age is 94 years; while Mrs. Anna Best, of this city, is the oldest white woman, having reached the age of 86 years. The oldest woman in the county is Ann Crawford, a colored woman of Kansas City, who has reached the advanced age of 110 years. Below we give a list of those who have reached three-score and ten on the journey of life:

CITY.

Wm. Arthur	70	Julia Ann Baker	70
Thomas Branch, c	79	Samuel Brewster, c	78
Philip Browders, c	76	Maria Bell, c	70
Richard Chaddock	73	Henry Clayton, c	71
Fanny Cane, c	75	Peter Cox, c	88
Sophia Dorman	84	John P. Denison	71
Serena Dillon, c	77	Margaret Farnsworth	75
Fanny Griffin, c	101	Michael Hummer	78

Matilda Johnson, c	70	Henry Johnson, c	70
Julia Johnson, c	95	Henritta Jones, c	70
Lucy Lewis, c	79	Mary C. Meyer	71
Louisa Martin, c	73	Allen Martin, c	76
Curtis Pollock, c	70	John Reeves, c	70
Nicholas Reed, c	70	Catharine Shields	71
Rina Simon, c	75	Mary E. Taylor	75
Joshua A. Taylor, c	77	S. Anderson, c	70
Mary Anderson, c	80	Geo. Brasie, c	70
Jacob Burdett, c	80	Sallie Betts	80
Ben. Brown, c	70	Ellen Beiston	70
Elizabeth Bates	78	Ann Best	86
Sina Crawford, c	85	Hanna Childs	77
R. H. Childs	80	Frederick Drought	92
Heyster Fry, c	78	Cynthy Ford, c	80
Kitty Grigsby, c	80	Frances Givens, c	70
Isabella Harris, c	80	Hanna Holliday, c	70
Harriet Havens	74	Andrew Jackson, c	70
Lewis Hammet, c	75	Sarah Hammet, c	70
Lucy Lewis, c	80	Jerry Mack, c	80
Phillip McCracken, c	75	John F. Miller	76
Julia Miller	72	David Ryus	70
Frank Reid, c	70	Kitty Robinson, c	75
Israel Sidney, c	75	Asa Sterling, c	70
Viola Taylor, c	80	Anderson Young, c	90

QUINDARO TOWNSHIP.

Betsey Alexander, c	95	Pompey Bradley, c	74
Richard Bradley, c	75	Harriet Bradley, c	76
Mary V. Blanton	76	Mary A. Brown, c	90
James Brown, c	74	Robert Crawford, c	70
Eunice Dickinson	72	Joseph Dixon	94
Nancy Dixon	76	Isaiah Drake, c	73
Margaret Griffith	80	Abram Grier, c	80
Charles Harden, c	79	Margaret Harris, c	80
Mary Hollox	80	Ellen D. Hagen	77
Ann Johnson, c	71	Ransom Kelley, c	74
Henry Kern	73	Mahala McCann, c	79
Edward C. Menser, c	75	Enoch A. Moore	83
Benjamin Randall, c	79	George Robinson	70
Lavina Rankins, c	73	Sarah Roberts, c	70
Wm. Stone, c	70	Thirza Thorp	72
Peter Wilson, c	72	Henry Wilcox, c	78
Phebe Washington, c	70		

WYANDOTT TOWNSHIP.

Maria Anderson, c	87	Thomas Alford, c	70
W. Bryant	76	Ann Brogan	70
Joseph Banks, c	75	Patrick Canary	70
M. M. Chase	73	Mary Canary	70
Thomas Connelly	75	Henry Douglas, c	80
Patty Dow, c	73	Harvey Fleming, c	75
Cassius Gray, c	70	Sarah Gray, c	70
Nancy A. Hilliard	77	J. B. Hillard	70
Susan Imes, c	75	Jennie Johnson, c	96
Harriet Jones, c	75	Louisa Kinney	70

Charles Lockett, c	70	Samuel Lewis, c	70
Andrew Lillich	76	James Melton	74
Baily Mann	72	Rebecca McDaniel	71
Andrew McMahon	78	Eliza Peters	70
Sarah Prater	74	Emiline Rice, c	79
Thomas Robinson, c	80	Aramenta Robinson, c	78
Wm. Russell	80	Mary Russell	70
S. Stephens	70	Polly White, c	79

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Fannie Saws	80	America Roberts	70
Adolf Shaldfolf	71	Elizabeth Stigers	72
Simon Welkie	76		

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

John Anderson	75	Jacob Allen	80
Rachael Allen	75	Kate Burde	73
Mary Bell, c	80	Phillip Coon	72
Mary Dunlap	77	Robert Foster, c	78
Lucretia Green	77	Harry Howard, c	90
Charles Geron	70	Bart'w McDaniel	72
Lunin Morris, c	75	James McCarthy	76
Robert Peck	75	Melinda Petty	76
Paul Snell	72	Thomas Thorp	73

SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

Dorothy DeFleury	82	Michael Dobbins	84
Mary Dobbins	80	Abraham Grandstaff	73
Geo. R. Holsinger	72	John R. H. Howard	70
Hannah Hewitt	70	Herman Jasper	70
Sarah Justice	73	Mary A. Jenkins	75
Sarah Morgan	76	Francis Robinson	72
George Shoote	70	Tamar Scott	78
Grannison Taylor	75		

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

M. Bagley	72	A. Crawford	110
L. Edwards	70	J. Ganan	70
B. Graves	84	E. Hamilton	71
H. Hahn	78	C. Harris	76
M. Johnson	70	C. Lany	70
M. Lawther	76	L. Norris	74
M. Nelson	70	W. Rogers	72
J. Sullivan	72	G. W. Steptoe	75
C. Steptoe	70	L. Smith	75

BIOGRAPHICAL.



WYANDOTT, KANSAS.

WILLIAM AHERN,

Manager Wyandott Street Railway. Was born November 26, 1855, in Limerick, Ireland, and remained in his native city attending school until the summer of 1871, when he came to the United States. On arriving in this country he emigrated west and settled in Carroll county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming. In 1872 he went to Kansas City and found employment with the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad; remained with this company some two years, when he returned to Carroll county and went to farming again. He remained on his farm for five years, when, in May, 1879, he came to Kansas City and engaged with the Jackson County Street Railroad Company. On the 1st of February, 1881, he was transferred to take charge of the company's office and barns at Wyandott, a position of trust as well as responsibility. Mr. Ahern has worked himself up to where he is to-day, and is thought a good deal of by the public as well as by the company.

WILLIAM ALBRIGHT,

Treasurer of Wyandott county. Was born in Germany on the 10th of December, 1847, and came to the United States with his parents when but seven years of age. They settled in St. Joseph, Missouri, and Mr. Albright spent his childhood days in that city, receiving a fair school education. In 1862 he enlisted in the army and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he returned and was engaged at clerking in different city offices. In 1867 he removed to Wyandott and took up the trade of a painter, which he followed until the spring of 1872, when he was appointed city clerk. In 1876 he was appointed deputy county treasurer, which office he held until November, 1879, when he was elected county treasurer, and there is no man in Wyandott county more fitted for the office of treasurer than Mr. Albright, as his record shows. He discharges his official duties with great care and fidelity, and with credit to himself and friends. He has, since he became fourteen years of age, taken care of himself; is an active member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Albright married Miss Elizabeth Schniarle in Wyandott in 1867. Mrs. A. is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1848. Their family consists of six children: Minnie O., Charles A., Frank B., Willie E., May M. and Calvin F. They are members of the Methodist church.

FRANCIS B. ANDERSON,

Justice of the Peace. Was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in October, 1820, and removed to Randolph county, Illinois, and came to Wyandott in 1866. Here he established himself as an attorney, having studied law in Pennsylvania previous to removing to Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois and practiced through that State for some twenty-five years before removing here.

Mr. Anderson enlisted in the 142nd Illinois Infantry as a private, and at the expiration of his term of service was mustered out as orderly sergeant. He was elected city attorney in 1867, which office he held for five successive terms. In 1879 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds. He was married to Miss Matilda T. Shields at Logansport, Indiana, in 1860. They had eight children, six of whom are living.

MAC ARMSTRONG.

No person of whom mention is made in this work is more deserving of notice than our subject. Though young he has had much experience, and has worked his way unaided, until now he ranks one of the foremost among our business men. Mr. Armstrong is a son of Silas and Zelinda, the former chief of the Wyandott nation in England, and who came with them to this place in 1844. He necessarily was well acquainted with other tribes and prominently known in Washington, his name often being mentioned there. Mac, the third in a family of five children, was born in Wyandott. When eleven years old his father died, and at this early age he was thrown upon his own resources. His education was obtained entirely by self application, his only schooling being received in the little brick school-house, now in this city, and that only during the winter, while he worked summers. At the age of sixteen he went to Colorado and was employed in the largest wholesale and retail dry goods house in Denver, and probably in the State. After remaining there for eight years, part of the time being engaged as traveling salesman, he returned to Wyandott and engaged in the drug business, January 1st, 1877. Has since followed this although extensively engaged in the real estate business. He is the owner of several houses in Kansas City, Kansas, and in this place, and derives his principal income from these. Mr. A. is a self-made man; commencing life without means, through his own efforts, unaided by friends or fortune, he has paved his own pathway to success and is a worthy example for the young men of the county. Let them study it! His marriage was in October, 1880, to Miss Helen, daughter of Mr. Volk, the superintendent of the motive power at the Union Pacific shops. He formerly held that position in Hannibal.

JOHN ARTHUR,

Physician and Surgeon. Was born in Clay county, Missouri, October 14th, 1826, and was principally reared there. His education was obtained at the State University, at Columbia, graduating from that institution in 1847, after which he attended the St. Louis Medical College. From there he graduated in 1853 and studied medicine with Dr. J. M. Wood, of Kansas City. In 1854, commenced practicing in Clay county, but did not devote himself entirely to it, and in 1864 moved to Nebraska City, and to Iowa in 1866. From there he returned to Clay county, in 1867, and thence to Wyandott in 1868. He first engaged in the banking business, and after three years gave his attention to farming, also practicing his profession to a small extent. In 1853, he took 1,200 head of cattle across the plains to California, and after a while sold them. Dr. Arthur now owns 470 acres of land adjoining Wyandott and 100 acres in Clay county, Missouri; also possesses a handsome residence. He has been twice married. First, in 1848 to Miss Ann F. Young, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1849, and in November of that year he married Miss Amanda D. Stephens, of Liberty, Missouri, born April 1st, 1832. They have six children: Michael, Elizabeth, Ettie, John M., Rinna and Joseph A. Himself and wife belong to the Christian church, of which he has been a member for two years.

M. O. BALDWIN,

Physician and Surgeon. Was born on the 16th of October, 1840, and remained with his parents until eighteen years of age, receiving a thorough education at the

public schools. In 1858, he removed to Iowa and settled in Anamosa, Jones county, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in Company B, 9th Iowa Infantry, and served three years, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and through the Atlanta campaign, until the fall of Atlanta. During his time of service he served some eighteen months as hospital steward. After being mustered out at Atlanta, he went to Vicksburg and entered the hospital for the purpose of studying medicine, where he remained one year. Then returned to Iowa and shortly after went to Chicago and entered the Rush Medical College, where he remained studying medicine and surgery for two years. Here he received his diploma, and went to Dundee, Illinois, and opened an office for the practice of medicine, remaining there two years. Thence to Kansas and settled in Wamego, continuing the practice of his profession and remaining until 1879, when he removed to Kansas City and opened an office. In 1880, he came to Wyandott and engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Doctor B. is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Foresters. He married Miss May J. Dunton in 1866. She was born in 1839 and is a native of New York. They have a family of three children: Josephine, Gertrude and Max. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

CAPT. O. S. BARTLETT,

Undertaker. Was born September 26, 1822, in Parmelia, New York, and was principally reared in Watertown. While young he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1855 removed to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1857, then came to Wyandott and engaged in contracting and building, and in 1862 he enlisted in Co. A, 12th Kansas Infantry, and served for ten months, as a private. Was then commissioned second-lieutenant. He recruited Co. H of the Second Kansas (colored) Infantry, it afterward becoming the 83d U. S., and was made first-lieutenant. At the battle of Jenkin's Ferry, the captain being killed, Mr. B. was promoted to that position, holding it until the regiment was mustered out of service, at Leavenworth, in the fall of 1865. He returned to Wyandott, engaged in the grocery business and then in the car shops. In 1872 he commenced his present business. He has two hearses, two carriages for funeral use, and carries a large stock in his line. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Nancy Trotle, of N. Y., in 1846. She died in the spring of 1868, leaving two children: Ella and Frank. His second marriage was in the fall of 1869 to Miss Julia E. Foster. They are active members of the Congregational church.

CHRIS. BERNHARD,

City Treasurer. Was born in Switzerland in February, 1855, and came to the United States with his parents in 1865, and settled in Quincy, Ill. Having a fair education Mr. B. entered the High school in Quincy, where he received a thorough education, also at the same time taking two courses of German. In 1867 his parents removed west and settled in Wyandott. Mr. Bernhard on coming to this city at once established himself in business, opening a tobacco and cigar store, also a cigar factory. He continued to run this branch of business for a few years, when, finding he was gradually losing health, sold out, and went with his father in the book bindery business. While with him, he took up the art of telegraphy, and purchasing an instrument, and forming a sort of a club of the younger class of people of Wyandott, he learned telegraphy perfectly, and finally became engaged as operator for the Western Union company, and during the time he was in their employ, opened out a small stationery store on Minnesota avenue. He continued in the stationery business, added periodicals of all classes, German and English, until to-day he has the largest stationery and news depot in Wyandott county. His stock comprises the latest literature, besides all kinds of notions

and goods pertaining to a first-class stationery store. In 1879 Mr. B. was elected city treasurer and also treasurer of the Board of Education. During his term of office, which expires in 1881, he has made a host of friends. He married Miss Elmie Wolfe, a native of Galesburg, Ill., in Denver, Col., in 1879.

G. W. BETTS,

Clerk of the District Court of Wyandott county. Was born on the 8th of April, 1840, in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio. He received excellent educational advantages in youth, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, making that and stock-raising his business while he remained there. He came to this county in 1867, and settled in Edwardsville, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. In 1871 he entered the law office of Cook & Sharp, at Kansas City, and commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. In April of that year, was appointed to fill vacancy as clerk of court of Wyandott county, and has been elected five consecutive terms since. He carried the petition for signers to organize the township of Delaware, in this county, and also suggested the name to the board of county commissioners, which they adopted. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also Knights of Pythias. He married Miss R. J. Timmins in 1861. She is a native of the same place as her husband, and was born in 1842. She is a graduate of the Springfield University, Ohio. Their family consists of two children living: C. E. and S. B. Lost one. Mrs. Betts is a member of the M. E. Church.

E. F. BLUM,

Of the firm of Blum & Priestley. Was born in Pekin, Ill., in 1852, and in 1857 his parents removed west and settled in Wyandott, his father following the cooper trade. Mr. Blum, Sr., was one of the old pioneers of Illinois, as also one of the old settlers of Wyandott. At the age of fourteen, E. F. had the misfortune to lose his father, and he went to clerking in a confectionery and stationery store, remaining in this business for five years. In 1872 he was bookkeeper for the Kansas Pacific Railway. In October, 1880, Mr. Blum, in connection with Mr. Wm. Priestley, opened out a large grocery store on Minnesota avenue, where they are located at the present time. He is an active worker in the Samunda Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., having been secretary for the past three years, and is also Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias.

W. S. BOYLAN,

Of the firm of Boylan & Garnett. Was born Nov. 2, 1849, in New York, and was educated and fitted for college in the town of Nunda, N. Y. He entered the Cornell University, located at Ithaca, in 1872, and graduated with honors in 1876. Then moved west, and settled in Danville, Ill. Here he was engaged as principal of the High school. In the summer of 1879 he removed to Wyandott, and continued to follow teaching, being engaged in the public schools. Remained for one year, and in the summer of 1880, he, in connection with R. B. Garnett, opened an abstract office. Their office is the largest one of the kind in the county, and their business of taking abstract of titles, deeds and other records is such, that they have in their employ now, several clerks. They are possessed of a complete set of abstract books of Wyandott county. Mr. Boylan married Miss Nellie S. Dennison, on the 18th of November, 1880. She is a native of New Hampshire, born in 1852, and is an active member and worker of the Congregational church. Mr. Boylan is entirely a self-made man, and has worked his own way through life, having borne his own expenses while attending college.

J. R. CHAPMAN,

Dentist. Was born on the 25th of March, 1849, in Warren County, Pa., and was reared and educated there. He came to Kansas City in 1871, and commenced

the study of dentistry under Dr. S. B. Prevost. Later he bought a half interest with Dr. Prevost, and in 1874 came to Wyandott, and commenced business for himself, opening rooms on Minnesota avenue. His rooms are neat and cozy, and are well fitted for the dentistry business. He is an active member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. C. was married to Miss H. K. Parr, in 1877. She was born in April, 1855, and is a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child: Edna Grace.

J. S. CLARK,

Register of Deeds of Wyandott County. Was born January 13th, 1837, in Pittsburg, Pa., where he received a good school education. On the 6th of May, 1861, he enlisted in Co. L, 102d Pennsylvania Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out as first sergeant of the company. Mr. Clark was all through the Peninsula Campaign, and was captured at Fredericksburg. He was also with Grant on his march to Richmond. At the close of the war he returned to Pittsburg, and followed his trade, which was that of roller in the Pittsburg Rolling Mills. In 1866 he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, went to railroading, and in April, 1869, he moved to Wyandott, and continued to follow the same, being engaged on the Kansas Pacific railway. In 1874 he was elected a member of the school board, and served two terms. In 1876 he was elected register of deeds of Wyandott County, to fill an unexpired term, caused by the death of Allison Crockett, and was reelected in 1877 for the full term. In 1879 he again had the honor of being elected by an overwhelming majority, showing his popularity among his Wyandott friends. Mr. Clark is ably assisted in his office by his daughter, Sarah E., as assistant register. Miss Clark was appointed notary public by the Governor, in May, 1880, being the only lady ever having had that honor in Wyandott County. She has had remarkable success as a conveyancer. Mr. Clark has had to support and take care of himself since he was eight years of age. He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married to Miss Josephine Taylor, a native of Pittsburg, in 1856. Their family consists of two children: Sarah E. and Sheridan T. They are active workers and members of the Episcopal church.

JOHN S. COX,

Was born Dec. 4, 1825, in West Virginia, and in 1852 moved to Illinois, engaging in the mercantile business. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. B, 119th Illinois Infantry, serving three years; was captured at Alexandria, La., and in 1864 held the position of steward of the hospital there; was taken to Camp Ford, Texas, remaining nearly nine months; escaped twice, was chased by hounds and was recaptured, but the second time succeeded in reaching the Union lines. At the close of the war he settled in Zanesville, Ohio, and in 1870 came to Wyandott. Has been engaged in the real estate business here and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace. He is well and favorably known throughout this vicinity. Mr. Cox was married March 1, 1849, to Miss Mary A. Hamrick, a native of West Virginia, born July 4, 1823. They have three children: William W., Ella L. and Rosa B.

C. CRUTHERS,

Proprietor of Cruthers' Plow Works. Was born in Illinois on the 3d of March, 1839. He was raised and educated in his native State, and at the age of thirteen commenced to learn the blacksmith and plow maker's trade. In 1865 he came to Wyandott and established himself in business, building a shop and opening up a plow factory and blacksmith shop. In July, 1878, he had the misfortune to lose everything he possessed by fire. Not being a man easily discouraged, he went to work again, and, with the aid of the citizens of Wyandott, he erected a large

brick building and soon was doing business on even a larger scale than before the fire. He makes a specialty of the manufacture of plows, and they are known all over the State of Kansas. His manufactory was the first factory of any kind established in Wyandott. He married Miss Adeline Shields in 1860. They have had six children, four of whom are living: Cora, Frank, Laura and Effie. They are members of the M. E. Church.

L. M. CULVER.

Was born in 1832 in Ohio and was partly reared in Illinois. He learned the soap makers trade in his youth, and followed it while there. He came West in 1864, and located in Atchison county, Kansas, and engaged in the soap business; remained some fifteen years, and then spent one year in California and on the coast. He came to Wyandott in the summer of 1880, and contemplates starting a soap factory here. He married Miss Bridget M. Carroll in December, 1855. She is a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1837. They have two children living: A. L. and Nellie. A. L. has a first-class grocery on Minnesota avenue and is one of the rising young merchants of Wyandott that bids fair to make a success in life.

J. T. DARBY,

Restaurateur. Was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1842, where he was reared. In 1864 he went to Oregon and Montana and remained several years, finally settling in Chautauqua county, Kansas, where he resided for some nine years. In July, 1880, he removed to Wyandott and opened a large and fashionable restaurant on Minnesota avenue, at which place he continues to carry on business. His tables are furnished with the best the market affords, and this is being appreciated by the citizens of Wyandott, for his customers are daily on the increase. He was married to Miss Carrie Shepler in West Virginia in 1873. Mr. D. enlisted in the United States navy in 1860 and served until expiration of term of service (1863), when he was honorably discharged. They have one child: John Henry.

E. S. W. DROUGHT,

Contractor and builder. Was born November 19, 1843, in Montreal, Canada, and was taken to Wisconsin by his parents when about four years of age. He was mostly reared there, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He accompanied his parents to Kansas in the spring of 1858. They settled at Leavenworth, and in 1861 Mr. D. enlisted in Captain Williams' company, 5th Kansas cavalry. This was the first organized cavalry from Kansas. He served until the close of the war, the last year being in General Hancock's veteran corps; took part in twenty-two noted engagements, besides any number of skirmishes, and at the close of the war was appointed post-trader at Fort Larned, Kansas, by order of General Grant. He sold out and came to Kansas in 1870 and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was elected sheriff of Wyandott county in the fall of 1871, and held the position four years; was then elected county treasurer, and filled that position four years. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to the Legislature, and has filled that position with credit to himself and friends. The various positions of trust and honor he has been called to fill is ample evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the people. He is at present engaged in contracting and building. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married March 16, 1854, Miss Emma E. Colby, an estimable lady and a native of Andover, Massachusetts. She was born on the 16th of March, 1854. They have a family of four children: Jessie, Philip E., Charlotta and Maggie. They attend the Episcopal church.

G. W. DURRIN,

Proprietor of meat market. Was born in Lewis county, N. Y., in 1838, where he remained until 1854, when he removed to Little Falls, N. Y. In 1861 Mr. D.

enlisted in the 34th New York Infantry, and served until the expiration of term of service (1863) when he was mustered out. He then re-enlisted in the 16th Heavy Artillery, and served with them until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as second-lieutenant. On returning he moved to Michigan, and settled in East Saginaw, working at the carpenter trade, where he remained some four years. In 1869 he went to Mankato, Minn., and followed his trade until 1873. He then went further west and settled at Leavenworth, Kan., still continuing to work at his trade, until 1876, when he went to Amboy, Kan. and opened out a large store for the sale of pumps, engines and machinery of all kinds. He continued to carry on the business until 1879, when he came to Wyandott and opened a large restaurant, which he continued until 1880, when he went into the butchering business, opening up a large new market on Third street. Mr. D. married Miss Mary Hill in Western Missouri in 1867.

JOHN M. FUNK

Was born January 28, 1817, in Franklin county, Penn., and was reared and educated in his native State. He engaged in the mercantile business when about twenty years of age, and followed it some four years. In 1845 he commenced the iron business in York Co., Penn., continued therein until 1850, and then immigrated to Georgia and started iron works for the manufacturing of pig iron. Remained there some four years and returned to Pennsylvania. Came from there to Kansas in 1856, and to Wyandott in 1857. He has filled the office of mayor, county commissioner, city treasurer, and has always stood with the free-state party. He is now interested in the real estate business, and is one of the pioneers here, and has the respect of a large circle of friends.

RUSSELL GARRETT

Was born in Ohio in 1829, where he received a good school education, and where he remained with his parents on a farm until the spring of 1843, when they went west and settled on a farm in Kansas, which is to-day known as Wyandott. In 1849 Mr. Garrett went to California, and, though young, went into the mines, where he remained for two years, and then returned to Wyandott. In 1851 he attended school at Chapel Hill, Mo., for a period of three years. In 1854 he removed to Pottawatomie county, Kan., and bought a large farm, where he remained for some three years. He then sold out and returned to Wyandott and remained a short time. In 1858 he went back to his parents' old homestead at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and remained two years, when he returned and settled in Westport, Mo., in 1860. Then he bought a farm and continued to improve it until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted under General Price and served four years. At the close of the war he returned to Wyandott and went on his farm. Mr. Garrett spends most of his time on his land, having two large farms in Wyandott county. He also spends some of his time at San Van Teura, California, where he is engaged in carrying on a cattle ranch. He left for California in February and expects to be gone a year. In 1855-'56 he was elected a member of the Kansas Legislature.

W. D. GENTRY,

Physician and surgeon. Was born in Richland, Madison county, Kentucky, Sept. 8, 1836, and was educated at the Southern Kentucky Seminary, of Hopkinsville. In 1853 he entered the employ of the Missouri River Telegraph Company, came to Kansas City and put the first wire across the Missouri River at this point. He resided at St. Joseph until 1856, returned to his native town and purchased the *Hopkinsville Press*. This he edited until August, 1861. The politics of his paper (Douglas Democrat) being distasteful to Gen. Alcom and his men, he cleaned out the establishment and ran the type into bullets. Mr. G. then went into the employ of the U. S. Military Telegraph Corps, and served with Gens.

McClellan, Burnside and Dix, until 1864. Was then appointed superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Division, holding the position until the close of the war. Then went to New York City, where he engaged in telegraphy and also attended a course of medical lectures. Was then employed as Superintendent of the Southern, Nashville & Tennessee Telegraph Company. In 1870 he commenced the practice of medicine in Alabama, and in 1873 went to Memphis when that city was infected with yellow fever. On account of his career, he received flattering testimonials from the mayor and the Howard Association. In 1878 he came to Wyandott; has taken an active part in all public enterprises, and is now president of the Reading Association. He married Miss Pet Furnish, May 12, 1856. She was born in 1837, in Howard county, Mo. They have two children: George V. (telegraph manager at the stock-yards) and Gus. They are members of the Christian church. Mr. G. is actively engaged in helping to procure water works and also the electric light for the city.

JOHN GIBSON,

Dealer in cigars and tobacco. Was born in England on the 6th of June, 1844, and in 1850 his parents came to the United States, where they remained but one year and then returned to England. Mr. Gibson, on his return to England, attended school and received a thorough school education. Later, he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed until 1868 when he came to the United States and settled in LaPlatte, Mo., following his trade for two years. In 1870 he came to Wyandott and was engaged at the Kansas Pacific shops as car repairer, remaining in their employ for three years. In 1873 he started in business for himself, opening a cigar and tobacco store on Minnesota avenue. His place, though not large, is neat and cozy, and is a place that has been wanted in Wyandott for some time. He is also engaged in the manufacture of cigars. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows as well as Knights of Pythias.

G. M. GRAY,

Physician and surgeon. Was born in Waukegan, Ill., in 1856, and removed to Kansas in 1858 with his parents, settling in Quindaro, three miles from Wyandott, which was at that time one of the principal townships, being a boat landing. Mr. Gray began studying medicine in 1875 with Dr. Schaufler, of Kansas City, and graduated at the Kansas City Medical College and also at the Bellevue Hospital College, New York. In the summer of 1880 he opened an office for the practice of medicine on Minnesota avenue. His practice extends far and wide through the township and for a young practitioner has made a good beginning. Mr. Gray's father (Mr. R. M. Gray) is one of the old pioneers of Illinois, and was born in Rhode Island in 1821.

HENRY HAFNER,

Proprietor of meat market. Was born in Germany on the 12th of September, 1841. There remained with his parents until twenty-eight years of age, attending school and learning the butcher trade with his father. During the time he lived in Germany he served for years in the Prussian Army, and came to the United States in 1869, landing at Castle Garden on the 19th of June. Then went to Erie county, N. Y., and married Miss Amelia Ismert. They remained there some two months and then came west and settled at Wyandott. In September, 1869, Mr. Hafner opened a large meat market on Minnesota avenue. The building is well adapted for his business, and his market is handily arranged in every respect, as well as being stocked with the best of meat. On the 18th of December, 1874, Mrs. H. died, leaving four children, two of whom are living: Julia and Eugene. June 10, 1875, he married Miss Kate Stewart, who was born in September, 1853, and is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have had four

children, two of whom are living : George and Albertus. They are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Hafner is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

C. HAINS,

Dealer in boots and shoes. Is a native of Germany, and was born August 16, 1830. Here he was reared and educated. When quite young he learned the milling trade, and later the shoe-making trade. Mr. Hains served two years in the German Army, and took an active part in the Revolution of 1849, and carries to-day an ugly mark that he received at that time. He came to the United States in 1853 and settled in Altoona, Pa., where he remained some four years, following the shoe-making business. In 1857 he came west and settled in Wyandott, and still continued to follow his trade. Little by little his business grew larger as the town began to grow, but he was equal to the emergency. He continued to increase his stock, and finally opened out a large store on Minnesota avenue. His store to-day is the largest in Wyandott, and is stocked with all classes of boots and shoes, both of ladies' and gents' wear. He started here a poor man, and, working himself up to what he is to-day, he is respected by all who have any dealings with him. He is assisted in his store by his daughter Minnie and his niece, Millie Lugibihl, who are his clerks. Both of these young ladies are well educated, and are experts as saleswomen. Mr. Hains married Theresa Lugibihl in 1855. She was born in 1830, and is a native of Germany. The family consists of seven children : Mary (now Mrs. Phoeler), Rosa, A. T., Charlie, Minnie, John, and Henry. Mrs. Hains and her daughters are members of the Catholic church of Wyandott.

JOHN A. HALE,

City Attorney. Was born on the 8th of August, 1851, at Foxcroft, Maine, and was reared and educated there. In 1869 he came to Wyandott, stayed two years, when he returned to his native State and began to read law at Bangor, under A. W. Payne; was admitted to the bar in 1874 in Penobscot county, and, in the fall of 1874, he again removed to Wyandott and opened an office for the practice of law. He has a large circle of friends in Wyandott county, and his practice extends well over the State. In 1880 he was elected city attorney, and through his management the city to-day has a clean record. Mr. Hale is Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and also an active member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married Miss Millian Walker in November, 1875. She was born in 1855, and is a native of Wyandott. They have one child : Lydia S. E.

WALTER HALE,

County Surveyor. Was born on the 8th of May, 1852, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and remained there attending school and studying for a civil engineer until 1870. Then he entered the city civil engineer's office and remained two years, when he became employed by the W. & N. R. R. as civil engineer, and remained there two years. In 1874 he went to St. Louis, still following his profession, and remained until 1877. In the fall of 1877, he came to Wyandott, engaged in teaching, and taught two terms, when he was elected city civil engineer, and later was elected county surveyor by a handsome majority. The man is well fitted for the office, and Mr. Hale has given the county the best of satisfaction. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also, of the United Workmen. He married Miss Margaret Young, in 1879. She was born in 1856, and is a native of Canada. They have one child.

S. B. HARRIS,

Dentist. Was born in Alabama, in 1852, and lived with his parents until 1870, attending school and receiving a thorough education. In 1870 he removed with his parents to Missouri, and engaged in the dry goods business with his father, remaining until 1872, when he commenced the study of dentistry. After finishing his studies he commenced to practice and opened an office at St. Louis, where he remained some time, and then visited several places, including Browns-ville and Carrollton, and in 1879 came to Wyandott and fitted up an office. His practice extends for miles around Wyandott. Mr. Harris is a graduate of the Missouri Dental College, of St. Louis.

CAPT. J. H. HARRIS,

Contractor. Was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1822, and came to Wyandott in the spring of 1857. Here he established himself as a contractor of brick and stone masonry. In 1861 he entered the army as captain of Company A, Fourth Kansas Infantry, and served until March, 1862, when the regiment was mustered out of service. He was then mustered in as first-lieutenant of Company G, Tenth Kansas Infantry, and served until the 19th of August, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. H. organized a company for the First Kansas, but owing to being non-commissioned, was not mustered in. Not being a man who would take a defeat like this he went to work and organized a company for the Second Kansas. He had the company all organized and was quartered in a large brick warehouse at Wyandott, when he received orders from headquarters to report to be mustered in. As preparations were being made to move, the building, an old structure fell in, burying some twenty-eight of the men. Many of them were injured, but none killed. When the men were in line, they marched to headquarters, but arrived too late to be mustered into the second, the regiment being full. The company was then mustered into the Fourth Kansas. In 1858 Capt. Harris was elected city treasurer of Wyandott. He was also a member of the city council in 1867-'68. He is at present engaged in the contracting business, taking and superintending in large contracts of brick and stone masonry. He married Miss Virginia Brown in Zanesville, in 1849. They have had ten children, of whom five are living: Blanch A., Sebee G., James M., Otto F. and Fannie. His family are members of the Congregational church, of Wyandott.

D. B. HIATT,

Superintendent of Public Instruction. Was born in Knightstown, Henry county, Indiana, on the 9th of December, 1832, and was there reared and received a thorough school education. In 1854 he immigrated to Kansas and settled in Wabunsee county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He also taught three terms of school there. On the 15th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 11th Kansas Infantry. Shortly after his company was transferred to a cavalry regiment. He was mustered out of service on the 5th of July, 1865; was engaged in the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. Soon after the close of the war he moved to Wyandott and engaged in the lumber and contracting business. In 1871 he commenced reading law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since he came to Wyandott county. In the fall of 1880 he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Hiatt has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Caroline Foss; she died February 16, 1875. By this union they had one child, Prentiss. His present wife, Miss Maggie Humphry, he married on the 8th of March, 1875. They have one child, Henry H. Mrs. Hiatt is a member of the Disciple church, Mr. Hiatt is a member of the Congregational church, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

FREDERICK HÆRSEMAN,

Wagon and carriage builder. Was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1836, and came to the United States in 1854, and going west, settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained, following the blacksmith trade until June, 1851. In the summer of 1851 Mr. Hærseman removed to Wyandott, and worked for Weber & Co., wagon builders and blacksmiths, continuing with this firm until 1865, when he bought out those gentlemen and continued in business for himself. As the city increased in population, so his business increased, and he added to his already large wagon works, a shop for the manufacture of carriages, where he is to-day turning out all classes of wagons and carriages. The "Hærseman Bros.' Wagon" is known all though Wyandott county, and is finding its way through Jackson county, Mo. He has in connection a large blacksmith and horseshoeing shop. His works are situated on Minnesota avenue, above Fifth street. Mr. Hærseman married Miss Caroline Nolter, in Wyandott in 1863, she being a native of Quincy, Ill. They have four children, all of whom are living, and are members of the German Methodist church of Wyandott.

GEORGE H. HÆRSEMAN,

Union Pacific Carriage Works. Was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1855, and came to the United States with his parents in 1863, settling in Wyandott. Mr. Hærseman remained in Wyandott some seven years receiving a thorough school education at the public schools. In 1870 he went to Quincy, Ill., and worked at his trade, that of carriage maker, at the same time attending college. He then returned to Wyandott and shortly after went to California, where he accepted an offer as foreman in some carriage works. Returning to Wyandott, he established himself in business with his brother and opened out a large carriage and wagon works on Minnesota avenue. The "Hærseman Bros.' Wagon" became known all through the county, and is to-day finding its way all through the State. In 1877 the firm of Hærseman Bros., dissolved, and he opened up the Pacific Carriage Works. He continued to carry on this place until 1880, when he sold out and purchased five lots on the corner of Nebraska avenue and Fifth street, where he erected a large two-story building, and opened up the Union Pacific Carriage Works. He has the largest building for the manufacture of wagons and carriages in Wyandott county, and has the facilities for turning out the best work in the line of fine carriages. He has in connection a large paint shop, and makes a speciality of fine carriage and decorative painting. He has also a large blacksmith shop.

F. HOUSE,

Civil Engineer. Was born in Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, March 15th, 1830, and was there reared and educated, also studying for the profession which he now pursues. In the spring of 1858, he came to Wyandott, and has since identified himself with the interests of that vicinity. In 1860, he assisted O. B. Gunn in surveying the Kansas City & Cameron Railroad, and next became interested with the Kansas Pacific and also the Ft. Scott & Gulf roads. In 1871, he became civil engineer of this city, holding the position until 1879, to the satisfaction of all. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Mary Bartlett, a native of Vermont. His second marriage occurred in July, 1861 to Miss Susan C. Collier, of New York, born in June 1829. They have had six children, only two of whom are living: Mary and Walter P. Mr. H. is a member of the M. E. church, and his wife of the Congregational church.

AUGUST JOST.

Was born January 17, 1842, in Germany, and was brought to the United States by his parents when five years of age. Then settled in Missouri on a farm, and

August there spent his boyhood days. In 1865, he commenced the mercantile business at Boonville, this State, and in 1866 came to Wyandott, opening the Augusta House. In this he has since been interested. He has served several terms as a member of the city council. Mr. J. was married in 1863 to Miss Catherine Momberg, born in Missouri, in 1842. They have three children: Augusta, Laura and Ida. Have lost two. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

J. W. JOYCE,

Of the firm of Mackin & Joyce, undertakers. Was born in March, 1854, is England, and was reared and educated in London, and brought up to learn the dry goods business. He followed that industry there until 1872, when he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, where he remained some three years. He then returned to England and remained but a short time when he came back and settled in New York for a year. Then went to Albany and remained a year, and in 1878 made another trip to England and stayed a short time, and on returning went back to Albany, and followed the undertaking business for a year. Then came to Kansas City, and finally landed in Wyandott. In January, 1881, he formed a partnership with Henry Mackin in the undertaking business, opening out a large and handsome place on Minnesota avenue. Mr. Joyce is a member of the Episcopal church.

BYRON JUDD,

Real Estate Agent. Was born in Otis, Massachusetts, August 13th, 1824, and was there reared and received his education, spending his boyhood days on a farm. Upon coming west in 1855 he settled at Des Moines, Iowa, and from there came to Wyandott in 1857, then almost a wilderness. Mr. J. has been influential in making it what it is to-day. He engaged in the banking and real estate business, and operated a private bank for some fifteen years, and in 1870 it was made a National bank. In 1878 he retired from the banking business. He has filled the offices of mayor, councilman, justice of the peace and county treasurer. In 1872, he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1874; and in the various positions of trust and honor he has been called on to fill, he has discharged his official duties with scrupulous care and fidelity. March 12th, 1865, he married Mrs. Mary L. Bartlett, a native of Vermont, born October 12th, 1835, and a most estimable lady. They have two children: Emily J. and Sarah L. Mrs. Judd is a member of the Congregational church.

FRED. KRAMER,

Proprietor of bakery. Was born in Germany in 1839, and came to the United States in 1850. Coming west settled in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained some three months. He then took a trip through the Middle States looking for a place to locate, and in 1857 settled in Leavenworth, Kansas; not being satisfied, he made a tour of the State, and finally settled in Wyandott in April, 1857. He then opened out a small place and followed his trade, which was that of a baker. This was the first bakery opened in Wyandott, and Mr. Kramer did considerable business, having the furnishing of the Indians with bread. He has followed the bakery business since, and has to-day a large store on Minnesota avenue, having a restaurant attached. In 1875 he was elected street commissioner of Wyandott, holding office one term. He is also an active member of the I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Margaret Hartmann, in Wyandott, in 1861, she being a native of Chicago, Illinois. The family consist of two children. They are members of the Roman Catholic church of Wyandott.

N. McALPINE,

Speculator. Is a native of the "Emerald Isle," and was born near Belfast, April 5, 1835, and received his early education in this city. When quite a youth his parents immigrated to the United States and settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch was employed as a messenger in the Savings Bank & Trust Company, and afterward served seven years in the Exchange & First National Bank, and received a through training in the routine of banking. Desiring a more active business he emigrated westward, at the opening of Kansas Territory joining his uncle, John McAlpine, (one of the founders of Wyandott), in April, 1857. He and B. Washington built the first saw mill and flour mill in Wyandott city. In 1866 he was elected city treasurer of Wyandott, and in 1867 county treasurer, and re-elected in 1871 and 1873, and was appointed by the county commissioners to fill a vacancy, serving as treasurer of Wyandott county seven years, and has held other city offices. He was one of a party who discovered the natural gas well and mineral waters since so celebrated for its curative qualities. He has manifested commendable public spirit in the growth and prosperity of the town, and taken an active part in every public improvement. He is a man of excellent character, and his official record is without a stain. He married Miss Maria Walker, daughter of Joel Walker, in May, 1866. Their family consist of two children : Robert and Jessie.

JOHN MACKENZIE,

Superintendent of Machinery in the Union Pacific shops. Was born in Scotland on the 22d of September, 1844, and came to the United States with his parents in 1846. They settled in New York City, where they resided until 1857. John received an excellent education at the public schools of New York. In the fall of 1857 he removed with his parents to Memphis, Tennessee, and went to work, learning the trade of a machinist. Here his parents resided until 1861, when they removed to Nashville, and remained until the close of the war. At its close they removed back to Memphis, and remained until 1871. In 1871 Mr. Mackenzie went to Patterson, New Jersey, and became engaged with the Roger Locomotive Works, where he stayed for four years. Then went to Hannibal, Missouri, and remained one year. In August, 1876, he came to Wyandott and took entire charge of the Kansas Pacific Railroad shops, (now Union Pacific,) as superintendent of machinery, a position he holds at the present time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Knight Templar, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Sarah Weber in 1867; she was born in 1850, and is a native of Tennessee. They have a family of six children: Annie, Ellen, John, Robert, Mabel and Edward.

HENRY MACKIN,

Of the firm of Mackin & Joyce, undertakers. Was born in the State of New York, in August, 1854. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Chicago, where he remained six years attending school, receiving a good school education. In 1868, he removed to Kansas City and attended school for a short time, when he came to Wyandott, and continued his studies for three years. After leaving school he went to teaming, which business he carried on for nearly four years, when he went to Denver, Colorado, and resumed it there. He remained in Denver for some five years. Mr. Mackin has made five trips from Kansas City to Denver, Colorado. He returned to Wyandott in the winter of 1880, and in January, 1881, he established, (in connection with J. W. Joyce), the undertaking business, opening at a large store on Minnesota avenue. He married Miss Bridget Carmady, in May, 1879. She was born in 1855, and is a native of Wisconsin. They are members of the Catholic Church.

JACOB MAEGLY

Was born in Germany, in 1821, and came to the United States in 1835, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. He started out in life there, working as a finisher in the Novelty Works, remaining for fifteen years, and in 1850, went west and settled in St. Joe, Mo. There he bought a farm and commenced improving it, remaining four years, when he removed to Westport, Mo., and stayed one year, as pastor of the German Methodist Church. The term allowed at this time by the Missouri Conference was one year. He was then transferred to Brunswick, Mo., where he remained two terms (two years), and was then sent to Morgan county for two years. Thence to Leavenworth, Kansas, and under the Kansas Conference, stayed two and a half years as minister of the German Methodist Association. In the fall of 1861, Mr. M. came to Wyandott and bought a large farm, and in 1872, removed to Morrison, Gassinett county, where he purchased a large saw mill, and carried on the lumber business, shipping timber and lumber to St. Louis, and also furnishing the Kansas Pacific Railroad with considerable of its timber. He remained at this business until 1877, when he returned to Wyandott, leased his farm and built a fine residence in the city and is at present living a retired life. His farm consists of 200 acres, and is well cultivated. He married Miss Margaret Klipper, in Cincinnati, in 1844. She is a native of Germany and came to the United States in 1838. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living, and are also members and active workers of the German Methodist Church.

DR. S. F. MATHER,

Druggist. Was born Sept. 4th, 1811, and is a native of the "Green Mountain State." When thirteen years of age he commenced clerking in a general merchandise and drug store, and while there studied medicine under the proprietor, who was a physician, and at the age of twenty became a partner in the store. He afterward immigrated to Troy, New York, and engaged in the dry goods business, remaining for twelve years, after which he removed to Michigan, and embarked in the merchandise and drug trade. Eight years later he went to Louisiana and commenced the practice of his profession; in 1858, came here and engaged in the drug business which he has since followed, with the exception of about two and a half years, when he partially retired. He is very prominent with the people, and being a thorough student, commands a good business. He married Miss Mary A. Reed, in 1837. She is a native of Chester, Massachusetts, and was born in August, 1817. They are members of the Congregational church and he is a member of the Masonic frternity.

F. S. MERSTETTER,

Grocer. Was born in July, 1851, in Boonville, Mo., and was reared and educated there. In 1868, he came to Wyandott, learned the trade of brewer, and worked at it for about four years. Thence to Cincinnati, where he spent eight years at the same business and then returned to Wyandott, January 1st, 1880. He purchased the establishment which he now conducts and is doing well, and has gained all by industry and integrity. He is a member of Humboldt Lodge, of Cincinnati, the I. O. O. F. and was one of the charter members of the Grand Lodge of Brewers. He married Miss Mary Knapp, August 7th, 1878. She is a native of Boonville, Mo., and was born in 1852. They have one child Tilly. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Catholic Church.

F. NOBLE

Was born in Westchester county, New York, in September, 1849, and when an infant, was taken by his parents to New York City. There he resided for five years and then accompanied his father and mother to Leavenworth, Kansas, in

1856. In 1858, he came to Wyandott, and opened a tinware shop in 1869, remaining until 1871, when he removed to Palestine, Texas. There engaged at his trade with a railroad company, returned to Wyandott in the spring of 1879, and opened the store he now operates, and is doing a good business. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He married Mrs. Josephine Endel, in November, 1877. She is a native of Bloomington, Illinois, and was born in August, 1860.

HIRAM M. NORTHRUP.

Few men in the present metropolis of the west have done as much for its building and prosperity as the subject of this sketch. Coming here when it was nothing but a hamlet, he has seen nearly its entire growth; has been a part of it in its hardships and prosperity, and is now numbered among the honored men of the city. He was born at Olean, Cattaraugus county, New York, June 4, 1818. His mother dying when he was two years of age, he was brought up by, and lived with an aunt until fourteen, when she died. He had received a good common school education, and engaged in clerking in his native place until fifteen. At this early age, he went to Pennsylvania, and taught a district school in McKean county, and gave good satisfaction, having an attendance of sixty pupils. In 1835 he rafted down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, where he was employed in a ship-yard, remaining until the fall, when he joined his father in Alabama, who was in the mercantile business. He was soon given the management of the store, and afterward a share, the firm being Northrup & Son. Soon after, becoming involved, Hiram lost all he had accumulated. In 1844 he came to what was then Westport Landing, now Kansas City, and formed a partnership for the purpose of trading with the Indians in Texas and Mexico. While in that country, the Indians robbed them of nearly all their goods, and Mr. N. had a narrow escape for his life. He returned to Westport, formed a partnership with E. P. Hart in the Indian trade, went to St. Louis an entire stranger, and purchased \$3,500 worth of goods on credit, which were shipped here.

Mr. Hart selling out, Mr. P. M. Chouteau purchased an interest, which he held twelve months, and then disposed of it to Mr. N., he continuing it alone. After a few seasons, a partnership was formed with two members of the Wyandott Nation, and afterward with J. S. Chick, which soon controlled a large share of the Santa Fe trade. The first bill of goods sold wholesale in Kansas City was sold by H. M. Northrup. His firm sold the first goods that went to Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, and other western cities. Their trading posts were established all over the Indian Territory, their sales amounting to over \$300,000 annually. Mr. N. for many years was a member of the Wyandott tribe by adoption, and always took a deep personal interest in their affairs, and a few years before the war, went to Washington as their agent, collecting \$53,000 due them from the Government.

In 1857, the firm of Northrup & Chick established the first bank west of Lexington and south of the Missouri River, their house being the headquarters for trade for the western country.

In order to establish a post office in Kansas City, Mr. N. and Mr. Wm. Chick paid the carrier, and became responsible for the mails carried by him. The receipts for the first year, however, were sufficient to cover that expense. At one time, when that place was worth nothing, they loaned the corporation \$60,000. Mr. N. built the first house on Main street, erected after the town was laid out, and in 1847 built a log house on the corner of Main and Fourth. Purchased other property at almost nothing, where now it is impossible to obtain. He was made a president of the branch bank of the Union Bank of Missouri, of St. Louis, which he resigned in 1860. About this time Messrs. N. & Co. determined to move to New York City. Arrangements being made, the bank was established on Nassau street, and afterward on Wall street. They met with pros-

perity, and their business increased rapidly until the panic of 1873, when they met with heavy losses, but in four months' time liquidated every claim against them. While in New York, he was a director of the Hanover National Bank, member of the Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange. Soon after, he came to Wyandott, establishing the banking house of Northrup & Son, which still continues, one of the most reliable houses of the west. November 27, 1845, he was married to Margaret Clark, born on Wyandott Reserve, near Lower Sandusky, Ohio, August 28, 1828. She was a most beautiful girl, and in any society in which she has moved has always been a favorite. Their family consists of two children now living: Milton C. and Andruss B. Two are deceased: Thomas C. and McHenry.

NORTHRUP BROS.,

Proprietors of the City Flouring Mills. The elder brother, John P., was born May 1, 1844, in Sussex county, New Jersey. Received a collegiate education, and was almost brought up in the milling business. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B., 2d N. J. Vol. Infantry, and served for about three years, taking part in the battles of Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg and many others. At the close of the war he resumed milling, and in 1878 came to Wyandott. His marriage occurred January 9, 1870, to Miss Anna H. Bale, born in Sussex county, N. J., in July, 1844. They have three children: Benjamin E., John F. and Lottie F.

B. J. Northrup was born in Sussex county, N. J., in July, 1849, and there was reared and attended school. He first engaged in the milling business and then in a manufacturing establishment. In the fall of 1877 he came to this city and embarked in his present business. In April, 1874, he married Miss Bessie Bale, born in New Jersey in July, 1854. They have a family of two children: Freddie and Maggie. Mrs. N. is a member of the Christian church.

Northrup Bros. took possession of this mill in April, 1878. Their machinery is on the new process plan, and their manufacture meets with a ready sale.

CAPT. GEO. P. NELSON.

Was born in Pittsburg, Penn., October 14, 1817, and in his youth learned the saddlers trade. In 1853 he was elected sheriff of Wyandott county, Ohio, holding the position until 1857, when he came west and settled at this place. He built the first steamboat in the Territory, called the Kansas Valley, and ran her on the Missouri and Kaw Rivers. She was the last boat to visit Topeka, Kansas. In 1863 this was sold and in 1864 he bought the Emma, which sank the same season near Wayne City. Then he chartered boats and operated them on the Missouri until 1870, when he was elected to the State Senate, being the only Democrat in that body. Was elected a member of the City Council in 1867, and a member of the School Board in 1875, and has been appointed city assessor some six different times. In 1870 he retired from active business life. Mr. Nelson belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity. His marriage was March 17, 1840, to Miss Rebecca Rogers, a native of Penn., born in April, 1814. They have a family of three children: James, Isabella (now Mrs. J. B. Crews) and Emma (now Mrs. R. C. Maply). Have lost two.

W. P. OVERTON,

Coal Operator. Was born September 22, 1826, in Jackson county, Mo., and spent his boyhood days on a farm. In 1844 he took a trip to Texas, returned the same year, and became a member of Co. A, First Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and served with Gen. Wool in the Mexican War. At the close he engaged in the overland trade to Mexico and California until 1855. Then came to Wyandott and engaged in the saw mill business, afterward in the grocery business with D. Stone, and commenced the coal business in the fall of 1880. He was one of the first

trustees in the county, has been a member of the city council, also of the county board of commissioners. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Knights of Pythias. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Mary J. Wales, at St. Joe, in 1847. She died in 1852, leaving one child, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Hetrick of Kansas City). He married again, Miss Sarah Barnett, in 1858. She is a native of Mo., and was born in 1842. By this union they have seven children: Maud, Jesse, Estella R., William R., Letitia D., George and Margaret.

H. C. PIERSON,

Agent of the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads. Was born at Lebanon, Ohio, in August, 1848, and remained living with his parents until 1861, attending the Hillsboro Normal school. He then went to Olney, Ill., and commenced to learn the art of telegraphy, remaining there two years. Removed to Fort Heath and remained a short time, and from there to Lexington, Kentucky, where he was in the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Still continuing in their employ he went to East St. Louis, and accepted the position of cashier of the road at that point. He came to Wyandott in July, 1879, and on the 28th of the same month accepted a position as ticket, freight, and express agent for the Missouri Pacific, and also the Kansas Pacific Railroads, at Wyandott. He has made railroad telegraphing a specialty through life, and being well educated, is capable of taking charge, not only of the telegraph offices of the roads, but also of the ticket, freight and express offices. The companies are aware of the kind of gentleman they have secured, therefore place their responsible positions in the hands of a reliable man. Mr. Pierson married Miss Kate E. Voris, on the 16th of December, 1875, she having been born in May, 1856, and a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children: Robert K. and Florence V. He is a member of the Knight Templars, of Olney, Illinois, and also of Myrtle Lodge No. 1 Knights of Pythias, of Wyandott. The family are members of the Universalist church.

W. H. RYUS,

Of the firm of Drought & Ryus. Was born in July, 1841, in Monterey, New York, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He came west in 1860, and became conductor of the Overland Mail service between Kansas City and Santa Fe, New Mexico, remaining some three years in this capacity. Then became interested in the milling business in 1867, and continued it five or six years. Held the position of deputy sheriff four years, and was then elected sheriff and served four years. In February, 1880, he formed a partnership with E. S. W. Drought in the contracting and real estate business. The aggregate of their business transactions for the last year amounts to about \$90,000. In December, 1880, Mr. Ryus formed a partnership with Judd & Co., and started a planing manufactory for sash, doors, blinds, etc. He married Miss Sarah J. Loward in November, 1865. She is a native of Ohio, born in 1839. They have two children living: Charles and Ida M. Lost one. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

THEODORE SCHULTZ,

Dealer in groceries and provisions. Was born in Germany in 1834, and came to the United States in 1856 and settled in Chicago, Illinois, where he remained until 1858. Then removed to Arcola, Douglas county, and remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the 55th Illinois Infantry and served until 1865; he was then honorably discharged. Mr. Schultz settled in Wyandott in 1866, where he established himself in the liquor business which he carried on for four years. In 1870 he made a trip to Germany, and on returning engaged with Mr. Ferdinand Drees in the liquor business, which they carried on until 1874. In the fall of 1874 they sold out and established themselves in the grocery and provision busi-

ness, opening a large store on Minnesota avenue, which they carried on until 1879, when Mr. Drees retired from the firm and Mr. Schultz continued to carry on the business at the old stand. His country products are brought to his store every morning by his many country dealers, and to see the number of teams and people about his place on mornings one can imagine the amount of business done by him. He is an active member of Teutonia Lodge, No. 68, I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Nancy Corghill at Wyandott, in 1873. They have had five children, two of whom are living.

ISAAC B. SHARP,

Lawyer. Was born in Ohio in January, 1836, and spent his boyhood days in his native State, attending college at the Oberlin University, Oberlin, O. He remained at college for four years and graduated in 1856, when he went to Fremont and commenced reading law. Remaining for one year, he went to Cleveland and attended the Ohio State Union Law College, and in 1858 graduated at that institution and was admitted to the bar. In January he went west and settled in Wyandott, opening up an office for the practice of law, and it was not long before his name was known far and near and his practice began to extend throughout the State of Kansas. In 1860, Mr. Sharp, although but young in the county, was appointed by District Attorney Thomas P. Fellow, to be assistant district attorney with office at Wyandott. He held this office until 1862, when he was elected probate judge of Wyandott county, and in 1864 was re-elected. In the fall of 1865 he was elected mayor, and re-elected in 1866. In the same fall he was elected, by a handsome majority, state senator for a term of two years. At the expiration of this term, he was again elected probate judge for two years—and again in 1870, thus making eight years he has been probate judge. In 1868 he was also president of the Board of Education. At the close of his official term as judge, he commenced the practice of law, opening an office on Minnesota avenue. Mr. Sharp is an active member of Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, of Leavenworth, and a member of Wyandott Lodge No. 3, of Masons. In 1875 he was Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. He married Miss Maria A. Bennett, a native of Baltimore, Md., in 1860. They have three children: Anna L., Emma B. and Clarence E.

D. T. SKELTON,

Was born November 15, 1822, in St. Charles county, Missouri, and during his youth resided on a farm. In 1839 he came to western Missouri and engaged in the saw milling business in 1846, at Weston. In 1855 he followed the saw industry at Delaware, and in 1856 moved to Leavenworth, Kansas. There he resumed his former occupation and afterward erected a large flouring mill, known as the Leavenworth Mills. He started his first mill in Wyandott in June, 1877, and it has the capacity of sawing from six to ten thousand feet per day. He married Miss Sarah J. Dean in 1874. She is a native of Kentucky, and was born in June, 1828. They have one child, Medora (born July 5, 1877). They lost one. Mr. and Mrs. Skelton are members of the Baptist church, and he has belonged to the Masonic fraternity for some thirty years.

A. T. SHOLES,

Civil engineer. Was born in Green Bay, Brown county, Wis., in 1834, and spent his boyhood days in that village and received excellent educational advantages. He then entered the Lawrence University and commenced to study for a civil engineer. In 1856 he came to Kansas and became engaged in the real estate business, and in 1859 went to Colorado. At the breaking out of the war he returned to Kansas and became a member of what was, at that time, known as the "Red Leg Scouts," and afterward assisted in organizing the first colored regi-

ment of Kansas, which was the first colored regiment mustered in the United States Army. He was elected captain of a company and accompanied the regiment to the front and remained until the close of the war. After the war he became engaged with a survey party then surveying the line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Gulf Railroad, as civil engineer. Since that time he has been engaged on various railroad surveys in this vicinity. Mr. Sholes is at present engaged in the mining business in Colorado. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also a member of the Association of Railroad Conductors. Was married to Miss L. F. Kirkbride in November, 1873. She was born in April, 1852, and is a native of Pekin, Illinois. They have one child, Georgia.

FREDERICK SPECK,

Physician and surgeon. Was born November 24, 1818, at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Penn., and at the age of twenty-five commenced the study of medicine. He first attended the Maryland University, of Baltimore, and then the Franklin Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating therefrom, and receiving his diploma. Then he commenced the practice of his profession at Fremont, Schuylkill county, Penn., continuing for about four years and then removed to Union county. Six years later, in 1857, he came to Wyandott, and there is now but one physician in practice here, who then resided at this place. He was elected mayor of the city and served one term, and also held the position of physician for the Blind Asylum. His marriage was in 1848, to Miss A. M. Dennis, born in Philadelphia in 1824. She died in 1881, leaving four children: Annie M., Mary C., Joseph B. and Richard D., all are members of the Episcopal church. Dr. F. Speck is a member of the A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities; has held the positions in the I. O. O. F., of G. M. of the State in 1865, Grand Chief Patriarch of the Grand Encampment, and Grand Representative.

B. L. STINE,

Was born on the 24th of April, 1846, in Juniata county, Penn., and spent his boyhood days on a farm with his parents, and received a good school education. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, 36th Pennsylvania Infantry, and served with his company until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; was with his regiment at the battle of the Wilderness, Mine Run, Beaver Dam, Chancellorsville, Appomattox, and also at the surrender of Lee. The first year he served as a private, and during the second was promoted to orderly sergeant, and thence to first-lieutenant. At the close of the war he located in Ohio, and engaged in the butchering business, where he remained for a period of five years; then removed to Kansas, and stayed but a short time, when he went into Missouri, and after about eighteen months, returned to Pennsylvania, and remained for four years. In 1876 he again came to Kansas and located at Rosedale, where he was offered and accepted a position as shipping clerk for the Kansas Rolling Mill Company. He at present resides at Rosedale, where he has a fine residence. He has held the position of police judge and that of justice of the peace of his township. In November, 1880, he was elected a member of the Kansas Legislature from his district, and during the session just closed he has given the best of satisfaction. He married Miss Edith R. Baird in December, 1871. She was born on the 10th of October, 1848, and is a native of Crawford county, Ohio. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Ancient Order of Forresters.

DERRICK STONE,

Is a native of Hocking county, Ohio, and was born in December, 1826. He spent his boyhood days on a farm and attending school, and on becoming of age he removed to Perrysburgh, Wood county, and engaged in the mercantile busi-

ness. There he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Co. A, 100th Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. During most of the time he served in the commissary department, and was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and several others, also with Sherman at Atlanta. He was at Washington, D. C., when Lee surrendered, and also the night that Lincoln was assassinated, thus witnessing two of Washington's most stirring times. At the close of the war he came west and settled in Wyandott and remained for a short time, when he went to Pomeroy and engaged in the mercantile business. He built the first house built at Pomeroy, and had his store there. At this time (1868) he held all the offices of the town, such as postmaster, school director, ticket agent and railroad agent. He remained there two years, when he returned to Wyandott and engaged in the grocery business, which he continued to carry on until the fall of 1879, then he took Mr. W. C. Overton in as a partner, and in 1880 retired from active life. Mr. Stone is an active member of Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He married Miss E. Jennie Ayres, a native of Ohio, in 1869.

J. C. STOUT,

Master Painter of the Union Pacific Shops. Was born on the 11th day of April, 1831, at Adrian, Mich. He was reared and educated there, and after finishing his schooling he took up painting, at which he worked for some time. In 1857 he left Adrian and engaged at his trade in various places, including Litchfield, Illinois, and New Albany, Indiana. He then spent a short time in Kentucky, but, not liking the South, he returned and settled at Fort Wayne, Indiana, for a few months. In 1862 he returned to his native city and became engaged as master painter of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, where he remained for eight years. In the winter of 1869 he came to Wyandott and took charge of the Kansas Pacific Railroad shops (now the Union Pacific) as master painter. He is a thorough artist in his line, and is held in high esteem by the company. Mr. Stout has assisted in building up Wyandott, and a few years ago made a large addition to the city known as "Stout's Addition." He has held several prominent positions of trust under the city government. He was a member of the school board, and was elected city treasurer, and also treasurer of the Board of Education. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been master of Wyandott Lodge No. 3 for the past two years. He married Miss Martha Montgomery in 1862. She was born on the 13th of December, 1841, and is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They have had two children, one of whom is living: Ralph. Mrs. S. is a member of the Congregational church.

J. S. STOCKTON,

Mayor of the city of Wyandott. Was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 31, 1828. He removed with his parents in a few years to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he resided until 1850, receiving a thorough academic education in his early days. At the age of 21 he commenced studying law with his father, J. C. Stockton, in Mt. Vernon, and in 1850 emigrated to Ottawa, Ill., where he continued to read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. In 1858 Mr. Stockton removed west and settled in Wyandott, which was at that time a part of Leavenworth county, and continued to practice law. In 1860 he was elected to the office of city attorney, which he held until 1867. In 1870 he was elected mayor of the city, and served three successive terms. In the spring of 1879 he was elected to serve a two years term as mayor, which office he holds at the present date, making five years that he has been mayor of Wyandott. His law practice has extended throughout eastern Kansas and western Missouri. He has been prominently identified with the interests of the county and State for several years, and has taken a large interest in all its public affairs. He married Miss Mary E. Batchelor in 1852, in Ottawa. She is a native of Cardiff, N. Y., born in 1829,

and was educated at Cazenovia, N. Y. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Minnie (wife of J. H. Huddleson, who is a prominent railroad man, connected with the Oregon River and Navigation Company of Oregon), Richard and Manley. In 1872, death removed one of their family, John. The family have been active members and workers of the Congregational church since their settlement in Wyandott.

GEORGE STUMPF,

Hardware dealer. Was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1850, and when but six years of age came to this country with his parents, they settling at St. Louis. Here George spent his boyhood days, and through his own exertion and self-application, received a fair school education. In 1870 he came west, looking for a place to settle, and in passing through the State of Kansas, settled at Wyandott. He then engaged in the manufacture of tinware, which he carried on until 1872, when he commenced in business for himself, opening out a large store on Minnesota avenue, and by close attention to business, made a good start in the world. His store to-day has increased to double the size of his former one, and is stocked with all things pertaining to the hardware business. He came to Wyandott without the first cent in his pocket, and has to-day the largest store and the best stock of goods in the county, as also a surplus of \$15,000 in the bank. He married Miss Rowena E. Galbraith, in October, 1873. She is a native of Illinois, and was born in July, 1858. They have had two children, one of whom is living: Ada May. The family are members of the Congregational church.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

Was born in Warwickshire, England, November 15th, 1825, and when about eight years of age, was brought by his parents to America, they settling at Utica, New York. He was there reared and educated, and on the 18th of December, 1847, was married in that city to Miss Amy Wratten, a native of England, born in county Kent, November 16th, 1825. They settled at Oneida, New York, remaining about five or six years, and then removed to Adrian, Michigan. From there they went to Chicago, and thence to Racine, Wisconsin, where he lived until he came to Wyandott, in 1863. He has been engaged in the railroad business all his life, and is now master car builder on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have had six children, four of whom are living: James A., Libbie J., (now Mrs. L. W. Barnard), Frankie F., and Julia M., (now Mrs. H. McGrew). He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and his son James belongs to that fraternity.

AUGUST WOLTER,

Proprietor of Wolter's meat market. Was born in Germany, in March, 1825. He spent his boyhood days in Germany and learned the carpenter trade, which he followed until 1849, when he came to the United States. Then went west and settled at St. Louis, where he followed his trade and remained one year. In 1850 he removed to Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., and engaged in the furniture business, and in 1856 returned to St. Louis and established himself in the mercantile trade. In 1857 he came to Wyandott, the city at that time containing but two houses, and became engaged in various pursuits. In 1868 he started a meat market, and has since that time continued in the same business. His shop is large and his stock is what the Wyandott citizens term *Ar*. During the late war Mr. Wolter raised a company of volunteers, but was taken sick soon after and was unable to take command. He married Miss Elizabeth Colhaf in 1852. She is a native of Germany and was born in 1834. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: Ellis, William, Hermann, Matilda, Minnie and Ada. Mr. W. is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in Kansas, having become a member in 1851. Mrs. W. is a member of the Catholic church while her husband is a Presbyterian.

KANSAS CITY.

WASHINGTON ADAMS,

Attorney at law. The subject of this sketch was born in Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri, April 16, 1849, and attended the preparatory school of F. T. Kemper, brother of ex-Governor of Virginia. He entered the University of Charlottesville, Virginia, and commenced the study of law at that place, in 1867, continuing the same with Judge Adams his uncle, and one of the supreme judges of the State. Mr. W. Adams came to Kansas City in the summer of 1870, and has been a resident ever since. In 1875 was elected City Attorney, and in 1876 was re-elected to the same office. During the spring of 1880, he was appointed by the Mayor, City Counselor, which office he holds at the present time. He married Miss Ella B. Lincoln, on the 5th day of June, 1877. She is a daughter of John K. Lincoln of Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo., and is a native of Kentucky, but principally reared in this State. Mr. Adams, although quite young is an active and successful attorney.

JACOB ADDISON,

Of the firm of Addison & Dennis. Was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the Little Miami River, thirteen miles from Cincinnati, May 7, 1829. There resided with his parents until about seven years of age, then accompanying them to Illinois. The grandfather of our subject was one of the first settlers in Cincinnati, where he worked at the shoemaker's trade. The father of Mr. Addison was also a very early settler of Illinois, moving there even before the city of Chicago had a single house. Jacob was reared on a farm and received his education in such schools as the State at that time supported, far inferior to the ones of the present day. In 1850 he became engaged in the mercantile business at St. Francisville, Illinois, where he continued for three years and then resumed farming. This he followed until he sold out and went to Kansas in 1870, settling in Montgomery county, and for six years was employed in tilling the soil. Thence to Independence, same State, commenced in the book and stationery business. Thirteen months later he took up fruit growing and gardening, and after about two years his health failed. In the summer of 1880, he went to the mountains, traveling a short time in the Gunnison country and upon his return engaged in his present business in Kansas City, Kansas. On the 17th of November, the partnership was formed with Mr. Dennis. His first marriage was in 1850; his wife died in 1863 leaving three children: Dora, George and Annis. Was married a second time to Mrs. L. Ramsey, in 1864. Their family consists of Margaret and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. A. are members of the M. E. church.

J. W. AIKEN,

Dentist. Was born November 7, 1849, and is a native of this county, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he commenced to learn the dental profession with Drs. Tindall and Stark, and in 1871 removed to Independence. He was there engaged in practicing until 1879, when he returned to Kansas City and is here located, in business, his residence being at Westport. Being a skillful workman, he has built up a successful patronage. His marriage was in Colorado October 6, 1874, to Miss Celestia Houck. They have three children—Samuel W., Thomas H. and Lottie C.

W. A. ALDERSON,

Of the firm of Alderson & Young, attorneys at law. Was born in St. Charles, Missouri, October 1, 1856. His father is B. A. Alderson, a native of Hartford county, Maryland, and his mother, Mary L. Baker, a native of Rappahannock county, Virginia. His father is by profession a civil engineer, and was one of the engineers-in-chief in the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and engaged for many years on the Mississippi levees, and construction of railroads in the south and west. His mother was of the family of Gambles, of Virginia, being a niece of Judge Hamilton B. Gamble, of Missouri. Both are still living in St. Charles (where they were married in 1850), at the ages of seventy and sixty years respectively. W. A. Alderson received his primary education at St. Charles, Missouri. He graduated at West Nottingham Academy, Cecil county, Maryland, in 1874, and the same year entered Lafayette College, where he remained two years. In 1876 he accepted a position in the government lake survey party; returned to St. Charles the same year, commenced teaching and studying law under T. F. McDearmon, and was admitted to the bar in 1878, on his 22d birthday. He came immediately to Kansas City, entered into copartnership with Ed. L. Scarritt for one year, and in March, 1880, formed a copartnership with Albert Young, which still exists.

L. C. ALEXANDER,

Proprietor of the St. James Hotel. Is a native of Missouri, and was born near St. Louis, May 28, 1841. He is the son of B. W. Alexander and Octavia Orme. His mother died in 1880, but his father is still living in St. Louis. He is a descendant of two very old families. His ancestors on his mother's side came to America with Lord Baltimore, and his great grandfather on his father's side went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that State. Linden attended the public schools of St. Louis until he was sixteen, and when seventeen he went into the store of W. L. Ewing & Co., wholesale grocers, and was with them for three years, acquiring a knowledge of mercantile business. Leaving them in 1861, he went to Denver, Colorado, and was employed in the wholesale grocery house of Bast, Alexander & Co., being the representative of his father in the concern. Returning to St. Louis in 1863, he embarked in business for himself, and became one of the firm of W. S. Gregory & Co., which afterward, in 1864, changed to Threlkeld & Co., he still remaining as one of the firm until 1865. In 1866 he became connected with his father in the mercantile business, under the firm name of B. W. Alexander & Son, they dissolving in 1872, when he came to Kansas City with his father-in-law. They became the proprietors of the Pacific Hotel, which they kept until 1873, when they purchased the St. James Hotel, which they kept until 1877, when Colonel Bruce retired, leaving Mr. Alexander sole proprietor. The St. James is the leading commercial hotel in the city, being supplied with all the modern hotel improvements. December 7, 1869, he married Miss Nannie Bruce, daughter of Colonel H. Bruce, at that time of New York City, but now proprietor of the Brevoort House of Kansas City. They have two children living: Linden C. (born in St. Louis, May 8, 1872,) and Pauline (born in Kansas City, October 23, 1878).

F. R. ALLEN,

Supervisor of Work House. Was born in Ohio, April 10, 1825, and resided there until nineteen years of age, when he removed to Kentucky. There remained until 1851, when he came to this county, and after a time moved to Pleasant Hill, making it his home for twelve years. From that place he came to Kansas City, in April, 1879, and was appointed to the office which he is now filling. His marriage was on the 13th of January, 1849, to Miss May Williams, of Danville,

Kentucky. Their family consists of two children : Pearley, (now Mrs. Ward, of this city), and William H.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Was born in the city of Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky, July 6th, 1817. Immigrated to Illinois 1831, locating in Macomb, where he resided until 1844, and then removed to Dubuque, Iowa, living here until 1851. He returned to Macomb, Illinois, his former home, and engaged in the lumber trade, which he followed until 1865. Then sold out his business and moved to Andrew county, Missouri, where he engaged in the lumber business and continued to follow this until the fall of 1872, when he came to Kansas City. Shortly after arriving in this city he embarked in the lumber trade, and has established a large and lucrative business, and has the confidence and esteem of the trading public generally. He married Miss Julia Rutherford, of Greenville, Bond county, Illinois, in October, 1836, a lady of refined tastes and fine domestic habits. The union has been blessed by eight children : William H., Mary E., John E., Martha M., James R., Emma M., Jennie H., and Sarah H.

S. H. ANDERSON,

Dentist. Was born in Syracuse, N. Y., February 17, 1823, and received the rudiments of his education in the common school of Syracuse, completing it in the Academic Institute of Onondaga, N. Y. In 1845 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Brewster, of Onondaga, studying with him some time, when he took up the study of dentistry under Dr. C. C. Chandler, of Syracuse. He opened his first dental rooms in Hannibal, Mo., in 1847, where he practiced until 1879, when he came to Kansas City; here he has an extensive practice. Mr. Anderson is one of the first, if not the first dentist, who introduced whole sets of teeth inserted on suction plate in the State of Missouri. He was also a member and once vice-president of the first dental association formed in the Mississippi Valley. He was at one time proprietor of a flouring mill at Hannibal, and extensively engaged in manufacturing flour for foreign markets. Has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Maria J., daughter of Aaron G. Gano, of Hannibal, Mo., whom he married in 1851 and who died in 1852. He married his second wife, Miss Anna M., daughter of Thomas H. Tatlow, of Palmyra, Mo., in 1856. By her he has two children : Harry F. and Russell V.

O. T. ANGELL,

Real estate dealer and insurance agent. Was born in Windham county, Conn., August 31, 1828, and there resided until 1850, when he moved to Western New York. One year later went to Pennsylvania and there engaged in the drug trade for four years. While young he had been employed in a cotton mill and worked in it until 1850. In 1858 he moved from Pennsylvania to Kansas, and settled in Topeka, and afterward spent his time in farming in Shawnee county. This was continued for about seven years, when he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and engaged in the practice of medicine, having previously followed it in Kansas. For two years he followed the drug trade, returned to Pennsylvania and continued it until 1878. Again came to Kansas and engaged in the real estate business, which he has continued ever since, in Kansas City, Kansas. He has by industry and fair dealing succeeded in building up a fine business. He was married in 1846 to Miss C. S. Clark, by whom he has had one child, now deceased. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

GEORGE W. ANTHONY,

Is another of the very oldest settlers of Kansas City. Upon his first coming here the city site was a wilderness, and he has killed wild turkeys and deer where now is one busy scene of traffic and the hurly-burly of business greets the ear. He was

born in Columbia, Mo., in 1828. His parents came to Jackson county in 1847 and settled five miles east of Kansas City, on what is now the Independence road, where he lived with them and worked at brick laying with his father until the spring of 1850, when he went to California and mined until 1859. Returning that year to Jackson county he has here resided ever since, and has been and now is a contractor in brick laying. During the late war he served three years in the Confederate service under General Price. In 1863 he married Miss Ann Hume, who was born and reared in Boone county, Missouri. They have six children: Florence, Bettie, George Lee, Robert G., Oliver and Lilly May.

D. AUSTIN,

Of the firm of D. Austin & Co., jobbers of pumps, pipe, belting, etc. Is a native of Skancateles, Onondaga county, New York, born the 14th of September, 1826. He was reared on a farm and received an academic education. On the 23d of March, 1849, he was united in marriage with Miss Mariette Hatch, of Owasco, Cayuga county, New York. Mr. Austin was engaged in farming in his native place until the spring of 1872, when on account of poor health he was compelled to change climate. Then commenced a mercantile business in Kansas City, whither he moved his family in the spring of 1875. Here they now reside and expect to remain. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have seven children: Frank H. (of Colorado Springs), Fred. C. (of Chicago), James B., C. W., D., Jr., M. Estelle and Anna, at home.

FRANK J. BAIRD,

Attorney and dealer in real estate. Was born in Brown county, Ohio, May 14, 1838, remaining there until nine years of age, when with his parents he removed to Putnam county, Illinois, settling on a farm with his father in 1847. The latter was a non-commissioned officer in the war of 1812, and served through the campaign. Our subject was educated at the University of Michigan, graduating in the law class of 1865. Then came to Kansas City, Mo., engaged in the practice of his profession, but on account of failing health, and feeling confident of the future of this city, he became engaged in the real estate business. This he has since followed with marked success. During the late war Mr. Baird was a lieutenant in the 138th Illinois Infantry.

O. P. W. BAILEY,

Judge of the Probate Court. The subject of this sketch stands prominent among the influential men of this city, and has gained for himself a wide and honorable reputation. He was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, where he lived and received a liberal education. Arriving at the age of seventeen years he removed with his parents to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1852, and here accepted a position in the clerk's office, holding it for a term of one year. After this he was appointed United States Deputy Marshal for the western district of Missouri, which office he held for a period of two years. In 1858, he was elected to the office of county treasurer, filling it two years when he resigned, and at the death of the acting sheriff was appointed to fill the unexpired term, holding the office until 1862. Then he resigned and went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He returned to his former home and in 1866 was elected to the office of sheriff, which he held for two terms of two years each, and in the fall of 1880 was elected judge of the probate court, of Jackson county, which office he now holds. On the 20th day of April, 1859, he was married to Miss Frances A. Hall, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Their family consists of three children: Fanny A., Ella H. and Charley H.

PETER BAKER,

Homeopathic physician. Was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 6th, 1818, where he was educated. He began the study of medicine in 1841, and in 1844 went to Memphis, Tenn., where he practiced medicine six or seven years. He removed to Warsaw, Ill., in 1854, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1861, when he again resumed the study and practice of his profession, and in 1863 graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. After graduating, he went to White Water, Wisconsin, but left this place in 1864 and went to Monmouth, Ill., where he settled and practiced until the spring of 1868. In the fall of 1867 he met with a severe accident, being thrown from his buggy, dislocating his ankle and fracturing his leg. He being the only homeopathic physician in the place, his services were in demand, and he was called on before being fully recovered. He imprudently went and attended to the case, which exposure caused the erysipelas to set in. To get rest and opportunity to recover, he made a trip to Kansas City; and while there was so favorably impressed with the future progress and growth of the place, that he concluded to permanently locate in the city. He left a large city and country practice at Monmouth for an exclusive city practice at a smaller place. In his anticipation of the growth of Kansas City and extensive practice, he has not been disappointed. He is the oldest established homeopathic physician in the city and has a very large practice. December 24th, 1845, he married Miss Rebecca A. Wiley, of Memphis, Tenn., by whom he has two children: Charles E., (a farmer, near Wyandott,) and Myra, (wife of W. E. Winner, of Kansas City). Himself and wife are members of the Unitarian Church. He was at one time the president of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical Society, and is a member of the Western Institute of Homeopathy, and of the Western Academy of Homeopathy.

B. J. BAKER,

Tin and sheet-iron works. Was born in London, July 28, 1846, and was there reared and educated. When fifteen and a half years old he commenced serving an apprenticeship to the trade of tin and sheet-iron worker, continuing until twenty-one. He was engaged in working in London for two years and then commenced traveling through Europe, following his occupation in different cities. Soon afterward he came to America, landing in New York, where he remained but a short time, then coming to St. Louis. For six months was employed in different shops in that city and succeeded in saving some money, which he invested in a team and a wagon and commenced traveling throughout Iowa and northern Missouri. This he followed for several years, principally along the lines of railroads. During our severe winter he made headquarters at Des Moines, and at another time at Ames, in Story county. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Baker arrived in Kansas City, purchased a set of tinner's tools and opened a shop in the eastern part of the city, which he still operates. He has worked up a large trade in his line and devotes himself earnestly and faithfully to his work.

H. E. BARKER,

Proprietor of Eastern Marble Works. Was born in Richmond, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 6, 1856, and there was reared. Received his education partly in the schools of that city and afterward attended the High school in Montreal. When sixteen years of age he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of marble cutter, with Mr. G. Z. Hill, serving under him for three years. Then went to Montreal, worked at his trade there one year and then came to Kansas City, being employed under J. P. Daley for three years. In 1880 he started in business for himself and is very successful, having few equals. He is a fine workman, and at the State Fair of Missouri in 1879, received the first specimen for the best specimen of marble work. Though but a young man he has built up a fine

trade and has constantly orders ahead. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and a zealous worker in the cause of temperance.

M. H. BARTLETT,

Livery-man. Was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1825, and resided there until he reached his majority. His early education was received in the common schools of his neighborhood, after which he removed to Illinois in 1854. While living in Troy, N. Y., he learned the trade of carriage trimmer, and was there married in 1841 to Miss Eliza Burns of that place. Mr. Bartlett remained in Illinois for two years and in 1857 came to Kansas City, soon after engaging in the carriage business. Afterward commenced the grocery business, and soon embarked in his present business, in which he has been successful. While a resident of Liberty, Clay county, Mo., our subject was appointed to the office of deputy sheriff, holding it for two years and held the same office here. They have had two children.

W. R. BERNARD,

Abstract and real estate dealer. Was born in Augusta county, Virginia, December 8, 1823, and came with his parents to Missouri in 1839, settling in Callaway county. There he lived with them until 1844. He received his education in the common schools of Virginia and Missouri, and studied geological surveying by field practice in the summer season, and was instructed by Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, and C. C. Douglas, of Detroit, during the winter months. In 1844 he went to the copper regions in the northern peninsula of Michigan as second assistant of the United States geological survey, and in 1846 and 1847 was employed by the Boston Mining Company. In the summer of 1847 he came to Jackson county and settled at Westport in the fall of that year, and engaged in general mercantile business with Alberg G. Boone, the name of the firm being Boone & Bernard. Their sales were confined mostly to the Indian traders of the border and Rocky Mountains and New Mexico. In the spring of 1848 the firm of Boone & Bernard received the first large consignment of New Mexican goods, it being to Messervy & Webb, of Santa Fe, requiring sixty-three wagons drawn by six yoke of cattle each, and taking six months to make the round trip. By their promptness and business management they induced many heavy Mexican traders to ship through them, the most important being Jose Chavis, Manuel Armijo and the Pereas, and these were soon followed by the great overland traveler F. X. Aubry, a freighter and trader. In 1853 Mr. Boone having retired from the firm, Col. Charles E. Kearney became connected with Mr. Bernard, and the firm was changed to Kearney & Bernard, and they extended their trade to Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico. In 1856 Col. Kearney retired, when a brother, J. Bernard, of Baltimore, became connected with him. The business had so increased that their sales amounted to \$250,000 yearly. In 1860 their books show that they had outfitted and started for other parties to Mexico and beyond, 21,000 freighting wagons, called prairie schooners. By the breaking out of the war in 1861 the trade was destroyed, and they were obliged to close their freighting and commission business. During the war and up to 1873 he was engaged in overland transportation, transporting army camps and Indian supplies for the Government to Fort Union, in New Mexico, and to Forts Doragi, Sill and Laramie, and from then until 1879 he mined in Colorado, and was also interested in mines in Joplin, Missouri. He still resides in Westport on the grounds from which he cut the hazel brush in 1850. He established himself in the abstract business in Kansas City in 1879. In 1865 he organized the private bank of Bernard & Mastin, of Kansas City, which afterward became the Mastin Bank, he retiring in 1867. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Margaret Buckner, daughter of Col. Robert R. Buckner, of Callaway county, Missouri, whom he married in 1850, and who died the following year. He married his second wife, Miss Susan Harris, of Westport, in 1853, by whom he has two daughters: Nettie, born

May 15th, 1861, and Annie E., born June 7th, 1868. Himself and wife are Presbyterians, and members of Dr. Madeira's church of Kansas City.

JOHN BAUERLEIN,

Was born in Hollfeld, Bavaria, July 10, 1828, and when nineteen he came with his parents to the United States, landing in Baltimore in July, 1847. After a visit with friends in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, they went to St. Louis, Missouri, and settled. He received only an elementary education in the old country, and after arriving at St. Louis attended the St. Mary's Seminary, at Barnes, in order to familiarize himself with the English language. Also served an apprenticeship at boot and shoe making. October 20, 1853, he married Miss Barbara Friederitze, of St. Louis, and in March, 1854, he came to Kansas City and established himself in the boot and shoe business, opening his shop on the levee in a building near where the Gillis house now stands. Two years after he removed to the corner of Main and Fifth streets, which he purchased and improved, where Hammerslough's clothing house now is. Selling that place in May, 1857, he bought on the corner of Sixth street and Grand avenue, where he lived and carried on the grocery business from 1869 to 1880. He has been successful in business in Kansas City, and is now enjoying the fruits of his industry and thrift. Has a neat residence on Harrison street in the midst of an interesting family: James (an engraver, with Cady & Olmstead, with whom he has been eight years), Frank (attending college at Columbia, Missouri), Louis (clerk and collector in Whipple, Cowherd & Co.'s bank), and Anna.

WILLIAM F. BAYNE.

Was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, in 1816, and when very small was taken by his father to Louisville, Kentucky. There he was reared, his educational advantages having been such as could be obtained from the common country schools. In 1843 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, being among the earliest settlers of the county, and has made his home hereabouts since that time. After arriving he engaged in farming, and continued to follow it until a few years ago. Since that time he has been engaged in contracting for the city and private individuals. Mr. Bayne was married in January, 1844, to Miss Lucy M. Hudgens, a native of Cumberland county, Virginia, born in May, 1818. They have two children living: Lucy C. and Julia A. Two are deceased: Mary J. and James D.

A. E. BEGGS,

Buyer for Plankinton & Armours. Was born in Morgan county, Ill., April 14, 1846, and was there reared and educated in the common schools. In 1863 he entered the Western University, of Bloomington, Ill., graduating June 21, 1867. While in his native county, was engaged in the stock business, principally feeding. October 9, 1871, he came to Kansas City, where he has since been engaged in the live stock trade, except the winter of 1876-7, which he spent in St. Louis and Chicago. Was married to Mrs. Maggie G. Scott (Gentry), of Boyle county, Kentucky.

VALENTINE BICKING,

Merchant tailor. Was born in the Province of Nassau, Prussia, February 14, 1833. When thirteen years of age he went to the city of Maintz, where he learned his trade of tailoring, and where he remained until he was nineteen, when he came to the United States, arriving in New Orleans on Christmas day of 1851. Shortly after he went to Indianola, Texas, and from there to San Antonio, by ox team, in company with friends who came with him from Prussia; there engaged in his business as a tailor, remaining until 1853, when he returned to New Orleans. He worked at his trade in that city and afterward in Louisville, Ky., Florence, Ala., Tuscumbia and Pochahontas, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., until 1855, when he

went to Philadelphia and worked until 1863; then came to Kansas City, and was employed as foreman in the tailoring department of Louis Hammerslough's house, being with him until 1867, when he established himself in his present business, which compels him to employ twenty-five hands. In 1858 he married Miss Jane Crogan, of Philadelphia; she died April 10, 1880.

J. A. BENT,

Attorney at law. Was born in West Virginia, July 15, 1853, and there was reared and attended school until fifteen years old. At this early age he started in business for himself and since then has been his own support. About 1868 he came to Kansas, and took charge of a farm for his brother, and two years afterward entered the academy at Topeka. After completing his education there, he entered college, and remained therein two years. At the age of twenty-two commenced the study of law with Crumrine & Vance, of Topeka, with whom he remained one year and then moved to Atchison; continued there for one year, and on account of some business matters in the east, went there and was for some time unsettled. He returned to Kansas and afterward engaged in the law business in this city. Mr. Bent is quite notably connected, being a cousin of Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, and also of "Stonewall" Jackson. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, having been with Washington at the battle of Valley Forge. Two of Mr. Bent's brothers were killed while in the Confederate army at the Seven Days' fight at Richmond.

MRS. MATTIE A. BINGHAM,

Nee Livingston. Is a native of Kentucky, and was born near Frankfort, in January, 1824. Being deprived of her parents by death when she was only three years old, she was taken and reared by her grandmother. She received her elementary education in the schools of Frankfort, completing it at Shelbyville, Kentucky. She left the latter place when sixteen, and lived with a married sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Hughes, of Jefferson City, Missouri, and afterward lived alternately with her and another married sister, Mrs. W. W. Owen, of Shelbyville, until 1847. Then she went with Mrs. Hughes to Lexington, Missouri, and soon after opened a private school for young ladies and taught until 1850. On October 12th, 1851, she was married to Dr. Johnston Lykins, and after spending the winter in Washington, D. C., she came with her husband to Kansas City, where they made their home. Here she was the companion of her husband, a devoted noble wife, even assisting him to relieve destitute and suffering humanity. His death occurred in 1876. When she was fourteen she became a member of the Baptist church, and she and her husband were two of the original eight members who organized the first Baptist church of Kansas City. June 24th, 1878, she was married to her second husband, Gen. George C. Bingham, who was at the time filling the chair of Fine Arts in the State University, at Columbia. He died July 7th, 1879. In the late war she favored the Confederate cause, and was not sparing in her energy or means to alleviate the wants and sufferings of Confederate widows and orphans at its close. She, aided by many noble ladies, founded the Widows' and Orphans' Home, located at Kansas City, and which afterward became the Industrial Home and School for the orphans and indigent children of the State of Missouri. She served as president from 1866 until 1880, when, declining to act longer was elected treasurers. In 1877, after the society had donated the building and grounds to the State, it became a State institute, by an act passed in the Legislature, in 1874; but the State seemingly not appreciating its beneficence, let it revert back to the society. Mrs. Bingham, prompted by a benevolent spirit, instituted a boarding school for young ladies, and all the proceeds over contingent expenses were devoted to the support and education of orphans remaining in the Home, being five in all, the others being returned to the counties from whence they came, or were sent to homes found for them. She

acted as principal until her marriage with Gen. Bingham, when she left Kansas City to live in Columbia, Missouri.

M. A. BOGIE,

Physician and surgeon. Was born on the 20th of December, 1841, and is a native of Richmond, Madison county, Ky., at which place he was partly brought up on a farm. He received good educational advantages, and attended the Kentucky University, from which he graduated in 1862. He commenced the study of medicine in 1860, and went to Philadelphia, where he attended lectures. Thence to New York and graduated M. D. first in 1864. He returned to Kentucky, engaged in practicing a short time, and in January, 1865, went to Mexico. There he followed his profession until August, 1870, when he left that country and went to New York. Spent eighteen months in the hospitals and medical schools, and graduated while there twice more. Dr. Bogie took up his residence here in the winter of 1871, and since that time has been enjoying a good practice. He was married November 19th, 1872, to Miss C. E. Park, born in Kentucky, October 27th, 1846. She died March 6th, 1876. Lost one child.

BOUSCAREN & KENYON.

This law firm was established in Kansas City, January 1, 1881. O. Bouscaren, the senior member, is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Grant county, May 9, 1856. He was educated at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in 1876, and immediately began the study of law under Judge G. W. Craddock. He completed his studies in the spring of 1879, and was immediately admitted to the bar in Frankfort, Kentucky, and in the fall of that year went to Washington, D. C., where he resumed the study of mining and patent laws. There remained until September, 1880, when he came to Kansas City, and here made the acquaintance of C. A. Kenyon, the junior member of the firm. Mr. Kenyon was born in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, May 9, 1857. His parents moved to Logan county, Illinois, in 1859, where he lived until coming to Kansas City in 1880. He was educated at Illinois College, graduating from that institution in 1877, and soon after began the study of law in the office of Bason & Blinn, of Lincoln, Illinois. He completed it, and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1880, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of Michigan in April of that year. He came to Kansas City during that fall. They are a young firm, favorably received by the older practitioners, and have promise of a successful career.

J. DALLAS BOWSER,

Editor of the *Gate City Press*. Was born near Weldon, Halifax county, North Carolina, February 15th, 1846, of free parents of whose ancestry nothing is known, further, than that his grandfather derived his name from being found one morning when but a few weeks old, at the door step of a family named Bowser, who cared for the little stranger, gave him their family name, and adopted him for their son. When the subject of this sketch was but six weeks old, his parents disliking the restraints of slavery upon the free people of color of the State, and desiring to secure for their children the advantages of an education, removed to Ohio, arriving at Chillicothe in May, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits in summer and school teaching in winter. At the age of twenty James left home to take charge of a school in Jamestown, Ohio, teaching without intermission or vacation in various parts of the State until March, 1868, when he came to Kansas City, taught a spring term of school at Westport, Missouri, and in the fall took charge of the colored schools of Kansas City, holding the position of principal for eleven consecutive years. Some unpleasant controversies arising, he resigned his position in Kansas City in August, 1879, to take charge of the public schools of Wy.

andott, Kansas. In July, 1870, Mr. Bowser returned to Ohio to wed a Miss Christie A. Lett, but who died within a week after his arrival. In July, 1873, he married Miss Dora S. J. Troy, of Zenia, Ohio, who for six years has been teaching in the Kansas City schools. In 1875, Mr. Bowser was nominated for supervisor of registration, but was defeated by Mr. J. W. Bell, the Democratic candidate. In religion as well as in politics he is a liberal, choosing to think and act for himself. In theology, he is a follower of Henry Ward Beecher: in philosophy, of Herbert Spencer. Mr. Bowser is the fortunate possessor of a handsome residence property on East Tenth Street.

H. C. BOWER,

Photographer. Was born in Illinois, on the 10th of February, 1852, and there lived until about ten years of age. His parents then removed to Kansas and settled in Linn county, and in this new and lonely country the subject of our sketch was brought up and educated. He followed farming about ten years and then learned the business of a photographer which he has followed ever since. He is now located in Kansas City, Kansas, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line with neatness and dispatch.

LEE E. BOWERS,

Dealer in groceries and provisions. Was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 14th, 1850, and when about three years of age accompanied his parents to Illinois, settling in St. Clair county, where he was reared and educated. At the age of about seventeen, he commenced learning the trade of carpenter and joiner which he followed while in that State. About the year 1870, he moved to St. Louis, followed his trade for about one year and then came to Kansas City, becoming engaged in the manufacture of crackers, with Taylor Brothers. This he followed for about four years and then commenced in the saloon business. Four years later he engaged in his present business. He keeps a large and well assorted stock and enjoys a liberal patronage as he well deserves. His marriage was April 12th, 1876, to Carrie Wirtz, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, a pleasant lady who assists her husband in the store. They have one child, Mabel. Mr. B. is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

BRABROOK & KNOWLES.

This firm was established January 1, 1880, and is composed of W. F. Brabrook and J. W. Knowles. They both came from Worcester, Mass., where they had been previously employed in the establishment of Ware, Pratt & Co., the former as superintendent for eleven years, and the latter as cutter for six years.

The senior member was born in Sterling, Mass., June 12, 1848. His father died when he was four years old, and after his father's death Mr. Brabrook lived with his mother until he was eight years old, when he was sent to live with his guardian, Burgess Taylor, of Chattanooga, Tenn. He lived with him until December, 1859, when he returned to Worcester, and attended school until 1861, then enlisting in Company E, — Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and served until July, 1862, when he was discharged on account of sickness. He returned to his native town, and April 5, 1863, married Miss Ida E. Pope, of Hardwick Vt. They have four children: Arthur G., William, Daisy and George W. The junior member, Mr. Knowles, was born in Providence, Mass., June 28, 1846, and there lived until he was eighteen. When seventeen he went into the shop of William Boyne to learn to be cutter, being with him one year when he went to Boston, and was there employed in the house of Ryder, Crocket & Co.; worked with them until 1868, and after working as cutter in various places he went to Worcester, Mass., where he was employed by Ware, Pratte & Co., as before stated, being with them until he came to Kansas City, in 1880. January

15, 1877, he married Miss Ellen Chilson, of Woonsocket, R. I., by whom he has one child, A. Williston.

G. W. BRIANT.

Prominent among the early settlers of Jackson county who have passed the ordeal of pioneer life and whose early struggles well deserve a place in these memorials is the subject of this brief notice. Mr. Brient is a native of this State, born in Cooper county on the 12th day of March, 1830. Five years later he with his parents removed to Lafayette county, Mo., where they lived until 1842, when they came to this county. Mr. Brient was educated at the Highland Academy, and on reaching his majority he engaged in the freighting business with the Hon. W. F. Ewing, in the Santa Fe trade, occupying a prominent place of trust for one year, at the end of which time he embarked in the same business for himself, commencing with but two teams and continued successfully, making upward of sixty-six trips from Jackson county, Mo., to Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1865 our subject formed a partnership with Mr. J. L. Watkins in the banking business in Kansas City under the firm name of Watkins & Co. He retained his relation with this firm until 1877, when he retired from the business, since which time he has given his attention to the stock trade, which business he started before his retirement from the bank, and is also interested in the Eagle Flouring Mills, of Kansas City. Mr. Brient is a man of good business qualifications and by close attention to business has gained a fair share of this world's goods. He is a true neighbor, never forgetting the injunction of the Savior to remember the poor. His charities are distributed in a quiet and private manner. He is also a warm friend of the young, often giving them, in an unobtrusive and most kindly manner, words of advice which are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. He was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Lobb, October 6, 1858. She is a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Brient are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

BROOKS' SIGN WORKS.

This is the leading establishment of the kind in the west, and their handiwork can be found in many places in this part of the country as in others. The business in Kansas City is carried on by the firm of Charles Brooks, and his son Charles Brooks, whom all the banks, telegraph and express companies and every railroad centering here they have as their patrons. The elder Brooks for many years prior to the war, carried on business at Detroit and Ann Arbor, Michigan. When the tocsin of war sounded in 1860 he threw up his business and joined the Fifth Michigan Cavalry as sergeant, serving through the war under the ill fated Custer. After being mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, in June, 1865, he closed up his business in Michigan and started out to seek fresh fields for his labor. Coming to the City of Kansas, then numbering less than 4,000 souls, he started the business that has assumed such vast proportions. His sons George C., Charles and James F., as they grew up "took to the business like ducks to water," and they are now classed among the best sign painters of the country. During the depressing times of 1875, the elder Brooks went to San Francisco where he started the business soon to make the name of Brooks Sign Works familiar on the Pacific Coast. For his assistants he had his two sons, and leaving the business in their hands, he returned to Kansas City where his son Charles held the business during his absence. Concord and unanimity are characteristics of the firm, and between employer and employees are cherished the most friendly feelings. Their foreman, Mr. Vincent Whelan, has been in their employ for ten years, and is esteemed by them almost as a partner. The firm contemplate starting a branch of their works at El Paso or some other point in Arizona, where the younger son, James F., will locate.

P. S. BROWN

Was born in Bedford county, Penn., October 14, 1833, and received his early education in the schools there. At the age of seventeen he received instruction from Dr. John McKinny, an eminent teacher and noted for his ability, and continued with him for some time, dividing his attention between school and the duties of the sheriff's office. Then was engaged with the Cambria Iron Company for two years, after which he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in the grocery business. Some time after he commenced the study of law with J. W. Thompson, and was associated with this eminent gentleman three years. In 1857 was admitted to the bar in Scott county, practicing in the district court, and in March, 1858, he came to Kansas City. November 3, 1858, he married Miss Julia A. Shaffer, of Pittsburg. Soon after he commenced practicing law, and has been actively engaged at it since. In 1866 he was elected a member of the city council, serving two terms, and during this time introduced an ordinance granting the right of way to the Pacific Railroad Company, for which the city received \$35,000. Was also actively engaged in promoting the completion of the Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad, doubtless one of the turning points in the history of Kansas City. He contributed his services one year as their attorney, and was instrumental in establishing the road on a firm basis, building the bridge, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had nine children, six of whom are living—Julia A. (now Mrs. Edward Shillito, of Cincinnati), Lulu K., William H. (at University at Columbia), P. S., Ralph and Sadie L. (twins). Mr. Brown is an elder, and has been connected with the First Presbyterian church since 1859. His wife is also a member.

DR. R. WOOD BROWN

Is the son of Henry E. Brown, a wholesale grocer of long standing in New York City. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 11, 1852, and when eight years old entered the military school at Danbury, Conn., attended for four years and then removed with his father to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he lived with them until he was eighteen, when he went to Philadelphia; there took a full course in the Philadelphia Dental College, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1873, thus finishing a course of study which he began when sixteen. After graduating he returned to Brooklyn and opened an office for the practice of dentistry, and at once entered upon the study of medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, also holding, at the same time, the position of surgeon dentist, which he filled for two years, graduating as M.D. in June, 1876. In the fall of that year he made a tour to Europe, visiting Liverpool, London, Paris, Turin, Rome, Naples and Milan, consulting with many of the eminent physicians and surgeons of those cities for the purpose of making himself proficient in the profession. He made a nine months' trip, returning to Brooklyn in 1877, where he remained only a short time, being called to Green Bay by the sickness and death of his mother. In the fall of that year he came to Kansas City and established himself in the dental profession, and has a lucrative practice. He is assistant secretary of Academy of Science, as well as holding membership in the Kansas City Histological and Pathological Society, the Dental Society of Kansas City and the Kansas City Medical Society.

R. B. BUFFINGTON,

Weigh Master at cattle scales for Kansas City Stock Yards, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1842, and in the spring of 1857 he left his native State with his parents and moved to Warren county, Illinois. He was reared a farmer's boy, and followed the same till the fall of 1868, when he came to Kansas City, and July 1, 1871, he accepted the position as shipping master for the Kan-

sas City Stock Yards. Retaining this position till August 1, 1872, he was allotted to his present situation.

THOMAS B. BULLENE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Oswego county, New York, August 10, 1828, and is the youngest son in a family of sixteen children. His father was a successful farmer and merchant in his native county, and afterward identified himself with the lumber business in Albany. At the age of seven years our subject accompanied his parents to Albany, where he lived until ten years of age, and in 1837 went to Southport (now Kenosha), Wisconsin. Here he was reared and educated, receiving an academic education only, which he supplemented with a discriminative course in ancient and modern literature and history. At the age of twenty-one he entered actively into the mercantile business at Lyons, Wisconsin, in partnership with another brother, remaining until 1856, prospering and laying the foundation of his future enlarged operations in business. In 1851 he was married to Miss Amarett Hickock, daughter of Harris Hickock, Esq., of Bridgeport, New York. By this union they have a family of five children: Thomas C. born in Lyons; Lathrop B. born at Independence, Iowa; Harris Hickock born at Independence, Iowa; Fred S. born in Kansas City in 1864 and Lora Amarett born in Kansas City in 1870. In 1856 Mr. Bullene removed to Iowa, there being engaged in business until 1863, when he removed to Kansas City and purchased property, buying, at that time, the land on which now stands the great mercantile house of Bullene, Moores & Emery, it being then far removed from the business portion of the city. On arriving here he found the city under martial law, some very prominent mercantile establishments being closed by order of the provost marshal, among them the house of Gillis & Coates. Mr. Bullene bought the interest of Mr. Gillis, and, in connection with his brother, L. Bullene, of Lawrence, and K. Coates, Esq., organized the dry goods house of Coates & Bullene. Mr. Coates only remained in the firm one year, the business being continued until 1867, when Mr. W. E. Emery was admitted, constituting the firm of Bullene Brothers & Emery. Early in 1870 Mr. L. T. Moore, of Kentucky, joined in the business, and the firm then became Bullene, Moore & Emery, and in 1871 Mr. L. R. Moore, of Montgomery, Alabama, and a brother of L. T., took an equal interest in the business, and the title became Bullene, Moores & Emery. Mr. Bullene was one of the founders of the Kansas City Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and has always been one of its directors; is also a director in the Merchants Exchange. He has a fine literary taste, contributing to public journals in the most unobtrusive manner, characteristic of the man. He is of unquestioned integrity, a close reasoner and a profound thinker. To a thorough knowledge of his business, he joins the general culture derived from a varied and extended course of reading and observation.

WALTER A. BUNKER,

Manager of the Kansas City house of the Western Newspaper Union, was born at Bethlehem, N. H., March 12th, 1847. When he had reached the age of seven years the family emigrated to the Northwest, settling in the southern part of Minnesota. In 1865, at the age of eighteen, he purchased a half interest in a flouring mill in the locality in which he then lived, and operated it with marked success for about three years, when, feeling the need of a more thorough business education than could be acquired in the village in which his mill was located, he disposed of that property and removed to St. Paul. Entering the business college of that city as a student, he soon became so proficient in the science of accounts that he was chosen, out of a class of one hundred, to take charge of the book-keeping department of the institution. This position he filled acceptably till the year 1870, when he asked to be relieved that he might accept the more lucrative office of head book-keeper in the Second National bank of St. Paul. Having dis-

charged the duties of this responsible position to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the bank for seven years, he resigned and removed to Kansas City for the purpose of engaging in business for himself, having been united in marriage, in the meantime, to Miss Blanche Monroe, of Minneapolis, Minn. In Kansas City he, with some other gentlemen, founded the first "ready print" or "auxiliary" publishing house west of the Missouri river. In 1878 his firm purchased a controlling interest in the *Kansas City Journal*, but he continued to devote his entire personal attention to the "ready-print" business, which so prospered under his able management that in June, 1880, it was consolidated with the Iowa Printing Company, of Des Moines, a stock company was organized with a paid-up capital of \$100,000.00, and Mr. Bunker having sold his interest in the *Journal* retained the management of the Kansas City house. Although still a young man, he has attained a degree of success in business of which he might justly feel proud if it represented the results of a lifetime of effort, instead of the first fruits of his ability and industry.

J. W. BURD,

Dealer in Real Estate, Kansas City, Kans., was born in Warren county, New Jersey, Dec. 6, 1839. Was there reared and attended school. With the exception of one year Mr. Burd lived in N. J. until 1880. During that year he was in Monroe county, Penn., engaged in the flour and saw mill business. For three years he was in the cabinet business and the remainder of the time has been engaged in tilling the soil. On the 1st of May, 1880, he came to this city. For six months he made his residence in Allen county and then returned here, where he has since been engaged in his present business. On the 28th of June, 1867, he was married to Miss Carrie H. Lawrence, of Morris county, N. J. They have three children: Alonzo, Arnold and an infant.

WILLIAM BYERS,

Manufacturer of cider and vinegar. The subject of this sketch was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1845, and was there raised. In 1872 he went to southern Kansas, remained but a short time, and then engaged in railroading, continuing but a little while. Thence to Colorado, and while there was engaged in trading in buffalo hides. After this he commenced the cider business in 1877, which he has since followed. He became a resident of Kansas City in the fall of 1880, and then established his present business.

MICHAEL E. BURNETT,

Of the firm of Burnett & Kane, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, at which place he lived until five years of age, when he went with his parents to St. Louis, Missouri. After attending school for seven years he went to learn the butcher trade, at which he worked in St. Louis until the year 1868, when he came to Kansas City. Here he also engaged in the butchering business until he went with Gen. Wright and was one of the party that surveyed the Union Pacific Railroad across the plains. After leaving the employ of this gentleman he joined Col. Greenwood's party and went as far as Denver, Colorado. After this he visited Central City and Cheyenne, subsequently going to Fort Sanders, in the employ of Mr. John Finn, as quartermaster, issuing meat to the United States soldiers. This business he followed for about one year, when he went into business for himself at Bryan City. Continued it one and one half years, then returned to Kansas City, where he engaged in buying stock and carrying on the meat trade. While engaged in this business he helped to organize a hook and ladder company, and was elected foreman, which position he held until the abolition of volunteer companies, when he was appointed by the city as running foreman of engine No. 1. While in this capacity he was appointed chief of the fire department, consisting of three steam fire engines, one Babcock on wheels, four hose carriages, and one

hook and ladder company, holding the position of chief about one and one-half years. After leaving the fire department he engaged in the retail grocery and meat business, where he is now located. Mr. Burnett was married January 12, 1873, to Miss Margaret Connor, of Kansas City, by which union they have three children : Agnes (now dead), John, Edward, and Joseph.

JAMES BURK,

Proprietor of the Sterling Stone Works, was born in Vandread county, Canada, June 23, 1844, and there lived until he was thirteen. He attended school until twelve, when he went into the country store of Donald McDonald, and was employed as clerk one year, and then went to an adjoining county, and was employed as clerk by Angus S. McDonald, with whom he stayed three years. Leaving him in the fall of 1862, he was engaged as foreman in a lumbering camp, making square timber, which he followed until 1865, when he came to Chicago, and was employed in the office of the Northern Transportation Company. Soon after, he made a tour through Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and finally located in Kansas City in 1868, when he engaged in lathing and carpenter work. He was city carpenter for three years, and was employed as such one year by the city water-works. In 1875 he built the jetties in the Kaw River, under contract, for the Stock Yards Company, and afterward, up to 1878, he was a general contractor and builder, and in that year he established himself in the grocery business, at which he did a successful business. In 1880 he sold out, to engage in the manufacture of the Sterling stone, under the Greer patent, he owning the full right in Jackson county, Missouri, and one-half of the United States. He manufactures window and door caps and sills, walks and curbing, burial vaults, and lawn ornaments of the most beautiful designs. He has been twice married; first, to Emma Malone, of Kansas City, in 1870, who died in 1874. They had one child, John T. In 1876 he married his second wife, Miss A. C. Mansfield, also of Kansas City, by whom he has three children: May, Frances and Rose, all living at home.

JOHN W. BYERS,

Is a Virginian by birth, having been born near Shepherdstown, November 12th, 1833. There he spent his early childhood. His father removed to Washington county, Maryland, when he was eight years old, where he lived until attaining his majority. His education was mostly obtained under the tutorship of his father, who was a practical teacher and taught many years. When ten years of age he entered the office of the *Pledge*, published at Hagerstown, Maryland, as an apprentice to learn the printer's trade, and made such rapid proficiency that by the time he was thirteen he was foreman in the office. He left that office in 1845, when eighteen years of age, and was employed as a clerk by Tice & Hammond, in the hardware business, of the same place, for eight years. Leaving there in 1854 he came to Missouri, and settled in Fayette county, where he was engaged as an accountant in a general business house until 1857. Then came to Kansas City, or what was then Westport Landing, where he was employed as an accountant by Alexander Majors, a freighter. Was with him until 1859, when he spent one year in visiting in Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, and on returning to Kansas City was employed by C. E. Kearney, having general charge of his office business, until the spring of 1864, when he went to Leavenworth, Kansas. There took charge of the office of the Government Transportation Company, and was employed as such until 1867. In the following year he, with his family, made a trip east, to regain his health, which had been somewhat impaired by close application to business. Returning to Kansas City in 1869, in company with J. L. Kelley, he embarked in the wholesale hardware business under the firm name of J. L. Kelley & Co., and although Kansas City, at that time, had no railroad transportation, their business amounted to one-fourth of a

million dollars during that year. In 1870 he retired from the firm to accept the position of cashier in the Mechanics' Bank of Kansas City, it being a branch of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis, which is still in existence. The bank having closed up its business here in 1875, he again engaged in the mercantile business in Kansas City, retiring from it in 1878, when he became engaged in the real estate business, which he is still pursuing. He is among the enterprising men to whom Kansas City is indebted for its many substantial business blocks and fine residences. He has built two business blocks on Delaware street, and a fine residence on Charlotte street. April 14th, 1858, he married Miss Lucy C. Holloway, of Fayette county, Missouri, a granddaughter of Mathew G. Scott, so long connected with the Northern Bank of Kentucky. They have one daughter, Lulu Lee, wife of James M. Love, of Kansas City.

J. W. CALDWELL,

Physician and Surgeon, was born in Adams county, Illinois, and is now forty-three years of age. His father was a farmer and the son helped with the duties of the farm. He attended school at Quincy College and also McKendree College in Illinois. Took a course in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1863; also graduated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1866. From the spring of 1863 until the close of the war Dr. Caldwell was assistant surgeon in the 97th Ohio Regiment. He found a wife in the person of Miss Isabell Calvin, of Adams county, Illinois, whom he married in October, 1866. By this union they have one child, Victor, twelve years of age. Dr. Caldwell came to Kansas City in 1868, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, with a large degree of success. He is well and favorably known among his brother practitioners, and to the sick is always a welcome visitor.

L. F. CALHOON,

Proprietor of Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, was born May 7th, 1838, in Mahoning county, Ohio, and moved to Indiana when thirteen years of age. There remained till nineteen, when he came to Missouri and settled in Sullivan county, and engaged in farming. Followed the business some eight years and came from there to Kansas City in 1868, and commenced the livery business in which he has since been engaged. He keeps an average of about thirty head of horses and a good stock of buggies and carriages. He is the youngest of a family of twelve children, and they are all living. He was married to Miss Mary Flickinger, in 1866. She is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and was born in 1843.

O. B. CAMPBELL,

Of the firm of Elliott & Campbell, was born in West Virginia in the year 1847, and lived in that State until he was twenty-three years of age, attending medical and literary colleges, also took a medical course at Cleveland, Ohio. After completing his studies, at the age of twenty-four, he went to Powhattan, Belmont county, Ohio, and entered into the practice of medicine. Stayed in Powhattan until the year 1878, and then went to Great Bend, Kentucky, and practiced medicine two years, and then came to Kansas City, Missouri, where he is now in the real estate business. Mr. Campbell was married in 1873 to Miss Mary A. Campbell, of Manteno, Kankakee county, Illinois, and by this union they have two children: Alice L. and Lizzetta. The firm of Elliott & Campbell is No. 605, Main street.

CAPT. J. S. CANNON,

Attorney at law, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 12, 1832, and there lived with his grand-parents until fourteen, his parents having died when he was very young. At that age he went to sea on a vessel called the

"Two Sisters," his relations being ship-owners and interested in the vessel. He followed the sea one year and then returned to his native town and entered Rutgers's College, graduating in 1850, at the age of eighteen. He immediately began the study of law in the office of Wm. L. Dayton, where he studied three years, and after attending the law department at Princeton one term, was admitted to the bar in Trenton, in 1853. He opened his first office in New Brunswick, where he practiced a short time, then he went to New York City and established himself in his profession, where he was for a long time retained by Horace H. Day in his numerous suits against the Goodyear Rubber Company. In 1855, being broken down in health, he gave up the practice of law and again went to sea, and became interested in the Charleston and Savannah Steamship Company, being connected with them until their business was destroyed by the events of the late war. In 1861 entered the navy as an ensign and served during the war on the southern coast, being promoted through the various grades from ensign to lieutenant-commander, and when he was mustered out held the rank of captain. He participated in the bombardments of Port Royal and Forts Sumter and Pulaski, and in the capture of many of the coast towns. Immediately after being mustered out of service he came to Missouri, and settled near Lee's Summit, in the spring of 1866, where he purchased a large tract of land and engaged in farming, which he is still following in connection with his law practice and real estate business. He became a resident of Kansas City in the winter of 1878, and, in connection with his other business, he is heavily engaged in building residences and business houses for rental. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Chestnut, of Philadelphia, whom he married in 1855, and who died in 1864, leaving two children: Spencer and Elizabeth. His second wife, Miss T. N. Barrett, of Savannah, Georgia, he married in 1866. She died in Kansas City in 1879. By her he has five children: Mary, Robert, Nellie, John, and Richard. He is a member of the Grand avenue M. E. Church, and is the teacher of the auditorium bible class of that Sabbath-school.

W. D. CARLILE,

Attorney, was born in Barbour county, Virginia, May 20, 1851. When a child his parents moved to Clarksburg, Harrison county, where he was raised. His father, John S. Carlile, held an office of public trust in that State for about thirty years, as senator, etc. His mother, Mary E., whose maiden name was Gettings, was a cousin of Stonewall Jackson. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in the common schools of Clarksburg, and spent one year in the Military Institute of Maryland. In 1866 he entered the University of West Virginia, with the intention of taking a thorough classical course, remaining two years. At the end of his junior year, on account of failing health, was compelled to give up this undertaking. The following year he was engaged in teaching school and working on a farm. In the fall of 1870 he entered the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he remained one year. He then accepted the position of traveling agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Michigan, which he retained about three months, and then was appointed manager of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company for West Virginia and the District of Columbia, continuing in this three months, when he resigned, and devoted his time to the study of his present profession. May 20, 1872, was admitted to the Harrison county bar, where he was engaged in practice till October, 1874, when he was elected to the Legislature for two years.

The summer of 1876, he went to Chicago, and was there engaged in the practice of his profession till 1878, with considerable degree of success. In March, 1878, was taken sick, and took a trip to California, and on his return, spent six months in Denver, Colorado. January, 1879, he moved to his present location. Was married December 15, 1875, to Miss Mary S. Foster. She is a

daughter of Geo. F. Foster, one of the pioneers of Chicago, where she was born, October 6, 1854. They have one child, Mary Seville, who was born in Kansas City, June 26, 1879.

GEO. CARMAN,

Architect, was born in Milwaukee county, Wis., December 24, 1852, and was there raised and educated in the common schools, spending four terms in the High School at Broad Head, Wis. In 1872 he went to St. Paul, and immediately began the study of his profession under the instruction of Radcliffe & Buffington, the most prominent architects of Minnesota, taking a year's course. In the spring of 1875 he went to Milwaukee, where he was engaged at his profession, and also in the furniture business with Mathews & Co. for three years. In the spring of 1879 he located in Kansas City, and is considered one of the prominent architects of the city.

THEO. S. CASE.

There are few men in Kansas City who are more highly esteemed, by all who know him, than Theodore S. Case, the present postmaster of that city. He is native of Georgia, but his parents were both natives of Connecticut, who removed to Jackson, Butts county, Georgia, soon after their marriage, and where Theodore was born, January 26, 1832. Soon after his birth they returned to the north, and settled at Columbus, Ohio. He obtained the rudiments of his education in the best schools of Columbus, and was graduated from Marietta College, at Marietta, Ohio, in 1851. He began the struggle of life for himself as a teacher, being the principal of the schools in Dublin, Ohio, and filled the chair of mathematics in Esther Institute, at Columbus, Ohio. In 1853 he began the study of medicine under Prof. S. M. Smith, M. D., graduating from Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, in 1856, and afterward practicing with his preceptor until May, 1857; then he came to Kansas City, where he practiced until 1861. At the time of his arrival, Kansas City was an unsightly town built on hills and in hollows, but was the headquarters of western emigration and transportation. He soon built up a lucrative practice, and identifying himself with the interests and growth of the new city, became associated with the men to whom Kansas City now owes her rapid growth and prosperity. In 1860 he, with Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, began the publication of a medical journal, which was discontinued on the breaking out of the late war, his colleague giving his services to the Confederate army, and he enlisting in the Union army as a private in the spring of 1861, in Company C, of Col. R. T. Van Horn's Battalion of the U. S. Reserve Corps, which was afterward the 25th Missouri Volunteers. Two weeks after his enlistment he was elected second-lieutenant, and one year after, was appointed by President Lincoln, captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers stationed at Kansas City, filling that position until the spring of 1863. He was promoted by Gen. Thomas Ewing to chief quartermaster of the District of the Border, his headquarters being at Kansas City.

The District of the Border being abolished in the spring of 1864, he was appointed by Gen. E. B. Brown chief quartermaster of the District of Central Missouri, with headquarters at Warrensburg. Resigning his command at the close of the war, in 1865, he was immediately appointed quartermaster-general of the State of Missouri by Gov. Fletcher, stationed at St. Louis, filling that position until June, 1866, when he again resigned and returned to Kansas City. Finding its prosperity and growth blighted by the war, its business crippled, and the population reduced from 7,000 to 3,000, he, with renewed energy and zeal, began, with others, to build up the city, being ever ready to aid with work, influence, advice or money as far as he possessed it. He was also engaged with John R. Balis in the real estate business, which he successfully followed until 1870, when, with Col. Coates, John R. Balis, Major L. K. Thacher and W. S. Ide, he organ-

ized the Commercial Bank, of which he was president, and at the same time was connected with his brother, Oliver Case, in the manufacturing of wagons and farming implements, in which, on account of the severe drouth and grasshoppers of 1872 devastating Kansas, they failed, losing heavily, but maintaining their character for honesty and integrity unspotted. In 1873 he received the appointment of postmaster of Kansas City, a position which he still holds. He has been twice married, first to Julia M. Lykins, daughter of Dr. J. Lykins, of Kansas City, October 12, 1858. She died in 1872, leaving three children, Lilah, Johnston and Ermine. He married his second wife, Miss Fidelia O. Wright, of Kansas City, in June, 1846.

Col. Case is of decidedly a literary turn of mind, having, as before stated, published the *Kansas City Medical Review* before the war. He also wrote a military work for the use of army officers, in 1864, called the *Quartermaster's Guide*, which was highly recommended by the quartermaster-general of the army, and many other prominent officers. For the past five years he has added to his other avocations the publication of the *Kansas City Review of Science and Industry*, a popular periodical which has a wide circulation in the west, and which has received the approbation of many of the most distinguished scientists in this country and Europe.

P. CASEY

Was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 3, 1833, and was principally reared and educated in Ashland county. In 1856 he came to Iowa, locating in Iowa City, then the capital, and remained four years, and during '59-'60 he went to the mountains. After returning he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1862, when he enlisted in the 11th Iowa Infantry, served during the war and was mustered out at Detroit, Michigan. Again went to Iowa in the summer of 1865, and thence to Kansas City in September, immediately embarking in the coal trade, thus continuing until 1880. Since then he has been engaged in various enterprises. In 1877 was elected alderman on the Republican ticket, serving for two years. Was married in 1861 to Miss Catharine Givans, of West Liberty, Iowa. By this union they have seven children, five boys and two girls: Frank, Lizzie, James E., Philip R., Eva B., Stanley C., and Norris M.

CHARLES A. CHACE.

Among those who have been prominently identified with railroad interests in this State and others, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Austerlitz, Columbia county, N. Y., and his father, who was a farmer in that county, educated Charles in the common schools of Monroe county and also in the Rochester Collegiate Institute, his course being chiefly in the commercial branches. Having completed his schooling at Rochester, he went to Brighton, Monroe county, and while living there was elected superintendent of schools in the town, and served for two years. Then came west, locating at Rockport, Ill., and there became connected with the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad; was first made ticket agent, but after six weeks was sent to the end of the road at Warren, being placed in charge of all stations from Freeport to Warren. From this time on he had charge of all new stations as the road progressed. After the road was opened he was ordered to move to the Dixon Air Line, at Dixon, Ill., and opened all the stations from there to Fulton, on the Mississippi River, and appointed agents between the two places. In 1859 Mr. Chace resigned his position and in the spring of 1861 came to Missouri and was appointed station agent at Iatan for the H. & St. Joe R. R., holding the position two years. As the road advanced he was removed to Weston, where he lived four years. On the completion of the road to Kansas City in 1867, he came here and was appointed general agent of the company at this place, and so many years continuous employment as a railroad official indicates a confidence in his business ability and integrity that must be very grateful



Wm. D. Brink



S. S. Todd M.D.

to Mr. Chace. He has always felt a deep concern in the subject of education; in 1873 was elected a member of the Board of Education, and at the expiration of his first term, which was for three years, was re-elected for another term. Mr. C. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, having been made a Mason in Dixon, in 1855. He was Master of the Lodge in Fulton, Ill., three years. His marriage occurred in 1852 to Miss Martha E. Dryer, of Brighton, N. Y.

S. E. CHAMBERLAIN,

Architect. Was born in Hedgetown, Seneca county, Ohio, and was reared in his native place, learning the carpenter trade. In 1860 he went to Peru, Ind., followed his trade till April 19, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Indiana, and was discharged June 26, 1862, on account of physical disability. Participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Green Brier, Winchester, Va., and other skirmishes. From the service he went to Lambertville, N. J.; remained four months, went to Ohio, and there remained till the spring of 1863, when he went to Fort Wayne, Ind. Stayed till August and went to Chicago, remaining till October, 1864, when he went to Niles, Mich., and in January, 1869, returned to Chicago. In 1878 he moved to Kansas City, commenced following his trade and also studying architecture till 1869, since which time he has made architecture his exclusive business. Was married to Miss Annette Corell, September 25, 1867. She is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Erie county, December 25, 1843. Have one child, Robert E.

G. E. CHAMBERS,

Carpenter and contractor. Was born in Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, November 29, 1834. When eighteen years of age he went to Princeton, Bureau county, Ill., and 1860 to Des Moines, Iowa. Remained three years and then returned to Illinois, where he lived until 1865, and then removed to Kansas City. Has resided in Jackson county since that time and has followed his present trade from boyhood. His principal work since locating here, has been erecting public school buildings; has built several, in different parts of the county.

A. L. CHARLES,

General commission merchant. Was born in Charleston, Pa., in 1820. His father dying when he was very young, he was early thrown upon his own resources to procure a livelihood, and chosing the trade of a miller he became apprenticed to that business. In 1843 he left his native town and went to Dayton, Ohio, where he was employed by Joseph H. Dryden to superintend his milling and distilling business. Upon leaving him, in 1854, he went to Middletown, Ohio, and established himself in the same business, which he followed until 1865, and then closed up. After prospecting in various States, he came to Kansas City in the fall of 1867, and in the same year established himself in general commission business, where he has been successful in his business career, and, having grown up with the new city, his commission business is one of its permanent establishments. In 1849 he married Miss Frances Dryden, near Dayton, Ohio, and they have six children: Joseph D. (clerking for his father), and Oscar (who is his father's head bookkeeper), A. Lester (a graduate of the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons, and now a practicing physician at Bunker Hill, Kansas), Nancy (attending the Central high school), and Catherine (attending the Lathrop school).

JOSEPH CHEW,

Physician and surgeon, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., October 16, 1812, where he received a good common school education. Leaving there with his parents in his eighteenth year, he went to Lexington, Ky., and from that time until he was twenty-five he was more or less engaged in the mercantile business.

In 1827 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph G. Chinn, of Lexington, and graduated from the medical department of the Transylvania University, of Kentucky, in the spring of 1842. Soon after he came to Missouri and located at Richmond, where he built up a lucrative practice and where he lived until 1860, when he came to Kansas City, and here he has had a good practice for over twenty years. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Lamme, of Fayette county, Kentucky, whom he married December 23, 1833, and who died June 11, 1844. They had two children, V. T. Chew, M. D. (of Collins county, Texas.), and Maria Helen (wife of E. M. Sloan, of St. Louis). His second wife was Miss Mary A. Moore, of Ray county, Missouri, by whom he has four children, Addie (wife of W. W. Morris, of Virginia City, Montana Territory), Virginia (living with her sister, Mrs. Morris), Mary Price and Robert Lee, living at home.

E. CHELLIS,

Grain and produce merchant, was born in Meriden, New Hampshire, in 1826, residing there until his majority. He received a liberal education, and after this removed to Vermont, locating at Barre. Here he remained a period of eight years and then went to Faufox, making this his home until 1860. During this time he was engaged in the milling and lumbering business. Leaving here he removed to the town of Georgia and engaged in railroading, and after remaining six years he returned to Faufox; thence to Kansas City in the spring of 1871, and has here made his home since, having been engaged in many enterprises tending to advance the growth of his adopted city. In 1855 he was married to Miss Amanda B., daughter of Dr. A. G. Taylor, a prominent physician of Sedon. They have one daughter, Ruth.

HARRY P. CHILD,

Superintendent of the Kansas City Stock Yards, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 1848, and is a son of Dr. A. L. Child, who is living a retired life in Plattsmonth, Neb. In 1854 the subject of this sketch, moved to Monmouth, Ills., and located on a farm, where he remained till the fall of 1859, and then he came to Kansas City; in the spring of 1861 went to Chicago, and spent his time in a school until the spring of 1863, when he apprenticed himself to the printer's trade, and was engaged in the *Journal* office for two years. Then had to retire from this position on account of his failing health, and accepted the position as clerk for the Union Stock Yards, C. B. & Q. Division, continuing till the fall of 1869, when he returned to Kansas City and was engaged with J. L. Mitchener in buying and shipping live stock. June 2, 1871, he was appointed yardmaster of the Kansas City Stock Yards. January 1, —, he was appointed to his present position on account of vacancy made by the death of L. V. Morse.

HENRY E. CLARK,

Superintendent of the Gas Works, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Roxbury in 1829. He early immigrated to Pennsylvania, locating in Philadelphia, and in 1853 removed to Bloomington, Ill., and was for ten years connected with the gas works. In 1870 he took a trip to Denver, Col., and in 1871 came to Kansas City, taking charge of the gas works here. Since then he has been connected with them, and under his directions, the business has increased so rapidly that the company contemplate enlarging the building the coming year.

THOMAS C. CLARY,

Dealer in drugs and medicines, was born in Lewis county, New York, on the 24th of July 1846, where he lived with his parents until about eight years of age, and then removed to Wisconsin, settling in Waukesha county. Was brought up on a farm and attended the public schools. At the age of about twenty years he

came to Kansas City, where he became engaged in railroad business, first in the capacity of a fireman which he followed on the Fort Scott & Gulf road for the period of two years, and then as an engineer, in which capacity he continued for eleven years. He then worked at lead mining at Galena, Kansas, where he was very successful, following this for one and a half years. Then came to this city and embarked in the drug business, still retaining an interest in the mines. He has a fine brick residence and property on the bluff and flat in West Kansas City, besides a fine drug business, where he carries a stock worth about \$2,000. He was married in the year 1872 to Miss Anna Flanery, of Kansas City; they have four children: James A., Thomas F., Joseph, and Anna M.

V. W. CODDINGTON,

Architect, is a son of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Osburn) and was born in Linton Greene county, Ind., July 5, 1852. When twelve years of age they moved to Menomee, Wis, his physical labor till nineteen years of age being that of a carpenter. Then went to Champaign, Ill., taking a course of studies in the State Industrial University, graduating in his profession in 1875, after which he took a post-graduate course of two years, having charge of the practical part of the architectural school. In the spring of 1878 he located in Kansas City, and immediately began the practice of his profession, which he has pursued with a considerable degree of success. He was married to Miss Alice Lee, June 15, 1876. She is a native of Mt. Auburn, Ill. They have one child, Corinne.

WILLIAM H. COE,

Physician and Surgeon. The subject of this sketch was born in DeKalb county, Georgia, July 17, 1849, and removed with his parents to Atlanta, Georgia, where he was reared. He received a good English and classical education at the schools and academy, at Atlanta, and at Conyers Institute near that city, and at the age of eighteen entered upon a regular course of medical study under the instructions of Dr. J. F. Alexander, a physician of fine professional attainments and much practical skill. Graduating from Atlanta Medical College in 1871, he formed a partnership with Dr. Alexander, which continued for three years. In 1872 Dr. Coe was elected city physician of Atlanta, and a member of the board of health. During the same year he was also elected adjunct professor to the chair of diseases of the eye and ear and clinical surgery, in Atlanta Medical College, which position he held for two years. In 1874 he was elected secretary of the board of health, and two years later was made its president and became the chief health officer of the city. He was a member of the State Medical Association of Georgia, and also a member of the Atlanta Academy of Medicine. For a man of his years Dr. Coe has had a large experience, and has been intimately associated with the ablest physicians of Georgia. He attended Hon. Alexander H. Stephens during his severe illness in 1876, at Liberty Hall, Crawfordsville, Georgia, and has since received from that distinguished statesman a most flattering testimonial of personal respect and professional appreciation. Dr. Coe is a man of pleasing address and progressive ideas. He is a devoted medical student and a close observer of human nature. He came to Kansas City in March, 1878, and bids fair to make his mark in his chosen profession in his new home.

W. H. COLLINS,

Druggist, was born in Howard county, Missouri, October 4, 1848, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Clinton county, this State, residing there a short time; thence to Henry county, where he lived until his majority. In 1869 he commenced the study of his profession under the direction of J. D. Trolinger, of Clinton, Missouri, where he continued to live and follow his profession for several years. From this place, came to Kansas City, where he has

made it his home ever since. Shortly after coming here he accepted a clerkship in a drug store, which position he held for eight years, during four of which he took full charge of the store. In 1878, he established his business in the large room, where he does a large business, and has built up an enviable reputation as a careful prescriptionist. On the 18th day of July, 1880, he married Miss Lota Gage, of Kansas City, but a native of Kansas, born in Leavenworth, and the daughter of Henry Gage, Esq.

JOHN CONLON,

Machinist and plasterer by trade, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1845, and when eighteen years of age immigrated to the United States, landing at St. Louis, Mo. He early entered the Model National School, where he pursued his studies faithfully until 1864, when he graduated. He continued to reside in St. Louis, working at his trade of carpenter, until 1868, when he came to Kansas City, and resumed his former occupation; and he has built many fine buildings here. In May, 1880, he became engaged as book-keeper in the establishment of R. B. Farley, where he is now employed.

JOHN D. S. COOK

Was born in Ulster county, New York, and when an infant removed to Oswego county, receiving a common school education there and in Ulster county, where the family returned in 1847. In 1849, his father went to Sullivan county and to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and during this time, John was attending the Delaware Literary Institute, of Franklin, Delaware county, New York, where he completed preparations for college in 1852. Then taught school in northern Pennsylvania until the fall of 1855, when he entered Union College, at Schenectady, graduating therefrom in 1859, in the last class taught by the famous Dr. Nott. He studied law in Kingston, N. Y., and also at the Albany Law School, where he graduated in 1861, and then returned to Kingston, remaining in the office of his former perceptor until October, 1861. He was mustered into the U. S. service as first-lieutenant of Company I, 20th regiment N. Y. S. M., and commanded his company at the battles of Norman's Ford, Warrentown Springs, Second Bull Run, and Chantilly, Va., in August and September, 1862, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 15-17, 1862. Was promoted to captain in March, 1863, and promoted provost marshal at Aqua Creek, Va., in May and June, 1863. He also commanded the company at the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., and after that fight was attached to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, taking part in its campaign in Virginia, at Mine River, under General Meade, and in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg, under General Grant. December 19, 1864, he resigned from the army, on account of the death of his father, returned to Pennsylvania, and settled up the estate, and in the fall of 1865 was married to Rose E. Barlow, of Scranton, same State. Then he removed to Caldwell county, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of law, holding the positions of county attorney two years and assistant assessor of internal revenue in 1867-8. In 1870 came to Kansas City, and has since been practicing his profession. Was register in bankruptcy in June, 1874, holding the office until the repeal of the law. He is Republican in politics, and has been a delegate to several State conventions, and was alternate delegate to the Chicago National Convention in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have four children, two sons and two daughters.

JAMES W. COOK.

Was born in Lexington, Kentucky, March 31, 1821, and resided there until his majority, receiving his education in the schools of that city. In 1856 he removed to Kansas City, and soon after engaged in the dry goods business, con-

tinuing it until 1868. During this time was also engaged in the real estate business and ran a dairy for eight years, milking as many as thirty cows at a time. In 1859 he was elected a member of the city council, and again in 1868, serving for two years. He is the originator of what is known as the Kansas City Green-back Scrip, which was the result of saving to the citizens of thousands of dollars. As a citizen, he stands high in the estimation of the people. Has been twice married. First, in 1846 to Miss Eliza A. Pickett, of Lexington. She died March 15, 1880, leaving six children: William P., George W., Thomas H., Jennie C., John R. and Henry C. His second marriage occurred in April, 1881, to Miss Fannie A. Baird, of Lexington, and a sister-in-law of the celebrated temperance lecturer, Geo. W. Baird.

D. J. COON,

Dealer in mantels, grates, brass andirons, fenders, etc. This is a branch of business quite new west of the Mississippi. The beautiful designs in mantels, brass findings and floor tiles, both American and imported, are enough to convince purchasers wishing to ornament their houses that they cannot be excelled anywhere. He has had a long experience in the business. He is a native of New Jersey, having been born at Plainfield, April 21, 1848. His first experience in the business was in the house of W. D. & A. S. Nichols, of New York City, as clerk, being with this firm from 1871 to '78. He came to Kansas City in January, 1879, and opened his business in 716 Main street, where he has two rooms, each twenty-two by sixty-five being his sample and sale-rooms, also having a large stock in store in his store-room on Grand avenue. His patrons are in many of the western towns of Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

GEORGE C. COWART,

Attorney. Was born in Canton, April 23, 1846. He was educated in Columbia College, New York, graduating in 1869. After graduating he went to Newark, New Jersey, where he studied law under Hon. A. S. Hubbell, and was admitted to the bar at the same place in February, 1871, and where he practiced until July, 1877. Then came to Kansas City and opened an office in No. 16, West Fifth street.

HENRY H. CRAIG,

Is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, and was born March 13, 1849. He was the son of Henry H. and Emily C., who belong to one of the oldest and most honored families of Kentucky, and who can trace their genealogy back several hundred years. Henry was educated in his native State and showed a taste to no small extent, for mathematics and classics. He also enjoyed outdoor sports, and when about fourteen years of age left home and joined Scott's Louisiana Cavalry. When eighteen years old he began to teach school, and followed this profession several terms. In 1868 he began the study of law at Versailles, Kentucky, with Gov. T. P. Porter and was licensed to practice by two Supreme Judges, Chief Justice Williams and Judge Robinson. In 1869 he moved to Kansas City and began the practice of his profession. Mr. Craig was elected in November, 1876, by a large majority to the Missouri House of Representatives from the fourth district of Jackson county. He acted on several important committees, notwithstanding he was one of the youngest members of the house. He has held the position of Past Chancellor in the order of Knights of Pythias. We should mention the company of "Craig Rifles," of Kansas City. This military organization originated amidst the excitement of the labor strike of July, 1877. The city was then without available means of defense and was hourly threatened by riotous bands and gangs of vagrants, made bold by its helplessness. At this time Mr. C. called around him a band of young men for the defense of the city. The organization was effected one night in the new court house and

Capt. Craig had under his command 160 men rank and file. After the strike was over the company disbanded, and the younger members organized a permanent military company which they named "Craig Rifles," in honor of our subject. In 1880 Mr. C. was appointed by the Governor, Police Commissioner, which position he now holds.

SENECA L. CRANE,

Weighmaster at Kansas City stock yards, Pacific side. Was born in Portage county, Ohio, July 23, 1840, and was reared and educated in his native county. His father, Edward M., was born in the same county June 16, 1810, where he yet resides, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits from youth. In the fall of 1861 the subject of this sketch went to Michigan for a short time and soon returned to Ohio. In the fall of 1862 he went to Wisconsin and was there engaged in the pineries. In June, 1863, went to Minnesota for a short time, and thence to Hancock county, Illinois, where he was engaged in the stock business till December, 1864. From there to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was employed in the quartermaster department from January, 1865, till June, 1865, when he went to his native home. Remaining two months he went to Hancock county, Illinois, and in November, 1867, came to Kansas City, where he was engaged under the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, holding different offices till November, 1878. Then began work for the Kansas City stock yards company as night yardmaster, retaining this position one year, when he was appointed to his present situation. Was married to Miss Addie McGowan, of Albany, New York, November 9, 1871. They have one child, Frank A., born February 5, 1877.

A. B. CROSS,

Architect. Was born near Camden, New York, December 9, 1826, where he lived with his parents until he attained his majority, obtaining a good common school education. When twenty-one, in 1847, he went into the office of A. B. Stone, an architect, of New York City, where he studied the principles of architecture for two years, and then went to St. Louis, Missouri, finishing his studies with John Johnson, studying with him two years, and then, in 1851, became connected with him in the business in that city, and remained with him until 1858, when he came to Kansas City. He is the pioneer architect of the city, and to whom it is indebted for many of its beautiful buildings. His patrons are not only found in Kansas City, or the State of Missouri, but his designs are to be seen in the cities and towns of Kansas, Texas, and Colorado. In April, 1858, he married Mrs. R. Taylor, of St. Louis.

LOUIS DAENZER,

Dealer in fruits, confectionery, cigars, etc. Was born in Prussia, on the Rhine, March 8, 1828. At the age of fourteen he started out for himself, and found employment at Griessen University, where he remained three years. Then went to various places until he found himself at Heidelberg, where he remained during the revolution of Baden, being employed as waiter in several principal hotels, more particularly the Prince Karl, and while there served many important personages, among whom were the Queen of England, Emperor of Germany, and Emperor of Russia. Leaving he went to London and found employment in the Café Verry, the famous French restaurant, remaining there during the exhibition of 1851. Then went to the Royal Hotel, Manchester, England, there meeting one of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City; he engaged with him as head waiter for that hotel, sailed at once for New York, where he arrived in April, 1854; remained in that position one year. Came thence to Chicago, where he formed a co-partnership with a Mr. May; they started one of the

first first-class European hotels in that city. Sold his interest to his partner in the fall of 1857, and came to Kansas City, where he opened a fruit and confectionery store on Main street. In 1874 he removed to Wyandott county, Kansas, there following farming until opening his present place. He was married at Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1856, to Miss Emelia Steiger. Six children have been born to them, five now living. Mrs. Daenzer died in Kansas, September 14, 1876.

C. A. DANNAKER,

Physician and surgeon. Was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of October, 1848, and was educated in the schools of that city, where he received a fine education. At the age of seventeen years he entered a noted college, at which school he was a student for about two years, when he entered the University of Pennsylvania. There he took a four years' course, including his medical education. He began the study of medicine in 1868, and graduated on the 12th of March, 1872. After graduating he went to Bedford, Bedford county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and continued in business there for eight years. He served three years in the capacity of surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in this secured a good education in surgery. He was also county physician for Bedford county for two years. He came to Kansas City on the 20th of April, 1880, and commenced the practice of his profession, and by attention to business has succeeded in working up a nice practice. He was corresponding secretary of the Bedford County Medical Society while in Bedford.

W. T. DAWSON,

Physician and surgeon. Was born May 22, 1857, in Columbus, Georgia, and is of Scotch descent. He was principally reared in Baltimore, Maryland, and received excellent educational advantages, graduating from Princeton (New Jersey) College with honors in 1877. He then took a two years' course of medicine at the University of Maryland, and graduated from there and received his diploma. Then spent one year in the hospital there, and came to Kansas City in December, 1880. He intends making a permanent residence here, and possessing the true spirit of industry, and as he understands his profession thoroughly, he is already becoming very popular with the people of Kansas City.

DELONG & BAKER,

Upholsterers. This firm is composed of H. L. DeLong and C. C. Baker. The former was born in the city of Utica, New York, on the 11th day of March, 1843, where he was brought up and educated. There learned the trade of an upholsterer, where he worked under instructions from 1865 to 1868. After finishing his apprenticeship, he became engaged as a journeyman mechanic, serving, however, but a short time, when he traveled from city to city and followed his trade for several years. Finally settled at Binghamton, New York, where he was engaged at his trade for five years. In 1880 he came to Kansas City and entered into a partnership with a Mr. Reynolds in the upholstery business. January 1st, 1881, the firm was dissolved and the present partnership was formed. He was married in 1871 to Miss Frances Reynolds, of New York. They have two children: Charlie R. and Dora Mary. Clarence C. Barker was born in Lee, Massachusetts, on the 25th of March, 1853, and, while young, his parents removed to Lenox, same State, where he was brought up and educated. There remained till the year 1880, except one year when he worked in Albany, New York. During his younger days he was engaged as a wholesale dealer in dressed cattle at Lenox, Massachusetts. In April, 1880, he came to Kansas City and engaged in a confectionery store, and on the 1st of January, 1881, engaged in his present business. He was married on the 21st of September, 1871, to Miss Mary J. Fitch, who died on the 3d of August, 1878, leaving one child: Helen. These

young men are good mechanics, and deserve the patronage which they are obtaining.

T. J. DELANY,

With Thompson & Payne, live stock commission merchants, is now one of the oldest book-keepers in the yards, having begun in June, 1871. First with John B. Hunter & Co., till January, 1874, and from then was engaged in buying and shipping of stock till January, 1877, when he accepted his present position.

B. DENNIS,

Of the firm of Addison & Dennis. Was born in Lancaster county, Penn., December 9th, 1843, and there resided with his parents until three years of age, when his father died. His mother being in poor health, he was taken to live with an uncle in Illinois. There they remained about two years and moved to Kansas in 1849, settling near Fort Scott. Here his uncle resided about one year removing to Allen county where our subject was reared and partly educated. Owing to the inefficiency of the schools he was sent to Lexington, Illinois, and remained in school there nearly three years. Then returned to Kansas, conducting the uncle's farm, and for six or eight years was largely engaged in raising cattle. Then commenced in the livery business at Humboldt, continued it a short time and again resumed farming. Soon after this in company with others, he took an extensive trip southwest by team, visiting the Gulf of California and other places of interest. Spent about two years traveling, and for three years was engaged in the barber business at Iola, Kansas. Thence to Independence, same State, resumed his business three years longer. During the troubles at the close of the late war he was connected with an association of detectives under the pay of the Government, rendering valuable service. Though young in years, he is old in experience. His marriage was to Miss Clara Bodley. In November, 1880, he became connected with Mr. Addison, and still continues the same.

JOSEPH C. DICKINSON

Was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 12th, 1817. His father dying when he was four years old, he lived with his mother on a farm near Christiana, in Lancaster county, where he received a good common school education, and pursued farming until 1847. Then he embarked in the mercantile business at Christiana, and did much in building up that place, erecting several dwellings, a large hotel and a warehouse. In 1847-8, he represented his district in the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1857 he came to Missouri on a prospecting tour, and permanently located in Kansas City in 1859, where he is largely interested in real estate. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Sarah M. Sellers of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1842, who died in 1858 leaving four children: Esther, (wife of Isaac W. Haines, of Chester county, Pa.), Samuel S., Henry C., and Edgar P. He married his second wife, Mrs. Matilda McFarlan, of Indianapolis, in 1868. He was brought up a Quaker and still adheres to that faith. His wife is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of this city.

P. W. DITSCH

Was born in Trier, Prussia, in 1821, where he was reared and had the advantages of a high school education. His father being a brewer, he was brought up to that business. On account of the revolution in Germany in 1848, he was obliged to leave his native country, he being president of the Lance Weir and favoring the assembly in opposition to the Government, had either to submit to a court martial or emigrate. Choosing the latter, he came to the United States and settled in Burlington, Iowa, and engaged in brewing with Charles Mahlinger. They did business together until 1852, when he retired from the firm and went to Musca-

tine, Iowa, where he did an extensive coopering business until 1856. Then changed from that to rectifying liquors, which he carried on in that city until 1861, when he removed his business to Kansas City. Continued it here until 1870, when he had to give it up on account of poor health. In 1869 he became president of the German Savings Bank of Kansas City, holding that position up to 1871, when he retired from business. In 1850 he married Miss Julia Geiss, of Burlington, Iowa, who died in Kansas City in 1871, leaving four children: Charles L. (police sergeant), Peter W. (sign painter), Henry (druggist clerk) and Ascora (mechanic).

MICHAEL DIVELEY.

Was born in Somerset county, Pa., December 8, 1828, and is of German descent. His father was a volunteer in the war of 1812, entering as captain, soon after was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently became brigadier-general. After receiving an academic education, Michael spent a year at Washington College, Pennsylvania, taking a commercial course, and in 1855 removed to Iowa City, Iowa, and engaged for a short time in land speculation. Then opened a wholesale grocery store, and continued in this until 1858, when he came to Kansas City. In 1862-3 was a member of the city council, and filled the office of mayor in the early part of the latter year, while Mayor Payne was in the State Legislature. In 1867, in connection with several prominent men, Mr. Diveley organized the First National Bank of Kansas City, and was chosen its first president, a position he held for six years, when he resigned and became one of its directors. Was also president of the old Mechanics' Bank three years, and director six years. In 1872 was again elected a member of the city council, and appointed chairman of the finance committee, and while serving as such introduced a resolution for the investigation of the finances, which resulted in the discovery of frauds and defalcations to the amount of \$150,000. In 1874 he opened a wholesale commission house under the firm name of Diveley & Co. In 1873 he was commissioned by Gov. Woodson as the representative of Missouri to the Vienna Exposition, and while on that side of the Atlantic, made an extensive tour through Europe. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and was one of the first directors of the Cameron Branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and, in connection with other enterprising men, secured the Kansas City & Santa Fe road, now the Ottawa branch of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. September 13th, 1860, he married Miss Hattie E. Sherman, of Elmira, N. Y., a distant relative of General Sherman. They have one child, George S. Mrs. Diveley died March 17, 1880.

L. F. DOANE,

Architect. Was born in Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 13th, 1842. He was educated in the common and high schools of his native town and Worcester Academy, graduating from the latter in 1861. When eighteen, he enlisted in the Union army, being a member of Company I, 24th Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, going out as sergeant. In May, 1862, he was promoted to a commander of a battery of artillery, in which he served until December 4th, 1864. While in service he participated in thirty-six battles. When discharged he returned to his native town, and soon after engaged as builder and architect at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he followed that business until 1873. Then went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he followed the same business until 1876. In 1877 he designed and built the first buildings at Falmouth Heights, a watering place on the coast of Massachusetts, consisting of cottages, a chapel and a hotel. He came to Kansas City in 1879, and in the short time that he has been in the city has designed, drafted and superintended the construction of twenty buildings, among them the Wales Block, corner of

Sixth and Delaware streets, and the Dundee Land Company's building on Delaware street. October 31st, 1878, he married Miss Mary R., daughter of Silas Jones, President of the Falmouth National Bank. They have one child, Bertha Leigh, aged three years.

MICHAEL DOBBINS,

Policeman. Was born in Ireland, January 29th, 1851, and came to America when three years of age, landing at New York. He located in Kibernia, Morris county, New York, remained till 1865, and then engaged in the iron mines. Came to Kansas City and was appointed on the police force in May, 1880. Was married to Miss Nellie Quirk, of Ireland, April 7th, 1880. They have one child, Mary.

REV. DANIEL DOFFLEMYER

Was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, August 21, 1813, and resided there until the age of nineteen years. Then removed to Morgan county, Illinois, arriving April 1st, and there lived until the autumn of 1836. From this place went to Van Buren county, then a territory, locating on a point near Bentonsport, where he remained until 1846. During this time, in 1842, his wife died, leaving four children, two of whom are living. In the spring of 1846 took up his residence in Fayette, Howard county, Mo., remaining until the fall of 1848, when he came to Kansas City. From here went to Shawnee Mission, at the same time receiving instruction from Rev. Nathan Scarritt, of the High school. This he continued until May 17th following, in the meantime, being employed as a carpenter, to oversee and do the general repairing about the institution. His next move was to California, engaged in mining, there remaining until June, 1850, when he returned to the mission. In 1851 was licensed to preach, and was sent to Wyandott Mission, where he served in connection with Rev. Scarritt, three nations, Wyandotts, Delawares and Shawnees, for a period of one year. After this, was given exclusive control of the Wyandott Mission, but left Wyandott and went to Scaine, Mississippi, being interested to have settlements begin in Kansas. In 1856 went to survey a claim, when he came in contact with Jim Lane, who set up the right to the claim. After this Mr. D. returned to Scaine, Mississippi, with his family, and in 1857 settled permanently in Kansas City. His second marriage occurred June 8, 1851, to Miss Virginia T., daughter of P. Ellington, a native of Virginia. He was among the first settlers of Platte county, Mo. By this union the family consists of six children: John T., Alice, Thomas J., Louis E., Virginia L. and Charlie.

JOHN DONNELLY,

City engineer. Was born in Ireland, in the county of Cavan, August 4, 1843, and when a small boy, emigrated to the United States with his father, in the year 1847, landing at New York City. Then came immediately to Jackson county, Missouri, locating at Independence, where he was principally raised, and continued to reside until 1858 when he came to Kansas City, and has made it his home since. In 1868 he was elected to the office of city engineer, and again in 1869, holding the office in 1870 by appointment. After this he was connected with the office as assistant from 1874 to 1880. Has continued to hold the same to the present time.

H. M. DOWNS,

Physician and surgeon. Was born in Wyandott, Kan., November 1, 1858, and was reared and educated in his native home. Also attended the State University at Lawrence, Kan. He studied medicine with Dr. George B. Wood, of Wyandott, and in the fall of 1877 entered the medical department of the State University at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating with a three years' course July 1, 1880.

Then returned to his home and located in West Kansas City, October 1, 1880, and is now considered prominent among the medical profession.

LOUIS DRAGON

Was born in the southern part of France, near the city of Marseilles, and when four years of age was brought to the United States. He lived in the northern part of New York, and from here his father's family removed to Canada East. He received his primary education there, quitting school with credit to himself. Then went to the State of New York and accepted a clerkship; and from there removed to Kalamazoo, Mich. After remaining for four years he returned to New York, locating at Rochester, where he was connected with the wholesale establishment of Steadheimer & McDonald. In the spring of 1865 he came to Kansas City and has since been engaged in business. He established the general transfer line. Was first elected a member of the City Council in the spring of 1878 and in 1880 was re-elected and still holds the position. September 9, 1847, he married Miss Clara Tremblee, of Keysville, New York. They have nine children, all living: Maggie, George, Mary L., Hattie, Clara, Ada, Thomas, Olive and Jennie.

TALBOT C. DRIGGS

Was born September 27, 1846, at Fairlee, Orange county, Vermont, where he attended school until he was nineteen years of age and worked on a farm. Then went to Boston, Mass., and for two years was engaged in the wholesale dry goods house of R. H. Stearns & Co., and for two years in the employ of J. A. Baird & Co., in the same business. After leaving the last named firm he went to Grand Tower, Jackson county, Ill., where he engaged in the retail dry goods business, which he followed one and one-half years. Then came to Kansas City in 1870, when he engaged in the lumber trade under the firm name of Driggs Bros. Remained in the lumber business about one year, and, after disposing of his interest he engaged with the firm of O. R. Kresse and was with him about six months. He was also connected with the wholesale dry goods firm of G. M. Shelly & Co. for about one year, when he went into the retail dry goods trade for himself for two years. Then went to Denison, Grayson county, Texas, into business, and after two years sold out and returned to Kansas City and entered the employ the second time of G. M. Shelley, staying one year, after which started in the retail dry goods business for himself. He was married August 29, 1872, to Miss Julia C. Maxwell, and they have one child: Talbot C. (born Nov. 27, 1875).

WILLIAM G. DUNCAN

Was born in Fairfield county, Conn., in 1854, and was there principally reared. In 1875 removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he resided for two years, and in 1877 came to Kansas City, which has since been his home. After coming here he was employed by the elevator of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, holding the position eighteen months. Then engaged in the livery and transfer business, becoming connected with F. A. Miller & Son and S. F. Freeman, the style of the firm being Freeman & Duncan. This continued until May, 1880, when they retired from the business, Mr. Duncan continuing it alone. In 1880 he was elected to the office of alderman, or city councilman, and still holds the position.

REV. JAMES A. DUNN

Was born in Adams county, Penn., Sept. 25, 1840, and was the oldest child of Owen and Mary (Whelan) Dunn. His father was born in Ireland, in 1820, and immigrated to America in 1834, living for some time in Cumberland county, Maryland. He eventually moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where he died in 1872. Of his three children, only two are living. James attended the common schools and the Brothers Schools, under the jurisdiction of Bishop Losas, until sixteen years

of age, when he assumed charge of his father's store, managing it successfully for four years. Gave considerable attention to his studies in the meantime, and when about twenty years of age, with his father's assistance, he entered into partnership with an experienced miner, and soon after opened up what was known as the "Dunn Lead Mine." They were exceptionally successful, and he obtained, as the result of one year's labor, about \$10,000. His ambition for literary culture still continuing, all his spare time was given to books, his attention being specially directed to English philosophy. In August, 1862, he went to Niagara Falls and commenced a thorough classical course in the "Seminary of Angels," at the same time occupying the chair of rhetoric and history in that institution. Here he remained until the seminary was destroyed by fire, in 1864, when he entered St. Vincent's College, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., continuing his course in classics, philosophy and theology until his ordination, July 4, 1868. This was the long-looked-for point of his life, and after two months he was appointed to St. Laurence O'Toole's church, St. Louis, to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Father Henry. Upon the return of the latter, our subject was assigned to St. Malachia's church, where he remained nearly five years, then being appointed to the charge of St. Patrick's church, Kansas City. Here he commenced laboring March 4, 1873. He found the congregation financially poor, being \$4,000 in debt and unprovided with a suitable church building. This has now become, mainly through his own personal efforts, the largest congregation in Kansas City. The school which he has founded is largely supported by his own private means. In this school nearly 200 children are receiving instruction under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity.

J. P. DUKE,

Shoe maker. Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1824, and resided there until of age. In 1846 he came to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, where he resided for two years and removed to Cincinnati, and thence to St. Louis. Remained in that city until 1854, when he emigrated to Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, and here established himself in the boot and shoe manufacture. In 1856 opened a branch firm in Kansas City, continuing to run this for two years, when he sold out and turned his attention wholly to the factory in Independence. In 1862 all his effects were taken by the U. S. troops, and he then went to Omaha, Neb., there accepting a position as foreman in the manufacturing establishment of O. P. Ingall. Remained in this until 1865, when he returned to Independence and resumed business until 1871, then coming to Kansas City. Here he continued his former business, and in March, 1880, was appointed Supervisor of the U. S. Census of the 6th District of Missouri, comprising seventeen counties. He employed one hundred and seventy-two men, and executed his work with credit and satisfaction to the government. May 12, 1851, he married Miss Mary J. Gill, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Their family consists of nine children: Katie, John, Anthony, Minnie, Rose A., Lillie, Agnes, Thomas and Edward.

UPTON EBY,

Of the firm of Gregory & Co. Was born at Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, May 4, 1844, and the same year came with his parents to this State. They settled in Boonville, where he was reared and educated. He came to Kansas City in 1858 and engaged in the photographing business, following it for ten years. Then commenced the grocery business and became identified with this house as traveling salesman, 1872. He traveled through southern Missouri on the line of the Ft. Scott and Gulf Railroad. In 1877 he became a member of the firm. Was married in this city in 1865 to Miss Lizzie A. Watson, a native of Cole county, Mo., born in 1846. They have three children—Nellie, Lulu and Frank.

JOHN W. ELSTON,

Physician and surgeon. Was born near Weston, Platte county, Missouri, November 11, 1844, where he remained with his parents on their farm until his maturity; then entered the Kentucky University, of Lexington, and after completing his junior course, he served one year as assistant to the chair of chemistry. In 1868 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and graduated as M. D., in 1870. During the last year of his undergraduate course he held the position of fever physician in Bellevue Hospital. Before graduating he also passed an examination at Philadelphia, and was appointed to fill the position of Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, which he held until 1874. Served in various stations, at one time being surgeon in charge of the Nicaragua Inter Ocean Ship Canal, and at another, surgeon of the United States steamer "Tigress," Dr. Francis Hall's Arctic Exploring vessel, which cruised four months off the coast of North Greenland in search of the survivors of the "Polaris." In the spring of 1874, having resigned his commission in the United States Navy, he came to Kansas City, and commenced devoting himself exclusively to the general practice of medicine and surgery. In 1877 he married Miss Sarah J. Gentry, by whom he has two children.

ABRAHAM ELLENBERGER

Was born in Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, August 5, 1817, residing there until about fourteen years old. At the age of seventeen he went to Switzerland as a journeyman cabinetmaker, where he remained working at his trade until 1838. He then returned home and was engaged in business for himself until the fall of 1840, when he immigrated to the United States, landing in New Orleans a few days before the presidential election of General Harrison. In March, 1841, he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, remained five years, and in 1844 came to St. Louis at the time of high water, stepping from the boat into the second story windows of houses. The next day he took a trip to Illinois, and only found land on the bluffs seven miles from St. Louis. In 1848 he married Miss Catharine Johnson, a native of the same country as her husband. She died in 1865, leaving Christena (now Mrs. Strein), John, born in West Point, Iowa, December 27, 1854, and Elizabeth, born in Kickapoo, Kansas Territory, August 26, 1857, and now Mrs. Sepdehimer. In 1860 Mr. E. came to Kansas City. In 1861, on the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Company H, Van Horn's battalion, and he was the one who placed the Union flag on the court-house at Harrisonville in that year. He served until detached as commissary and quartermaster sergeant of the post of Kansas City, until relieved by order of Department of War. In the spring of 1863 he was elected City Recorder, serving a term of two years, and that same year (1863) received the commission of Notary Public of Jackson county from Governor Gamble. In 1876 was elected Justice of the Peace of Kaw township, serving four years. Of late he has lived a somewhat retired life.

JOHN F. ENEBERG

Was born in Sweden December 21, 1825, and was reared and educated in his native country. In 1853 he immigrated to the United States, landing at New York city, and then removed to Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri. He resided there until May, 1880, and during this time he was engaged in the mercantile, grain and lumber business. He then came to Kansas City and became associated with the firm known as the Kansas City Lumber Company. They have built up a reputation for honesty, fair dealing, etc., which will stand by them for a long time to come. Mr. E. was married in 1854 to Miss I. Jome, of Lexington, Missouri, a lady of culture and refinement.

E. EPPSTEIN, D.D.,

Rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Jehudah. Dr. Eppstein is a native of France, and was born near Epernin October 15, 1833. He there lived with his parents until ten years old, when he began his studies under Rabbi Moshe Mertzig, at Paris, it being a Jewish custom to begin the Hebrew studies at that age. Was with that teacher and attending the St. Joix Lyciem from 1843 until 1847, when he went to Saarlouis, on the borders of France and Prussia, where he continued his studies until 1849. He then went to Bonn, Prussia, and graduated from the university of that place in 1850. After having charge of a congregation in Prussia until 1852 he came to the United States, and after traveling one year through the northern and southern States and on the Pacific coast, he settled at Syracuse and took charge of the congregation Salen of that city, remaining there two years. In 1855 he went to New York City and organized and took charge of the first French congregation, called Shaare Brocho, being in charge until 1865. He then went to Jackson, Michigan, having in charge the congregation at that city; was called by the congregation Bethel, of Detroit, and then by the congregation Bne Jeshurun, and in 1880 he received and accepted the call from the congregation B'nai Jehudah of Kansas City, where he is now officiating as Rabbi. In 1853 he married Fanny Brouner, of Syracuse, New York, by whom he has seven children: Bessie (wife of H. Blozh, of Kansas City), Tillie, (wife of F. Kander, also of Kansas City), Jacob (professor of music at Santa Fe, New Mexico), Samie (with J. Cahn & Co., of Kansas City), Jennis, Josie and Daisy.

R. G. ESTILL,

Of the firm of Estill Brothers, real estate dealers, was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, October 29, 1834 and was principally reared there. He received his early education in the primitive school house, after which he entered Westminster College in 1857. In this he took a scientific course, and in 1861 engaged in teaching school, and dealing in live stock. Was also connected with the raising and shipping of stock to eastern markets. In 1870 he commenced in the live stock commission business at St. Louis, which he followed until 1875, then coming to Kansas City, and resumed his former business on a more extensive plan. In 1878, he engaged in the real estate business, and has thus been successfully engaged since. His marriage was June 19th, 1875, to Miss May A. Maupin, of Monroe county, this State. They have two children: Benjamin R. (born, June 21st, 1876), and James William (born in September, 1878).

EWING, KINNEY & COMPANY,

Wholesale Dealers in Cigars and Tobacco. This firm moved from Chicago to this place in 1880. They keep an excellent stock of goods and do a good business. A. Ewing was born September 23d, 1845, in Texas, was reared there until thirteen years of age, and then commenced attending school at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. He first engaged in business in 1867, in eastern Texas, and dealt in gent's furnishing goods. Followed that about five years, and then went into the tobacco business with D. H. Miller & Sons, of Baltimore. He has been engaged in the business since, in various places, as New York, New Orleans, Chicago. Came here in 1880, and they carry one of the best stocks in the city. Mr. Ewing is a member of the Odd Fellows, also of the Knights of Pythias. He organized the last named order in Texas, and held the office of First Grand Chancellor of the State. He is attentive to his business, and by fair dealing has built up a good trade.

GEORGE FAIRWEATHER

Was born in Arbroath, Scotland, April 11th, 1833. His mother died when he was about four years old, and his father when sixteen. He lived in his native

town until his seventeenth year when he went to Musselburg, near Edinburg. Being thrown upon the world to provide for himself when only ten years old, he was first employed in a flax factory, and worked daily thirteen hours; and to obtain an education, had to improve the short time he had in the evenings, at home and at night schools. In 1853, he left Musselburg and went to New Castle where he followed the same occupation until 1854, when he immigrated to the United States, landing in New York City, August 10th, of that year. He was first employed in a paper house in Patterson, New Jersey; working about eight months, when he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was employed in a rope factory. After being there a short time he came to St. Louis, arriving in the spring of 1855, where he again worked in a rope factory. The following fall, he came to Lexington, Missouri, where he settled, and, in 1858, married Miss Christenia Griesse. He lived here till 1863, when he went to Moberly, and was employed as foreman in Joseph Shelby's rope factory, until he was burned out by the bushwhackers, in the same year. He now returned to Lexington; in a short time went to Concordia, Missouri, where he lived until 1881, when he came to Kansas City. In 1873-4, he visited Scotland, spending some twelve weeks. He has five children: Mary, James, George, Matilda and John, all, except George, who is in Leadville, Colorado, being at home.

J. C. FARRAND,

Architect. Was born in Steuben county, New York, July 3d, 1834, and has maintained himself since he was sixteen. At that age he began to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner with an uncle, at Hornelsville, New York, being with him three years when he began to work under Freeman Stanton, a millwright. He worked six years, and while with him he received his first instructions in architecture. In 1859 he began the study of architecture under Samuel Sloan, of Philadelphia, being under his instructions for three years. In 1862 he went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and soon after raised a company of volunteers for the 25th Regiment, he being elected captain, and served two years. After the battle of Vicksburg his regiment was sent north, but he being too sick was left in hospital at Memphis, when he soon after received his discharge. After his discharge he he went to Muscatine, Iowa, and thence to Davenport and became connected with W. S. Carroll, architect of the city, being with him for two years. Then he went to Des Moines, and opened an office and carried on the business of architect for three years, leaving there in 1870; and after traveling through Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Texas, he came to Kansas city in 1879, where he is doing a good business in designing and superintending the construction of buildings.

R. B. FARLEY.

Was born in Rockland, Ohio, January 9th, 1850, receiving his education in the common schools, and there resided until twelve years of age. In 1862 he removed to Dayton, and engaged in paper making, which trade he had learned in his native town, and made his home there about three years. Then went to Middletown and afterward came to Kansas City, and was engaged in working at his trade. Not being successful, in 1870 he embarked in the gas and steam fitting business which he has since followed. March 17th, 1880, he was married to Miss Florence Ensminger, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE W. FITZPATRICK,

Physician and surgeon, came to Kansas City in December, 1865, and is a specialist streating diseases of the eye and ear. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, August 4th, 1835, and when a year old his parents moved to Washington near Salem. He received his early education in the common schools, and completed it in the High school of Salem. In 1856 he went to Atchison county, Missouri,

where he taught school, and studied medicine under Dr. John Lewis, of Rockport, which he continued until 1861. Then entered the Union service. Seeing the troops of both armies pass his school house, his patriotism was aroused, and dismissing his school in the middle of a term he entered into the United States service, and when his term expired, in the following February, he raised Company D, of the 5th Missouri Cavalry Missouri State Militia, furnishing horses and equipments for those who did not have them. He was subsequently elected and commissioned captain. In September, 1862, on account of sickness, he resigned his commission and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended the Ohio Medical College, graduating in July, 1863, and in the following August he was commissioned assistant surgeon and placed in charge of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio. Served in various places where duty called him, closing his services at North Carolina as brigade surgeon, July 18th, 1865. In the fall of that year he located at St. Joseph, but came to Kansas City and made investments. Before leaving St. Joseph he married Mrs. Kate Connor, daughter of M. Rogers, one of the oldest residents of that city. Himself and wife are Catholics and members of St. Patrick's church. They have three children: Catherine Jane, Ambrose N., and Mary E.

J. E. FLEMING,

Architect and builder. Was born in Canada April 7, 1836, and resided there until sixteen years of age, when he immigrated to the United States, settling in Massachusetts in 1852. Here he remained for two years and then removed to Michigan, living there till the war broke out. He was one to help organize Company B, of Breedkud's Cavalry, and served his company for three years, taking part in numerous battles, and had several very narrow escapes. After being mustered out, he returned to Michigan, but, on account of the health of his wife, removed to Topeka, Kan. From there went to Philadelphia, remaining three years, and while there contracted and built some of the finest blocks in the city. He came to Kansas City in 1876 and has resided here ever since. Has been actively engaged in contracting and building some blocks here and has won an enviable reputation in his line. Mr. Fleming was married in 1863 in Washington, D. C., to Miss Esther Wiswell, of Shenango county, N. Y. They have one son and one daughter: Thaddeus S. and Carrie May.

GEORGE FOERSCHLER,

Of the firm of Foerschler & Mach, butchers. Was born in Baden, Germany, June 20, 1850, and there lived until about seven years of age. Then accompanied his parents to America, settling in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where our subject was reared and educated. At the age of thirteen years he became engaged in the dairy business for his father, in that city, which he continued for about eight years. Then was employed as salesman in a grocery house, and was thus occupied for five years when he commenced the butchering business, following it three years. In 1876 he came west and engaged in farming near Wyandott, Kas., and three years later removed to that city, engaging in the meat business. One year later he came to this city and formed a partnership with Mr. Mach. They are doing a good business and have a fair patronage. Mr. Foerschler was married in 1873 to Lizzie Bogler. They have a family of two children: George and Lillie.

FORD & ARNOLD.

This firm is one of the oldest in its line, in the city, and is composed of J. M. Ford and H. C. Arnold. Mr. Ford was born at Wabash, Ind., May 30, 1841, and until nineteen years of age his time was spent on a farm, and in attending the High school. He entered the Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, and from there enlisted in the three month's service, in Co. I. 8th Indiana, and on account of ill-

ness was mustered out at Indianapolis. Afterward re-enlisted for three years in Co. H, 130th Indiana Volunteers, serving until the close of the war. He entered the army as private, was promoted to be first-lieutenant and commanded the company in the serious battles around Atlanta. After the fall of that city he was detailed by the secretary of war, and placed in charge of the depot of ordinance, Department of the Missouri, at Jefferson City; was mustered out at the close of the war, at St. Louis. Mr. Ford then returned to Indiana, commenced the study of medicine and attended the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating M. D. in 1869. He remained in the department of sciences and took the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. Practiced medicine in Indiana for one year, and removed to Gibson, Ford county, Ill., where for one year he was engaged in the drug trade. From that place moved to Colony, Anderson county, Kansas, and was in the general merchandise business and the buying and shipping of stock. Four years later he came to Kansas City and purchased the store corner of Fifth and Main, where he has since remained. Mr. Ford is the owner of considerable real estate, and has done much toward improving land in and around the city. He purchased land and laid out the town of Riverview, and was one of the promoters and builders of the bridge across the Kaw at the foot of Sixth street. Has large interests in the boulevards and has taken an active part in the building and improving of the southwestern boulevards. He is treasurer of the Wabash and Democratic Consolidated Mining Company of Colorado, and was lately elected a member of the City Council from the First ward. In October 1871, Miss Beulah Kirk, of Indianapolis, Ind., became his wife. They have one son, Ernest E.

H. C. Arnold, was born on the 17th of May, 1849, and is a native of Monroe county, Mo. He attended the Westminster College, graduating from that institution in 1864. In 1865 went to the commercial colleges at Chicago and Quincy. Then moved to Sedalia where, for three and a half years he was engaged in clerking. From that place he moved to Moberly, opened a drug store, continued six weeks and then went to Nevada, in southwestern Missouri, on the line of the M. K. & T. R. R. "to grow up with the country." For eight years he was successfully engaged in the drug business there. He returned to Sedalia, and in the fall of the same year sold out and came to this place, where he formed a partnership with J. M. Ford. They conduct a business established as long as any of the kind here. Mr. Arnold was married in Sedalia in 1872 to Miss Fannie Wood, of that city. They have three children: Pauline, Hugh and Wood.

JOHN J. FOSTER.

Among the many prominent business men of this city is the subject of this sketch. He is interested in the manufacturing and sale of harness, saddles, bridles, etc. Mr. Foster has had a large experience in this business, and understands it thoroughly, and goods of his manufacture meet with a ready sale. In his manners he is pleasant and agreeable, and has won the respect of a large circle of friends.

L. F. FRANKLIN,

Is a son of W. H. Franklin and grandson of Elder Lewis Franklin, who died at his residence in Jackson county, Missouri, on the 2nd of November, 1860. He was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, March 2, 1793, and came to Missouri in 1829, locating in this county in 1830. He united with the Baptist church in November, 1840, and was ordained a minister of the gospel by the Six Mile Baptist church in 1842. Was a man of strong intellect, and a zealous worker in the cause, and by his energy and own exertions had acquired a large share of this world's goods, and an untarnished character. His son, W. H., moved to Independence in 1860, where he invested largely in real estate, and had two sons and one daughter. The eldest of these children, our subject, was born February

11, 1849, and in 1860 moved with his father to Independence. There he obtained a common school education, and in 1867 entered William Jewell College, at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri. In 1871 he returned to his home and engaged in the mercantile business with the firm of W. H. Franklin & Sons, hardware and agricultural implements. Was appointed deputy county collector in 1872, having his office at Kansas City. Mr. Franklin embarked in the real estate and loan business in 1877, under the firm name of Cannon & Franklin, but on the 1st of May, 1881, he bought out Mr. Cannon's interest and has conducted the business alone at the same place. His marriage was July 15, 1880, to Miss Hattie E. Hale, youngest daughter of Col. H. Hale, Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

C. E. FRADENBURG,

Depot master of the Union depot. Was born in Yates county, New York, May 6, 1834, and when sixteen his parents moved to Laporte county, Indiana. There he lived until he attained his majority, having only the advantage of a common school education. He came to Kansas City in 1860, and in August of the same year was employed by the Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to make a trip with an overland expedition to Old Fort Bent, near the head waters of the Arkansas River. This was the headquarters of the Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians. Took four months to make the trip, and it was one of the most pleasant events of his life. After returning to his home in Kansas City he went to his old home in Indiana, and, after serving in the quartermaster's department during the late war, he returned to Kansas City, arriving there in March, 1866, where he followed his trade, that of carpenter, until 1871. Was then employed on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, erecting bridges and station houses, until 1876, when he received the appointment of depot master of the Union Depot of Kansas City, and still holds that position. April 2, 1862, he married Miss Elnora E. Free, of La Grange, Indiana, by whom he has four children: Baron J., George E., Tom., and Rozeltha.

DANIEL A. FRINK,

Mayor of Kansas City. Prominent among the enterprising men of this city, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Toland county, Connecticut, January 18, 1835. He was there reared, and received his education, working on a farm until sixteen years of age. He then lost his father by death, and although young and without much means, removed to Ohio, locating at Bedford, about twelve miles from Cleveland. Here he made his home for nearly three years, next going to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and remained for twelve years. In the fall of 1867 he located in Kansas City, and has since been one of its most active and energetic citizens. The first building he erected was on the site of the present post-office, and he was engaged in the real estate business until the fall of 1878, when he was elected to the office of judge of Jackson county. This position he occupied for two years, discharging his official duties in a manner satisfactory to all political parties. On the 11th of March, 1881, the Republican party realizing his ability as a public official, and his popularity with the people, nominated him for mayor of the city, and he was elected by 1,200 majority. His marriage occurred in 1856, at which time Miss Helen E., daughter of August Mills, Esq., of Richland, Michigan, became his wife. She is a sister-in-law of Governor Giddings, who died in New Mexico, he having been Governor of that Territory. Mr. and Mrs. Frink have brought up a family of three daughters: Fleta (wife of T. B. Boothby, who is superintendent of the Pullman Car Company in this city), Nellie (wife of George Spraker, a salesman in G. Y. Smith & Co.'s), and Lena (now Mrs. Ferguson).

ROBERT FUCHS,

Was born in Germany, in 1847, and was there reared and educated. In 1872 he immigrated to the United States, arriving at New York, and from there came at once to Kansas City. Soon after, he engaged in the bakery business, which he has since followed. He has a large trade, and is one of the enterprising citizens of our city, and one of whom she may be proud. He has built up a fine reputation. In 1874 he was married to Miss Louise Breslick, of this city, and by their union they have one son, William.

J. C. GARNEY,

Manufacturer of boots and shoes. Was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1845, where he remained until eleven years of age; then accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, where he was reared and educated. At the age of seventeen years, he commenced learning the trade of shoemaker, serving an apprenticeship of sixteen months, when, owing to his master's tyrannical manner, he went to Chicago. There worked as journeyman for two years, and also at his trade. From there to St. Louis, resuming his trade for two years more, and then came to Kansas City, establishing himself in business in 1877. He has succeeded in building up a good trade, on account of fair dealing and superior workmanship. Mr. Garney was married in 1879 to Miss Erme Miserez. He is a member of the Mutual Protective Society.

S. GARDENER,

Dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1841, and there was reared and educated. When fourteen years of age he was employed in the wholesale hardware house of Tyler, Davidson & Co., of Cincinnati, being in their employ for ten years. On leaving that house in 1865 he went to Natchez, Miss., and engaged in the hardware, stoves and tinware business with H. M. Gastrell, under the firm name of H. M. Gastrell & Co., but on account of the unsettled condition of the country and little demand for hardware he sold out, and after prospecting through Kansas, Missouri and Alabama, he found no place superior to Kansas City. Here he established himself in the hardware business in 1866, and has continued ever since. In 1867 he took in Mr. Fred. Mullett as a partner, the firm being Gardener & Mullett. They were together until 1875, when Mr. Mullett sold his interest to Mr. J. C. Boyd, changing the firm to Gardener & Boyd, and in 1876 Mr. Boyd sold out his interest to Mr. Gardener, since which time he has carried on the business under firm name of Gardener & Co.. He has met with success in his business enterprise in Kansas City and thinks himself permanently located. In 1874 he married Miss Lou M. Alms, daughter of H. Alms, of Kansas City.

R. • G. GARDNER,

Photographer. Was born in Wyoming county, New York, August 11, 1826, and was there reared. He worked in a factory when young and also attended school. When he became of age he removed to Warsaw, and until the breaking out of the war was engaged in the harness business. He offered his services to his country but was rejected. He commenced to learn his present business in New York, and after a time commenced for himself and since then has successfully followed it. He only remained in New York about one year and then removed to Ashtabula, Ohio, where he was married to Violetta Potter, of New York. She died in about one year and he then removed to Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, where for ten years he was engaged in business. There met with a serious loss in the burning out of everything he had. After this he went to Topeka, and after a residence of one and a half years, came to Kansas City in 1878. His

second marriage was December 30, 1866, to Pruella A. Moriarty, of Iowa. Their family consists of two children, Richard M. and Frank.

I. A. GARLINGHOUSE,

Physician and surgeon. I. A. Garlinghouse was born in Steuben county, New York, October 9, 1852, and was educated at the Hammondsport Academy. In 1875 he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. C. Hughes, of Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk in June, 1878. Then he entered the hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, as house student, being in practice there one year, when he returned to his old home in Steuben county New York, and was engaged in settling up his father's estate. After traveling through Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan he came to Kansas City January 28, 1881, where he is acting as medical director for the Seventh Grand Division of the order of the Home Guardian (against sickness and accident), consisting of the States of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota, and is also medical examiner for the sub-district of Kansas City, also a general practitioner.

GEORGE GASTON

Was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, in 1839, and resided there until 1861. He was intended for the profession of arms, and graduated in the National Military School in the city of Munich, in 1858, being then about nineteen years of age. He at once entered the Bavarian Army as, what would be known here, as brevet second-lieutenant of cavalry, and continued in that service until the outbreak of our Civil War in 1861. In that year he resigned his commission in the Bavarian service and immigrated to this country.

Upon his arrival here, his education as a soldier, together with the general warlike spirit of our people at that time, irresistibly impelled him to re-assume the uniform. He was tendered and accepted a commission as second-lieutenant in the 32d New York Independent Battery, light artillery, and immediately joined the army of the Potomac near Washington, with his battery. He served under McClellan until the latter was relieved from command of the army, and continued with the army of the Potomac in all its campaigns until after the battle of Gettysburg, being, during the larger portion of this period, in command of his battery. He was severely wounded in a skirmish near Maryland Heights in 1864, and thus becoming incapacitated for field service, was made post adjutant at Parkersburg, W. Va. He was mustered out of service in 1865.

After the war he entered into business in New York City, where he remained about a year. He afterward came west to St. Louis, and subsequently, in 1867, visited Kansas City, and foreseeing, with many others, its speedy growth and commercial importance, determined to locate here. Untrained for any profession or trade useful in peace, without financial resources, the immediate outlook was not brilliant; but endowed liberally with that spirit of indomitable perseverance with which all successful men and pioneers seem to be favored, he yet determined to identify himself with the fortunes of his adopted home. That he has succeeded is evidenced by his host of friends to whom "Gaston's" is a familiar word from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. He has accumulated a comfortable property, and in his public capacity as caterer, has become one of the "institutions" of Kansas City. By virtue of his many admirable personal qualities, his genial sociable traits, his honesty and public spirit, the "colonel," as he is familiarly styled, has acquired—and seems likely long to hold—an enviable position in public estimation.

J. C. GATES

Is one of four brothers, sons of Samuel Gates, a farmer of Hartford county, Conn. He was born in April, 1829, and attended the common schools until he was fifteen, when he began to clerk in a country store in his native county. Continued to do so until he was nineteen, when he went to Owego, N. Y., where he was employed by N. Matson, jeweler, for whom he traveled three years as salesman. Afterward purchased goods in New York and traveled for himself three years. In 1854 he went to Illinois, and engaged in farming until 1867, when he came to Kansas City and engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business with W. W. Kendall, under the firm name of Gates & Kendall. He retired from the firm after a successful business career in 1879, and invested in real estate and building, and now owns many residences and business houses in Kansas City. When starting out in life he received but \$200, but would have received \$500 had he remained on the farm until he had attained his majority, that being the amount his father gave to each son when they became of age, and all the aid he ever did receive was \$1,000 from his father's estate, long after he had begun business for himself. In October, 1852, he married Miss Jane C. Hayes, who was born and reared in his native county. They have four children: Nellie A. (wife of Albert Marty, of Kansas City), Mamie J. (now attending the Gannett Institute at Boston, Mass.), Lulie A. and Marvin H. Mr. and Mrs. Gates, with their family, attend the Congregational church.

JAMES P. GAUGH

Was born in Lexington, Ky., December, 1836, and in 1854 went with his parents to Bloomington, Ill., where he lived until 1856, when he came to Kansas City. Before coming here he clerked for R. O. Warriner, of Bloomington, Ill., and on his arrival in Kansas City, was employed by G. B. Thomas in the dry goods business, being with him four years. In 1861 he began clerking in the mercantile house of L. Bullene & Bro., being in their company until 1865, when he went into the agricultural house of Plant Bros. & Co. Was with them until 1868, when he was employed as clerk by John Doggett & Co., remaining with them until 1874, and since then he has been in various employments, being three years in the real estate business. In 1859 he married Miss M. M. White, who is one of the first settlers of Kansas City. She came here in 1846, when seven years old, with her mother, Mrs. Asenath White. At that time the city site was a wilderness. There was only one business house, and in the same was kept the post-office by Dr. Lykins. Her first schooling was in a log school-house that stood in the woods near where the St. James hotel now stands. She has seen the city grow from the diminutive hamlet of Westport Landing to the magnitude of a metropolis. They have three children: W. Mortimer, Hattie A. and Minnie.

G. G. GAUGH,

Book-binder. Was born at Lexington, Ky., September 8, 1853, and when six years old his parents came to Kansas City. He attended the public and High schools of this city until he was eighteen, when he began to learn the trade of book-binder with an older brother, being with him two years. In 1873 he purchased the business and began for himself, and although the youngest man in this business in the city, he is building up a good trade and has an extensive patronage. His bindery is furnished with all the modern improvements for binding the books, and he has the facilities for doing everything in his line. December 11, 1874, he married Miss Carrie M. Fields, of Malone, N. Y. They have one child, Walter, three years old.

A. H. GLASNER,

Wholesale dealer in fancy groceries and delicacies. Was born in or near Brunswick, Germany, February 30, 1846, and when young was brought by his parents to America, landing in New York. They went immediately to St. Louis, Mo., remained about three years and then moved to Nauvoo, where our subject was reared and educated. At about the age of eighteen he entered the business college at Keokuk, Iowa, took a regular course and graduated. Then engaged in the insurance business and afterward as salesman in a hardware store, serving in the latter capacity about eight years. For one year was employed in the insurance business, and then came to Kansas City in 1872, being engaged in the hardware business as salesman. A year and a half later he became associated with Mr. Lohrer, in the grocery business, this continuing one year, when Mr. Glasner bought out his partner's interest. Two years later he became connected with Adrian Dick in the same business, this partnership continuing two years. Then commenced running the business alone, and so continues it. In 1881 he started in the wholesale business and is liable in the near future to be numbered among the leading merchants of Kansas City. Mr. Glasner was married in 1878 to Miss Bertha Dick. They have one child. Mr. Glasner is a member of the A. F. and A. M., having attained the degree of M. M.

A. GEORGE,

Dealer in live stock. Is a native of Germany, and was born April 14, 1841. In the spring of 1848 crossed the water to America, landing at Baltimore, and located in Augusta county, Va., remaining in this State till the spring of 1857. Then went to McDonough county, Ill., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits till the spring of 1862, when he crossed the plains to Washington Territory; prospected about the different Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon, engaged in various business, also purchased a ranch in Payette Valley, Idaho, which he had charge of during most of his stay in the West. In 1869 he returned to Illinois. In the spring of 1871 went to Ft. Scott, Kansas, to buy cattle, keeping them till fall when he shipped them to Chicago and returned to Illinois, remaining over winter. In the spring of 1862 he went to Neosho county, Kan., where he was engaged in buying and shipping cattle till fall, when he came to Kansas City. Here he has since made his home, and been engaged in the cattle trade. From May 1, 1876, to the fall of 1877 was in the commission trade as one of the firm of Gillespie, Reed & Co. During 1880 was one of the firm of Geo. Beggs & Co. He is also proprietor of a restaurant and saloon opposite Stock Exchange Building. Was married to Miss Jennie Bowden, of Indiana, July 5, 1874. They have three children, two of whom are living: Elmer F. and Minnie.

HENRY G. GILCHRIST,

Grocer. Mr. Gilchrist is a native of Jackson county, Mo. He was born at Independence June 3, 1849, where he was reared and educated. His father was killed during the late war, supposed to be by Quantrell's men, while he was out buying cattle. In 1867 Mr. G. took a commercial course at Rohrer's Business College at St. Louis, and afterward in the same year he, with an uncle, made a trip through Colorado to Santa Fe to purchase cattle, and drove back, returning in the spring of 1868. He afterward made several trips up to 1870, when he was employed in the grocery house of James Burnes, being with him until December, 1875. In February of 1876 he engaged in the grocery business for himself and is still in business.

ROBERT GILLHAM,

Civil Engineer. Was born in New York City September 24, 1854. By the time he was fifteen he had received a good literary education and at that age he began

a scientific course in the Mathematical Institute of New Jersey, at Hackensack, under the instructions of Professors William Wilham and D. G. Murray, graduating in 1871, and soon after he became the first assistant of Professor Wilham in his library, and at the same time began taking a special course in civil engineering. He began his labor as a practical engineer in Hackensack and in 1873 also had an office in New York City. His proficiency as a civil engineer has been duly appreciated, and the preferments received from eminent public men and civil engineers mark the standard of his merits, having been placed on committees, to make important investigations in legal and personal disputes, with such men as Prof. Charles B. Brush, of the University of New York City, and William B. Earl, engineer of the Jersey City Water Works. He superintended the construction of the double draw bridge of Court street, Hackensack, and also the iron combination bridge built by the Watsons' Bridge Company of Patterson, N. J. In 1879 he made a trip to Colorado and accidentally stopping at Kansas City on his return, and readily seeing its promising future, and its imperfect system of sewerage and non-established grades presented a good field for a practical engineer, he determined to locate and cast his lot with those who had preceded him. Since establishing himself in Kansas City he has originated an improvement of Ninth street by connecting it with West Kansas by an inclined plane, and has organized a company for its construction composed of the representative men of the city. He has made sewerage and sanitary engineering a study, and has submitted a system of sewerage to the Academy of Science of Kansas City in a series of lectures, which have been published, and may be adopted by the city. He is a member of the Academy of Science, of this city, and also of the Kansas Academy of Science, at Topeka, being one of a committee on geology of that society.

A. J. GILLESPIE,

Of the firm of A. J. Gillespie & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants. Is a native of Illinois, and was born in Clinton county, March 14th, 1835, was educated in his native county, and has followed the stock business from boyhood. When about twenty-five years of age he moved to St. Louis, where he was engaged in speculating in stock, horses and mules, also in filling government contracts. In 1868 he came to Kansas City and immediately began in the live stock commission trade as one of the firm of Toby, Gillespie & Co. In 1870 he was with W. A. Rogers till 1873. In connection with the stock trade was also interested in an elevator known as that of Gillespie & Bancroft. They erected this, and it was the only one in the city, and had charge of it four years. In 1878 he, with his three sons, started the present firm. They also have a ranch in Wyoming Territory, where they keep many cattle, and have, since 1875, driven cattle from Montana and Washington Territories. He was married to Miss A. L. Nichols, May 4th, 1859. They have three children: Louis J., Thomas E., and John F.

J. B. GISH,

Physician and surgeon. Was born in Virginia, in 1836, and in 1848 he immigrated to Indiana. Lived in that State until 1865, when he came to Missouri, locating in Cedar county. In 1861 he moved to Kansas and made that State his home until 1880, living in Jefferson county from 1862. He attended the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated in 1871. On the 24th day of January, 1880, Dr. Gish took up his abode in Kansas City. His marriage was June 15th, 1856, to Miss Kate A. Masterson.

A. L. GLENN,

Circulator of the Kansas City daily *Journal of Commerce*. Was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and at the age of twelve years removed to Iowa with his brother. From there he went to Kansas, and thence to Colorado, and in

1862 he enlisted in the 2nd Colorado Cavalry, and served for three years. During this time he was in many severe skirmishes, and was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1865. After this he came to Kansas City, and December 1, 1870, he took charge of the circulation of the Kansas City daily *Journal of Commerce*, which has a large patronage. Mr. Glenn was married in 1871, to Miss Alice Umbarger, of Liberty, Clay county, Missouri. She was born and reared there, her father being one of the earliest settlers of Clay county, having come from Kentucky. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Cora E., and Daisy B. One child died when twelve months old.

JOHN J. GRANFIELD,

Market Master. Was born in the State of New Hampshire, February 28th, 1851, and received an education in the St. Patrick's Academy at La Salle, Illinois. After this he spent some years in traveling over the west and finally located in Kansas City, in the spring of 1873. He was employed by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company as check clerk and foreman of the freight house in Kansas City, filling this position to the satisfaction of all concerned. In April, 1880, he received the appointment to the office which he now holds.

MRS. E. P. GRAVES,

Nee Amanda C. Smart, is another of the first settlers of Kansas City who came to Jackson county with her parents in 1837, before Kansas City was ever thought of as a city, and while it was known as Westport Landing. At that time there was an old log warehouse and a small collection of frame and log houses. She was born near Mount Sterling, Kentucky, April 21st, 1829. Her father, Thomas A. Smart, was a native of Virginia, and her mother of Kentucky. They settled on an acre of ground that is now between Ninth and Twelfth streets and east of Main street, that being near his farm which is now the main part of Kansas City, and where she, in her girlhood days, dropped corn and pumpkin seed with her father's negroes, as a pastime. Her old home was on the corner of Main and Twelfth streets, where Deardorff's lumber yard now is, that being the play-ground of her brothers and sisters, nine in all, only two of whom are now living, herself and sister, and Mrs. Dr. John Bryant, Jr. Her first schooling was in the old log building near the old convent, which still remains, and is the only building of the days primeval of Kansas City. She was mostly educated at the High school of Independence, Missouri. She has been three times married. Her first husband was Madison M. Waldron, to whom she was married in 1847 and who died in 1854; they had three children, only one of whom (Alice, wife of D. O. Smart, of Kansas City) is living. Her second husband was G. W. McLeod; they were married in 1857, and he died in 1867; they had one daughter, Martha Elizabeth, (wife of Langston Bacon, Esq., of Kansas City). She married her present husband, E. P. Graves, in 1872.

S. S. GRANT,

Manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards, Horse and Mule Market, was born in Lawrence county, Alabama, August 24, 1823. His father, Thomas B., was a native of Virginia, and was one of the first settlers in Alabama, and spent his entire life dealing in fine stock. The subject of this sketch, in 1844, moved to Tuscaloosa, where he remained engaged in the horse and mule trade till December, 1859, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio. There he was also engaged in the same trade, till the commencement of the war, after which he was engaged buying horses and mules for the Government. He bought through several States, having the name of purchasing more than any other one man in the business. After the close of the war he moved to St. Louis, at which place he had a part of the time been interested during the time of his government purchases, and was in this place till the fall of 1878. Then he came to Kansas City and accepted his

present position. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Millet September 4, 1844. She is a native of same county as himself, and was born December 8, 1824. They have seven children, five of whom are living: Benjamin T., Solon C., Lorenzo, Martha E., Sarah A.

JAMES M. GREENWOOD,

Superintendent of the Kansas City Schools, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, November 15, 1836, and in 1852 removed with his father to Adair county, Missouri, where the latter now resides. James was brought up on a farm, and at the age of nine years commenced attending school in winter and working on the farm in summer. He went to school in this manner until sixteen years of age, when he moved to Missouri, where, for four years, all his school advantages were at an end. But by self application he made substantial progress in Latin, algebra, chemistry, etc., and in 1855 commenced teaching. During the next winter he attended school, and after working on the farm the following summer, entered Canton Seminary, where he passed the examinations of the entire course, but, however, at the cost of his health. For one year he gave himself up to rest, and from this time until 1867 he taught during the winter and worked on the farm in summer. Upon the establishment of the North Missouri Normal School at Kirksville, in 1867, he was chosen to teach the higher branches, and filled this position for three years, when he accepted the same chair in the Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville. Here he taught until the North Missouri Normal School was made a State Normal, when he returned to that institution. This position he resigned in the summer of 1874 to accept the superintendency of the Kansas City schools. Since holding this office he has refused the principalship of four Normal schools within the State. In 1872 Prof. Greenwood received the well merited degree of A. M. from the Missouri State University. During the last twelve years he has delivered five hundred lectures on educational topics in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. He has conducted Normal institutes since 1868, and in the meantime has contributed largely to leading journals of our State. He was made a Mason in 1864, and belongs to Kirksville Lodge No. 105. He is also a member of K. of P. Lodge No. 39, Kansas City. He served in the State militia from 1862 to 1864. Prof. Greenwood was married in Carroll county, Missouri, November 1, 1859, to Miss Amanda A. McDaniel. They have three children: Ada M., Hervey V. and Nettie E. Under the present management the city schools are attracting attention for the high standard of scholarship, the thoroughness of their instructions and the efficiency of their government.

DR. HARRIS S. GREENO

Was born at Millport, Chemung county, New York, August 7, 1832. His father was an extensive millwright, contractor, and builder, and during the war of 1812 was placed in charge of the construction of boats for government use, at Buffalo. The parents of our subject both died in the fall of 1849, within two months of each other, and one of his brothers, Isaac, died the same night of his mother's death. Two weeks later another brother, Horace, died, leaving him the only member of the family at home. At this time, being seventeen years of age, he removed to Owego, New York, and entered the Owego Academy. He paid his way by doing janitor work at the institution, and working nights and mornings. This course he pursued for over two years, receiving a fair education, and then was employed by the Panama Railroad Company, for six months, laying up a small amount of money. This enabled him to pursue the study of medicine, which he had previously chosen, and after studying it for one year, he engaged in the mercantile business at Roseville, Pennsylvania. Being burned out, he determined to finish his medical education, and accordingly entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1857. His first field of practice was at Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, where he remained until

August, 1858, then moving to Kansas. He engaged in practicing at Osawatomie until the fall of 1859, when he moved to Fort Scott, residing until the breaking out of the war in 1861. There being great excitement along the border of Kansas and Missouri, and as there was no military protection at that time, he organized an independent force of over one hundred men, establishing a camp on Cox's Creek, twelve miles south of Fort Scott. In that capacity he gave such protection as was in his power, until Gen. Lane arrived with Kansas troops, in August 1861, when he disbanded his men, most of them entering the regular service. Our subject himself was made captain of Company C, 6th Kansas Volunteers, and was afterward engaged in scouting and fighting guerrillas. In the spring of 1862 he was placed in charge of four companies of the 6th Kansas Cavalry, attached to the command of Col. Charles Doubleday, of the 2nd Ohio Cavalry, and started on an expedition to the Indian nation. Space prevents a full account of the engagements along this route. On the 24th of August, 1862, Captain Greeno was wounded, which prevented him from duty for several weeks. On the 26th of November he rejoined his regiment and was engaged in recruiting and raising companies until October 14, 1864, when he was promoted to major. He served until the close of the war, was mustered out at Little Rock, and was afterward breveted colonel by the President, for meritorious conduct. Dr. Greeno is a prominent secret society man, being a Royal Arch Mason (of which he has filled the chair as Master of the Blue Lodge), and an Odd Fellow, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for several years was Post Commander of the G. A. R., of Topeka. He resumed the practice of his profession after the close of the war, and in March, 1877, came to Kansas City. He was married August 28, 1855, to Miss Sarah E. Bodine. They have one daughter, Nettie, who was educated at Mt. St. Mary's Convent. One died at the age of two years.

JOHN F. GREGORY,

Of the firm of Gregory & Stephens, Commission Merchants, was born in Cayuga county, New York, May 10th, 1838. When sixteen years of age, he came to Shelby county Illinois. June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, 22nd Illinois Infantry, for three years, and after being in service one year, was promoted to non-commissioned orderly sergeant, participating in the battles of Charleston, Belmont, New Madrid, No. 10; Farmington, Mississippi; siege of Corinth, Stone River, and Murphy's Ferry, Tennessee. Here he was wounded in the wrist, after which he was taken prisoner and lodged in the hospital at Montgomery. Was kept in this institution three months when he was transferred to Vicksburg, remaining till the beginning of Grant's siege, when he was taken to Libby prison. Remained about fifteen days, when he was released, serving his time out in the veteran reserve corps. Was mustered out, June, 1864, and then returned to Vandalia, Illinois, accepting a position as clerk in a store. Retained this position one year, when he went to Chicago and engaged in a sash and door factory. In 1868 he began the stock business, most of the time with Gregory, Cooley & Co., till 1870, when he came to Kansas City. Here he opened an office, attending business for the firm till 1875, when he began an office for himself. In 1879, he accepted as partner James Stephens, which constitutes the present firm. Was married to Miss Lillie Sanford, June 9th, 1878.

WILLIAM B. GRIMES,

Son of Richard and Charlotte Bradford Grimes, was born at Rocky Hill, Hartford county, Connecticut, September 15th, 1825. His father was a great seaman and of Scotch lineage, while his mother was a direct descendant of the second colonial Governor, William Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. When twelve years of age, our subject was left in New York City to be educated, and when seventeen returned to his native place to begin his career as a mer-

chant. After serving an apprenticeship of three years, he removed to Circleville, Ohio, remaining there for three years, when, nearly falling a victim of malaria, he visited his father's home in Texas in 1847. In 1848, he commenced raising cattle, giving his entire attention thereto for ten years, when he engaged in shipping cattle to New Orleans. On account of the civil war, Mr. Grimes, to meet the demand for general supplies in his section, conceived the idea of sending cotton to Europe by way of Mexico, which he continued until the close of the war, being pecuniarily successful. Soon after, in connection with another party, he furnished means to two young men to carry on the dry goods jobbing business, but not giving his personal attention to this enterprise it proved a financial failure, proving a serious loss and many years of perplexity and care. In 1868 he erected in Texas, at his home ranch in Matagorda county, a steam rendering and packing house, in which were slaughtered from 5,000 to 14,000 cattle per annum; adding, in 1873, beef canning for foreign markets. In 1875, owing to Indian depredations on a cattle ranch he had established about 1860 on the Mexican frontier, he was obliged to devote his attention to their removal, and in 1875 stopped his canning works, in the full tide of prosperity, to take these cattle to the Kansas market. Being successful in this, he has continued in the business to the present, all cattle interests and his Texas ranch being in charge of his son, B. R. Grimes. Commencing life in Texas, as a bachelor, he built a log house for a home and purchased about 1,000 cattle. In 1854 he purchased another ranch near by and continued adding to his herds up to the time he located in Kansas City, in 1877, when he had about 20,000 cattle on his Texas ranch, and about 4,000 in Kansas. In 1854, his losses and damages were heavy, caused by a hurricane which visited that section. In 1875, Mr. Grimes handled in Kansas 8,000 cattle; in 1876, about the same; in 1877, something over 10,000; wintering in Kansas in 1877-8 over 4,000 head which he marketed in eastern cities. Through all these operations he must have been very systematic, and his early training for mercantile pursuits was carried into the work of his later life. He has never taken an active part in politics nor mingled in public life, more than his large range of business has compelled him to do. Mr. G. at the age of thirty, 1855, was first married to Maria L. Robbins, of Hartford, Connecticut, when he took his wife to Texas, erected a store, dwelling, etc., and lived with her in Texas for twenty years, where she died at the age of thirty-nine, leaving nine children; four had preceded her and one immediately followed to her heavenly home. His second marriage was to Mrs. Irene T. Poole, widow of a well known and highly respected gentleman of Indianola, Texas, having three children. December, 1880, Miss Grace Irene was presented to Mr. G., making twelve the entire number of children in his household. Mr. G's. experience in handling Texas cattle on the plains of Kansas, and frontier country northwest, west and southwest of Kansas City, gave him great faith in the future of the "Gate City" of the West; hence in 1877 he bought a large, comfortable but plain residence, and made a number of investments in real estate at this point. In 1880, he built the fine stone business house on Delaware street known as the "Grimes Block," after which he organized the dry goods jobbing house of Grimes, Woods, La Force & Co., which firm are filling that entire block with one of the most complete stocks of dry goods and notions, ever brought west of the Missouri River.

MRS. AIMEE GUINOTTE,

Née Brichaut, was born in Bruxelles, Belgium, July 24th, 1823, where she was reared and received her elementary education, graduating from the Academie de Donai, France. She, accompanied by relatives, came to the United States in 1852, shipping from Liverpool and landing in New York City, where she was united in marriage with Joseph Guinotte, the Right Reverend Archbishop Hughes, officiating, and the marriage was attested to by the Hon. H. Mali, Bel-

gium, consul at New York City. She had made the acquaintance of her husband in her native country and their marriage was delayed by his going to Mexico in 1842, to superintend the building of the first railroad in that Government, that running from Vere Cruz to the City of Mexico. There he remained until the Mexican Government became incensed against the French during the Mexican War and he was obliged to leave, and traveling up the beautiful valley of the Missouri in 1848, he at once located at Kansas City. He had letters of introduction and recommendation to prominent families in St. Louis, and from there to the Chouteau family in Kansas City, and soon after his arrival, he built the log house, still occupied by his family, on a prominence on the bank of the Missouri River. It was built for the reception of his affianced, whom he was expecting and afterward married as before mentioned. He had such confidence in the future growth of Kansas City that he with four others purchased the tract known as the Chouteau tract, containing twelve hundred acres and which was so ruthlessly taken from him during the late war, virtually impoverishing his family, and was the immediate cause of his death which occurred September 1st, 1867, he taking his life by his own hand. She has an interesting family of four children: Edgar, a graduate of Washington College of St. Louis, and is a practicing lawyer in Kansas City, to whom much credit is due for the effort he has made to support his widowed mother and his sisters; Lydia, a teacher in the Karnes school of Kansas City, a graduate of the Kansas City High school, and also of St. Theresa Academy; Emma, teaching French in the Kansas City High school, of which she is a graduate; Karl, an architect of Kansas City and also a graduate of the Kansas City High school.

THOMAS HACKETT,

Merchant tailor. Is a native of Liverpool, England, and was born November 12, 1830. When thirteen years of age he began the tailor's trade, working at it in his native city till July 28, 1850, when he started for America, landing at New Orleans, September 28. Remained there working at his trade till the fall of 1851, taking a trip through Arkansas in the spring of 1852. That summer he came to Independence, Mo., and in the fall to Kansas City and located near the old Gillis House on the levee. Was there engaged at his trade two years and 1854 went to Osceola, St. Clair county. Remained during 1854-5, when he went to Benton county. In 1861 he joined the Confederate forces and remained in service two years when he returned to Sedalia in November, 1863, and was at this point very successfully engaged at his trade till the spring of 1877, when he again located in Kansas City. Was married to Miss Margaret Thoso, a native of Virginia, December 21, 1854; they have five children: Ellen M., Jennie M., Howell E., Laura and Thomas E.

JOSEPH HAEFNER,

Senior member of the firm of Haefner & Dunham, dealers in lumber. This gentleman was born in the city of Wurtzburg, Germany, May 5, 1830, and educated at one of the famous universities of that city. Leaving there in his seventeenth year, he went to Vienna, and engaged as day book-keeper in a large manufactory, remaining for some time, until finding an opening, he learned his trade—that of baker and confectioner. He came to America, landing in New York, August 12, 1851, remaining there one and one-half years. Leaving there, he went to New Orleans, where he remained two years; then engaged as steward on the steamer "Black Warrior," plying between New Orleans and San Francisco *via* Isthmus of Panama. He made two trips, and the climate of the Isthmus not agreeing with him, he quit the service, and landed in New York City. During the year 1855, he came to Kansas City, and found employment as steward in the Southern Hotel. Served in that capacity until the spring of 1856, when he embarked for himself in the bakery and confectionery business, carrying on that

until 1864. He traded places with Mr. George Messerschmidt, and carried on the grocery business until May 1st, 1880. Then purchasing his present location, he associated himself with his present partner, Mr. Dunham. Mr. Haefner has always associated himself in everything pertaining to the growth and prosperity of this city, and is the owner of a large amount of real estate and a heavy tax-payer. Was married in August, 1856, in Decatur, Illinois, to Miss Margaret Hamann. They have had ten children. Six are now living: Gertrude, Ida A., Lizzie, Margaret, Joseph and Frank.

J. A. HAHN,

Wholesale manufacturer of ladies' sewed shoes. Mr. Hahn established his business in Kansas City in January, 1881, having followed that trade since his boyhood. He is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Dodge county, near Kenosha, on the 24th of July, 1854. He lived at this place until sixteen years of age, when he went to Wrightstown, near Green Bay, to learn the shoe manufacturing business with an uncle by the name of N. Rummel. He served two years and received for compensation for the time the sum of fifty dollars. On leaving his uncle, in 1872, he returned home; and after a short visit went to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he was employed in a shoe manufacturing establishment. Leaving Fond du Lac in 1873, he went to a small village on Lake Winnebago called Pope Village. Here he was a year employed in his business, and in 1874 he went to Escanoba, Mich., where he was again employed in the business. Leaving here in 1876, he again visited his home. This same year he went to Ripon, Wis., and was employed by Thomas McCormick; continued with him until 1878. At this time was employed by Shirley & Rummell, of Philadelphia, as a traveling salesman, and traveled through Michigan and Wisconsin until 1879, when he again visited his home. He soon after went to Milwaukee and was employed in the shoe manufactory of Amazeen & Haley and remained with them until 1881, when he came to Kansas City and established himself in his present business. He employs twenty hands, and manufactures about seventy-five pairs of shoes per day. His trade extends through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. He was married on the 18th of May, 1879, to Miss Clara Kuehue, of Milwaukee. They have one child, Cora, born in Milwaukee.

A. S. HAINES,

Grain and produce commission merchant. Was born near Xenia, Ohio, in 1843, his parents moving to Muncie, Indiana, when he was very young. Was there reared and educated in the common schools, and there remained until he came to Kansas City in 1868. On his arrival here he at once embarked in the grain and produce commission business on East levee, and in that year built the first building in Kansas City used for storing grain. Up to that time the grain, all of which was bought from wagons, was immediately shipped in sacks to St. Louis, and about all the dealing in meats was buffalo, antelope and game. He is among the very first commission merchants of the city that had the facilities for storing grain. Has been successful in business, and has ever been alive to the growth and advancement of Kansas City. He was one of the prime movers of the present Board of Trade, being its first secretary, and during its infancy worked to secure its permanency. He was one of the committee to select location and approve plans for the New Board of Trade building, and is now serving his third term as director. He did business during the severe winter of 1874 when he took possession of his present house. His business extends throughout Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Texas and New Mexico, and annually amounts to from \$125,000 to \$150,000. June 15, 1865, he married Miss Emma Winton, daughter of Dr. Robert Winton, of Muncie, Indiana, by whom he has three children, Robert, Charles and Maud.

R. J. HAIRE,

Attorney at law. Was born in Jackson county, Michigan, January 2th5, 1850, and was there principally reared. He received his early education in the common schools, and after leaving them, entered the classical department of Michigan University. He graduated from the literary school of this institution in 1872, and the same year entered the law school. He commenced the practice of his profession in Jackson county which he continued until January, 1881, and during two years of this time he was prosecuting attorney of his native county. In 1881 he came to Kansas City and engaged in practicing, and, although not a long resident, bids fair to build up a good business. He has been very successful so far, as he was before coming here.

GEORGE C. HALE

Was born in Caton, St. Lawrence county, New York, October 22, 1847, residing there until 1863, when he came to Kansas City, and has been identified with its improvements since. After coming he engaged in the foundry business as machinist, pattern maker and molder, being thoroughly posted in regard to the trade. In 1868 he took charge of the machinery on the Missouri River Railroad bridge during its building, and in 1869 resumed his business in the foundry, which he continued until 1871, when he was employed by Kansas City to take charge of the steam fire engine, and still fills the position. He was the builder of the first steam engine in this place, and completed it in 1847. After a few years it was removed to the lead mines at Joplin, Mo., and is still in operation at that point. December 6, 1877, he invented the Hale rotary engine, setting one up at the Capitol in Washington, D. C., and one in our own vicinity. They can be seen at Plankinton & Armour's packing house, and also in I. Whitaker's, and Smith & Co.'s foundry and machine works. July 23, 1874, he invented an unhitching apparatus, to be applied to the halters of horses used in fire departments. Another one of his inventions is the Hale swinging harness, which is suspended above the tongue of a truck, also for use in engine houses. Space prevents us giving an extended account of this, suffice it to say that it is in use in all large cities and this has received the hearty indorsement of Henry B. Hamel, chief of the fire department.

G. W. HALLETT,

Dealer in fancy goods, notions, etc.; proprietor of "The Fair." Was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, August 23, 1841. Made that place his home until fifteen years of age, receiving his education in the common schools and an academy. In 1856 he went to Rochester, New York, engaging in the bakery business. Remained there about three years, then went to Ingersoll, Canada, and resumed his former business. He put in the first machine for making crackers ever introduced in Canada, and was successfully engaged until a fire swept everything he had. On account of ill-health, he spent about a year around Lake Superior, and soon after went to Meridan, Connecticut, where he started in the manufacturing business. He moved it from there to Middletown, Connecticut, and put the business into a stock company of \$75,000. In this continued for two years, and then became engaged in selling fancy goods and notions, with his brother, at Gloversville, New York. Since then he has followed the same business in Amsterdam, Schenectady, Oswego, New York, Erie, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y. From this latter place, Mr. Hallett came to Kansas City, in October, 1879. He married Miss Mary F. Harvey, daughter of Colonel Harvey, of Passumpsic, Vt., on the 6th of October, 1862. They have three children: Carrie M., Charlie R. and Freddie O.

JOHN E. HALE,

Book-keeper for J. R. Stoller, commission merchant. Was born in Andrews county, Mo., September 28, 1841. Was educated in his native State, and was there engaged in teaching school, working on a farm, till 1863. He went to the plains in 1866, returned to Platte county, and remained till the fall of 1867, when he came to Kansas City. Taught school about three years, holding the office of county superintendent during the years of 1871-2, after which he taught about three years more. Then began working in the interest of the Kansas City Stock Yards, being with Powers, Rial & Co. one year, and with James & Bryant one year, after which time he accepted his present position. Was married to Miss Adelia Lewis, January 20, 1867. Six children were the fruit of this union: Myrtie, Maud, Jessie, Jewell, Ruby and an infant.

JOHN HALL,

Architect, was born near Stratford on Avon—the birth-place of Shakespeare—July 26, 1845, and is the oldest son of William Hall, of Warwick, an officer of His Majesty's forces. He was educated at Rigby, and in 1861, at the age of sixteen, began to study the principles of architecture, under H. C. Robinson, of London, England, and was at the same time attached as a joiner to W. Ballard, to facilitate his knowledge in his chosen profession. He was also a student of the Museum of Arts and Science, at Kensington, England, and is a prize holder from that institution, for free hand-drawing and practical geometry. His designs for public and private are to be found in many cities and villages in England. He came to the United States in 1879, and naturally gravitated to Kansas City, when he at once took steps to find the most practical and popular architect, and was referred to A. B. Cross, with whom he engaged himself for some months. Since he opened his office as an architect and superintendent, his business has steadily increased, until it is very extensive.

LOUIS HAMMERSLOUGH.

Perhaps there is no name more familiar to the people of Kansas City and vicinity than that of Louis Hammerslough. For twenty-three years he has been a merchant of this city and thoroughly identified with its interests. In February, 1858, he located in the clothing business on Third street, where he remained two years. Afterward he removed to the corner of Third and Main streets, which place he occupied for ten years, building up a large trade and making his name and business known throughout the west. In 1869 Mr. Louis Hammerslough lost his entire fortune, the sum of \$100,000, in railroad speculations, but nothing daunted by this reverse of fortune, he commenced at the lowest round of the ladder and has steadily ascended to the top. In every enterprise that has been inaugurated for the benefit of the city he has taken a prominent part, and the enthusiastic vigor and common sense which he infused into the enterprises has served to make it successful beyond doubt. Mr. Hammerslough was one of the original committee that organized the Kansas City Industrial Exposition, and labored with great zeal and diligence toward making it a grand success, and to him much is due for the prominence and reputation which this exposition has achieved all over the west. Mr. Hammerslough was also mainly instrumental in organizing the first board of trade in this city. He was also the primary cause of the narrow gauge road, now the eastern division of the Missouri Pacific, being built. By his industry, perseverance and patience, stock was taken, subscription raised and the road built. The first locomotive that ever traveled over the road after completion, was named Louis Hammerslough. He is a member in good standing of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, and is also a consistent member and prominent officer of the B'Nai B'raith.

He was married in 1861, and is the father of nine children, five of whom

are living. In personal appearance Mr. Hammerslough is pleasing, and in conversation is affable, polite and entertaining, and numbers his friends by the score. He is now in the forty-sixth year of his age and is still youthful looking in appearance, and will doubtless live long to enjoy the fortune which he has made by his own industry and perseverance, as Mr. Hammerslough is essentially a self-made man in every sense of the word.

In 1870 Mr. Hammerslough purchased the building at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, and has occupied the same ever since as a clothing emporium. He is a native of Germany, having been born in Hanover, August 25, 1835.

J. T. HAMMOND,

Physician and surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1845, and was there reared. He attended select schools and a college for about three years, and then went to Richmond and attended a college. For six years he was engaged in the drug business at Leavenworth, Kan., and in St. Louis, Mo., and in 1873, entered the old McDowell, or Missouri Medical College. There received a thorough education, and after graduating, he practiced for one year in the hospital before starting in his profession on his own account. He then practiced in Leavenworth, Kan., Platte county, Mo., and in May, 1880, came to Kansas City. Has secured a good practice and stands high among his brother practitioners.

JOHN H. HAMILTON,

Of the firm of Hamilton & Co., was born in Pekin, Tazwell Co., Ill., January 24, 1840, and remained in his native home till about fifteen years of age. Then, with his parents, L. D. and Martha A., he moved to Logan county, where his parents yet remain. In 1878, John W. went to Benton, Ill., where he was engaged in the railroad business for eighteen months and returned to his native home. Previous to his railroading, he had been engaged as clerk and book-keeper. After spending about six months at his native home, he located in Kansas City, and embarked in the sale of staple and fancy groceries, and is now one of the leading business men of Kansas City. Was married to Mrs. Susan Neal (*nee* Brady), Dec. 14, 1879. She has two children, Charles and Edward.

JAMES M. HARNER,

Tonsorial artist, was born in DuPage county, Ill., March 28, 1860, and there received his primary education in the common schools. When seven years of age he removed, with his parents, to Kansas City, Mo., where he has since lived. After arriving he attended school for a time, and then learned his trade of his father, having commenced when quite young. He has literally grown up in his business, and in all respects is a superior workman. He owns a shop fitted up with the latest improvements, and belongs to a class of wide-awake business men. Thus far he has succeeded well and deserves to continue so. His father, who died in 1874, was a native of Pennsylvania, and among the earliest settlers of Illinois. He was a respected citizen, widely known, loved and honored. He left, besides his wife, a son and two daughters. Before his death, in 1871, he was elected alderman.

JOHN L. HARGREAVES & BRO.,

Plumbers, gas and steam fitters. This firm was organized in December, 1880, and is composed of J. L. and Geo. C. Hargreaves. The former was born Sept. 9, 1852, in Cincinnati, Ohio, but was principally reared in Wheeling, West Virginia. There commenced to learn his trade. He traveled considerably through the United States and Europe, and finally settled here in 1879, holding the position of foreman in Hornbrook Bros.' shops. He engaged in his present business in December, 1880. George C. was born September 1, 1857, in Wheeling, West

Virginia. Learned his trade there and came here in the summer of 1880. Both members of the firm are excellent workmen, and are building up a good trade. They attend the Second Presbyterian church.

HARRIS & SPRINGER,

Novelty Manufacturing Company, commenced business in December, 1880. In January, 1881, they invented and patented a clock which displays a great deal of ingenuity. By setting the clock in the evening, a fire can be lighted without anybody touching it in the morning. C. C. Harris was born in Rochester, N. Y., January 13, 1853; received excellent educational advantages in youth, and after becoming of age, as a marine engineer and machinist. In 1879 went to Leadville, engaged in his present business, following it for one year. Then commenced silver mining, and is still interested in it to some extent. In December, 1880, he came to this city and, in partnership with Mr. Springer, started this business. He married Miss Mary Eastman in October, 1875. She is a native of Cornwall, Ontario. Their family consists of two children, Charles and Russell.

G. R. Springer was born in Germany, February 25, 1859. He came to the United States in 1875, settling in Rochester, N. Y., where he learned the trade of concaving and grinding razors. This he followed until becoming connected with Mr. Harris, in 1880.

JULIAN E. HARBY,

Attorney, was born in Sumter, South Carolina, August 1, 1857. Was educated in the common schools, and in 1870 he entered the Bingham Military Institute, North Carolina, graduating in the summer of 1873. In the fall he went to New York City, where he engaged in the study of his profession in the office of Hudson & Straus. After reading for a term of two years he entered the University Law School of this city, remaining in this school two years, and graduating with honors, being the youngest one of his class. Then went in the office with Gen. J. E. Ward, of New York, one of the most prominent lawyers in the city. September 9, 1878, was admitted to the New York City bar, practicing in that city till March 1880. Spent a few months in the south with his friends and relatives, and located in Kansas City, August 15, 1880, and was admitted to the Jackson county bar at the October term of circuit court, 1880, before Judge Woodson. Mr. Harby is a young man of untiring energy, and his friends know him as a man careful with interests intrusted to his keeping.

D. A. HARRINGTON,

Contractor and builder, was born in Castletown, County of Cork, Ireland, the 22nd of December, 1844. Left his native country when nineteen years of age, and came to the United States, first settling in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he began working at the trade of carpenter, and met with success. He went to Nashville, Tennessee, and worked in the employment of the Government until 1865, when he returned to Cincinnati, and still worked at his trade until 1868. Then removed to Covington, Kentucky, and was employed in a planing mill for a year, his work being terminated by the explosion of a boiler, blowing the mill to atoms. He immediately began working in the car shops of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and a short time after came to Kansas City. He arrived here in the fall of 1869, and worked as journeyman until 1871, when he embarked in business for himself. He has been successful in his business operations, and has built many buildings, among which the most prominent are the business houses of J. Kennan and M. Burnett, and the residences of A. G. Trumbull, Hugh Lynch, the Karnes school building, and many others. He employs from fifteen to thirty men. November 22, 1866, he married Miss Mary Tobin, of Cincinnati. They have five children: James born in Cincinnati in August, 1867, William H. born in

Covington, Ky., October 22, 1869, Sarah born in Kansas City January 30, 1871, George born in Kansas City August 25, 1873, and Minnie born in Kansas City October 15, 1877. He is the owner of extensive property in the city, consisting of several residences. Besides being a contractor and builder, he is an experienced architect, holding diplomas and premiums from the Kansas City Exposition for plans and specifications. He is one of the leading mechanics of the city.

C. C. HARE.

Was born in Bullet county, Kentucky in 1831, and was principally reared in the city of Louisville. There resided until 1868, and during this time he was engaged in working in sheet metal, which trade he learned there. This he continued until 1861, when on the outbreaking of the war, he enlisted in Co. G, 34th Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward transferred to Co. L, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, with the rank of captain. Served four years, and then tendered his resignation, returning home in 1865. Resumed his former business and in 1868 removed to Kansas City, where he at once engaged in the manufacture of metal cornices and roofing. This he has since followed and his work may be seen on many of the principal business houses here as well as in Kansas and other States. In 1852 he married Miss Isadore Bethmum, who was born and reared in Louisville, Ky. They have six children living: William C., Sidney J., Florence G., Frank, Hugh N. and Dora M.

BENJAMIN HASKELL,

Of the firm of Means & Haskell, live stock commission merchants, was born in Franklin county, Mass., October 30, 1827, and when nineteen years of age, went to Hartford, Conn., where he was engaged in various branches of business, principally produce, grain and real estate; also mail contracting over different States. Beginning in the west in 1862 went first from Des Moines, Ia. to Council Bluffs and other points. During his travels through the west he created an anxiety to make it his future home. April 10, 1879, he moved to Atchison, Kansas, where he embarked in the live stock commission trade with F. P. Halsey, remaining till November 15, 1880, when he began business in his present location. Miss Martha A. Sears became his wife in November, 1852. She was born in Hartford, Conn., November 10, 1831. She was reared and educated in her native city and there lived till the time of her marriage, being the first graduate in the High school of that place. They have one child, Kate L., born in Hartford, Conn., and graduating in the same school as her mother.

CHARLES E. HASBROOK,

Who is now thirty-four years of age, was born and reared in Galesburg, Ill. He received excellent educational advantages in youth, and entered the Lombard University, from which he graduated in 1870. In 1871 he received the degree of LL. B. from the law department of the Chicago University, and in 1872 began his career as a journalist. He was connected with the Chicago press until June, 1874, when he became city editor of *The Kansas City Times*. Later he took editorial charge of the *Boonville (Mo.) Advertiser*, and continued there with marked success. He was elected secretary of the Missouri Press Association for two terms. Returning to Kansas City, Mr. Hasbrook was with the *Kansas City Price Current* until 1879, when he was tendered the position of business manager of *The Times*. He is now secretary and one of the directors of the company. In 1881 he received the appointment as aid to Governor Crittenden, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Hasbrook was married in October, 1871, to Miss Delia Ekins, of Galesburg, Illinois. They have had three children: Adah May, Ethel and Lucile. The latter died in 1879, and was buried in the old cemetery at Galesburg.

JOHN G. HAYDEN.

Was born in Hopkinsville, Christian county, Ky., July 8, 1808, and at the age of eighteen years removed to Marion county, Mo., locating at Palmyra. There remained until the fall of 1834, then removing to Clay county, where he resided until 1840, and thence to Platte county. During this time he was appointed general wagon master and continued two years. Leaving Platte county he came to Jackson county, and in September, 1857, to Kansas City. Was elected marshal of Kaw township in 1860, and then was elected sheriff of this county, serving for two years. Was re-elected in the fall of 1862, serving for nine months, when he was displaced by the Governor, and superseded by Major Williams, of Kansas. Shortly after Mr. H. was appointed deputy U. S. marshal for the western district of Missouri, holding this office for two years. In 1864 received the appointment of government inspector of liquors and coal-oil, serving one year and then resigned, since which time he has lived a somewhat retired life. He has been married three times. First in 1831 to Miss M. S. Price, of Ky., who died in 1833, leaving one son, James P. His second marriage occurred in 1835, to Mrs. Eliz. L. Bradshaw, a sister of his first wife. She died in 1862, leaving six children; Elizabeth, Martha A., Louisa, George, Samuel, and Robert, three of whom are deceased. In 1865 he was married to Susan Daniel, a native of Mississippi, and daughter of William Daniel, of St. Louis.

OLE HEG,

Grocer, was born in Norway in 1831, and there remained until eight years of age, when he accompanied his parents to America. Settled in Racine county, Wisconsin, and here our subject was reared and educated. At an early age he began the printing business, which he followed until about twenty-five years of age, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Waterford, same State. He remained in business there until 1876, when he came to Kansas City, and has since made it his home. By strict integrity and attention to business has been quite successful. Mr. Heg is a brother of Col. Heg, of the 15th Wisconsin, killed during the war, and who, at one time, was commissioner of the State's Prison of Wisconsin. Our subject has been twice married. First in 1853 to Miss Amelia Christenson, of Racine; they had three children, only one of whom is now living, Mrs. George E. Newell, a practicing physician of Waterford. His second marriage was to Nanna Christerson, a sister of his first wife. Mr. Heg is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar.

PHILLIP J. HEUN,

Dealer in Groceries and Crockery. Was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 31st, 1835, and was there reared and educated. He came to America in 1854, and went to Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, and there engaged in the mercantile trade for about twelve years. In June, 1866, he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and purchasing the real estate, at his present location, he built his large and commodious store that he now occupies, and where he is doing a very extensive business. Mr. Heun has been prominently identified in the city interests, having represented the second ward in the city council for two terms and during that time has served on several important committees, such as the Board of Public Works, Board of Fire Department and various others, and always filled these positions of trust with universal satisfaction. Like many others, believing in the rapid growth of Kansas City, he has invested largely in real estate and improved property, owning several buildings, one in particular being the fine block on the corner of Thirteenth and McGee streets. He was married in New York to Miss Margaret Bescher, October 5th, 1859. They had eight children, five of whom are now living: Henry J., born July 15th, 1860; Peter A., born June 6th, '62; Clara,

born April 7th, '67; Mary A., born August 28th, '69; Annie M., born February 25th, '72.

P. J. HENNESSY,

Physician and Surgeon. Was born in Ireland, County of Cork, on or about the 17th day of March, 1851. Owing to the bitter persecution waged against its Irish subjects by England his parents were obliged to leave and come to free America, he being but one year old. Arriving in America and landing at New Orleans, they at once proceeded to St. Louis, their future home. Here the doctor was raised, and at an early age was placed under the care of the Christian Brothers, and being an apt scholar rapidly learned. Arriving at the proper age he was sent to the College of the Christian Brothers and from thence went to study medicine at the St. Louis Medical College at the age of twenty-one. Having graduated he left for Iron Mountain to begin his professional career. Here he remained for six months, at which time his mother and brother contemplated a trip to Europe, not desiring to leave and being ambitious to make his mark during their absence he returned to his field of labor. About this time considerable attention was paid to this section of country by the Government, on account of very fine granite being found, and here the basement of the St. Louis custom house was quarried and worked. Graniteville, as the place was called, was a thriving town, and at the earnest solicitation of Orville Grant, the President's brother, he removed to Graniteville, six miles distant, and was physician and surgeon for the government employees, where he remained two years. Again returning to Iron Mountain he resumed local practice and remained there till the panic times of 1876, when the mines were completely stopped and workmen discharged. Then he resolved to return to his first home in St. Louis, and at once entered actively upon his professional duties. Here he remained till May 11th, 1880, when a *confrere* of his died in Kansas City, and his dying request being "if Dr. Hennessy would take my place?" he came to Kansas City and has made for himself an enviable reputation, and to-day his practice is large and daily increasing. Being a man of the people he is with them in all things pertaining to their general welfare. In 1873 he was elected county delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Iron county, Missouri. In the year 1874 he was elected coroner of Iron county on the Democratic ticket, by a large majority. In 1875 he was elected as one of the delegates to represent said county. In 1878 he was elected physician and surgeon of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, for the city of St. Louis, the largest society in the city, comprising ten divisions. In 1879 he was re-elected to the same responsible position and served with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of the members. In 1880 he was unanimously elected president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of West Kansas City, and vice-president of the Land League. The doctor is unmarried, he is a genial gentleman and makes friends slowly but surely; a man of few words, but deep thought, and one who attends strictly to his own business.

JOHN C. HEROLD,

Butcher. Was born in Saxony, February 7, 1833, and resided there until his twentieth year, his education being received in the common schools before he was fourteen. He then came to the United States in 1853, landing in New York city, there working at different trades. From there he went to New Orleans, remaining until 1855, when he removed to St. Louis, and thence to Kansas City in 1865, and has been engaged in the butchering business since. He occupies one of the best shops in the market alley, and has built up a good trade. In 1858 he married Louisa Howard, of St. Louis. Their family consists of six boys: Charles S., George, William, Augustus, Alfred and Otto.

JAMES HEWSON & CO.,

Of Hewson's Chemical Works. Began business in 1873 in small quarters on Delaware street, manufacturing the French Baking Powder on a small scale. The growth of the business speedily necessitated larger quarters, and they removed to Missouri avenue, where they occupied a three story building until it no longer afforded adequate facilities, when they erected their present splendid four story brick building, Nos. 10 and 12 East Third street, especially for their business. It is of handsome exterior, and is regarded as one of the most complete for its intended use in the United States. The chemical works occupy four floors, 40x75 each. The basement, which is lofty, with extensive areas, is used for the preparation of Hewson's Liquid Blueing, one of the hundred articles manufactured by Hewson & Co. The main floor is occupied by the handsome show rooms, in which samples of the goods manufactured are displayed. The second floor contains the laboratory and storeroom for chemicals, etc. On this floor is prepared, with the utmost care and precision, the celebrated French Baking Powder, the standard article on which the success of the firm has been secured. On this floor are also prepared and bottled triple extracts, flavoring, toilet articles and perfumes which have now a great and popular demand. Mr. James Hewson, the principal of the firm, was born near Toronto, Canada, February 26, 1841, where he lived with his parents on a farm until eighteen, and up to that time he had acquired a good education by attending the common schools. On leaving home in 1859 he went into the store of Lindsey & Co., of Tullamore, Canada, as a clerk, and was with them nearly three years, when he saw the necessity of a business education, and at once began a commercial course at the Toronto Commercial College, graduating from that institution in the fall of 1862. In the summer of 1863 he was employed as head bookkeeper by Gooderham & Worts, millers and general mercantile men, and was with them three years. In 1868, after prospecting through Canada and finding no desirable location, he came to Kansas City. February 9, 1870, he married Miss Amelia Austin, of Canada. They have three children: Birdie, Sadie May and Myrtle Edna. Himself and wife are members of the Grand Avenue M. E. church.

REV. TIMOTHY HILL, D. D.

Was born in the town of Mason, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, June 30, 1819. He received a liberal education at the common school of his native town, and at the age of nineteen entered Dartmouth College, and graduated from that institution in 1842. In the fall of the same year he entered Union Theological Seminary, of New York City, graduating in June, three years after. In October, 1846, he removed to Missouri, locating at St. Charles, where he took charge of the Presbyterian church for a period of five years. After this he went to St. Louis, where he resided for several years, taking charge of Fairmount church; under his direction and teaching the membership, was largely increased, the social status raised to a higher standard, and a general unanimity of feeling was felt throughout. Most of his time during the war was spent in Illinois. In July, 1865, he came to Kansas City and began the formation of the Second Presbyterian church, and organized the same with ten members; was also instrumental in raising funds and erecting a large and comfortable church in which to worship. He remained there as pastor until October, 1868, when he was appointed district secretary of the Presbyterian church, in which capacity he has proved himself a faithful worker. To his care has been committed the entire State of Kansas, in which may be seen, by a glance on the map, dots inscribed in a circle showing where he has established churches in all the settled counties in the State but two. Also has jurisdiction over the whole Indian Territory, and has had, at different times, the care of the Home Mission work in Missouri and Texas. On November 2, 1854, he married at St. Louis Miss Frances A. Hall. They

have two children, John Boynton, born November 3, 1860, and Henry Edward, born February 9, 1863.

JOHN B. HILL,

Of Mason, New Hampshire, and formerly of Bangor, Maine, and a brother of the preceding, has attained considerable celebrity as a writer of local history, and is an extensive owner of real estate in Kansas City, also of many fine buildings which secure for him a large income. To these the care and oversight has been assigned to his brother, Rev. T. Hill.

ISAAC HIRE,

Proprietor of meat market. Was born in Ross county, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1837, and when ten years of age immigrated with his parents to McDonough county, Illinois. There spent his youth on a farm, and when twenty-two years of age, commenced to learn the butchers' trade. Followed it there about ten years, then removed to St. Louis. After one year he came to Kansas City and opened his shop, which is neatly arranged and a good stock always on hand. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Palmer, March 25, 1858. She was born in Hancock county, Illinois, September 19, 1837. They have six children living: Elizabeth M., William E., Jessie T., Isaac C., Luther P. and Addie L. Lost two. Mrs. Hire is a member of the M. E. church.

R. J. HOLMES,

Farmer. Was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, January 15, 1810, and was there reared, his early education being received at the common schools. November 26, 1833, he was married to Miss Mary A. Bradshaw, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. They have one son and one daughter: James T. and May C. (now Mrs. Stewart). In 1846 he removed with his family to Jackson county, Missouri, stopping at Westport during the winter. Then purchased the farm on which he now lives, and has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and dealing in stock. His farm contains 275 acres, well improved; it was mostly timber when he bought, and a large portion of it was cleared by himself, and his buildings are now large and commodious. Mr. H. has seen Kansas City grow from a small village to the metropolis of the west.

HOWARD M. HOLDEN

Was born in Malden, Mass., on the 28th day of August, 1837. His parents were Rev. Eli Holden and Phoebe Holden, of that place. He received a good English and business education in the local schools of Malden, having graduated from the High school, but has not had the advantages of a collegiate course. In 1855 he came west and located in Muscatine, Iowa, where he connected himself with the banking house of Messrs. Green & Stone. He continued in this connection until 1858, by which time he had given such evidences of that financial ability, for which he since became distinguished, that he was offered a connection with the American Exchange Bank of New York, which he accepted and remained for about a year, when he returned to Iowa, and in the winter of 1859-60 he established a branch of the Iowa State Bank at Marshall in Washington county, of which he was at first cashier, and afterward president. He continued in the management of this bank until the spring of 1866, when he withdrew from it. In the fall of that year he came to Kansas City. Within the first six months of his residence in Kansas City, he invested \$110,000 here, the largest sum of money that at that time had been brought to the city by any single new resident, and all of which was the product of his own effort since leaving Malden in 1855. \$80,000 of this sum was invested in the stock of the First National Bank, the remaining \$17,000 at that time in the bank being held by Dr. St. Clair

and his son, M. W. St. Clair. Mr. Holden became cashier of the bank, and under his management it immediately entered upon a career of prosperity and usefulness rarely equaled by any banking institution. It was a leading feature of his management to extend whatever aid he legitimately could to enterprises and new interests, and thus he made the bank a potent element in the development of the young city. It was to his liberal course toward the Texas cattle drovers more than to any other agency that that cattle business came to be concentrated at Kansas City, and without his liberal help that interest would likely not have been received. The establishment of a large beef packing business here in 1868, and the two or three following years was equally due to his efforts. In all other public enterprises and interests of a commercial character, from 1866 to 1878, he took an active and substantial interest, and during all these years his bank was a source of public spirit that made itself potently felt in the rapidly growing young city. In 1870 the demands upon the bank having become greater than its capital would warrant, its stock was increased to \$250,000, the business men of Kansas City becoming the purchasers of the new stock. In September, 1873, the bank yielded to the financial storm at that time precipitated upon the country, and for a time was suspended. It soon rallied, however, and resumed business, but so many of its debtors were nearly or quite bankrupt by the shrinkage of orders incident to the panic, that their obligations were never met. To overcome such losses and maintain the bank, Mr. Holden determined upon another increase of its stock, and such was the regard of the people for it, that they readily took \$250,000 additional stock he desired to place, thus increasing its capital to \$500,000.

However, in January, 1878, the bank again met with disaster, from which it could not be rallied, and passed into the hands of a receiver. The circumstances leading to this event are peculiar. The bank had become the source of credit for live stock and grain merchants, and to some extent to producers of these classes of property. It had been its habit to aid them liberally in the fall and early winter when they needed money to hold their property for better markets, and this had contributed alike to the prosperity of the bank, the Kansas City markets and the country. This winter however was exceptionally mild and damp, grain did not become sufficiently dry to be marketed, and pork packing had to be entirely suspended. The debtors of the bank could not, therefore, meet their engagements with it, until the reduced trade in winter merchandise compelled merchants to withdraw their deposits to meet eastern bills. The bank suspended and went into liquidation the 29th of January, amid the universally expressed regrets of the people. Since that time Mr. Holden has devoted himself to the settlement of its affairs, and to the fulfilling of a pledge made to the people at the time that it would be made to pay its debts in full.

In 1856 Mr. Holden represented his county in the Iowa Legislature, where he made many political friends who sought his consent to become a candidate for state treasurer at the next election. It seemed that a political career was thus opening upon him, but it was less attractive to him than banking and he declined it. He was married to Miss Mary F. Oburn, daughter of Rev. William Oburn, in Indiana, in 1867, and has three children. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of this city, and was once quite an active Mason, but has not given much attention to the order during his residence in Kansas City.

M. HOLBROOK,

Book-keeper in the Great Western Laundry. Was born in Pensnett, England, December 27, 1846, where he lived with his parents until he was fifteen. Then immigrated to America, arriving at Point Levy, Canada, in the spring of 1862, and from there went to Ottawa. In 1864, he went to Oswego, N. Y. In 1866, he went to Chicago, where he was employed as clerk in the shirt manufacturing

establishment of the Wilson Brothers. In 1870, the same firm established a shirt factory in Troy, N. Y., and sent him there. Leaving them in 1871, he went to New York City, where he was employed as manager in the same business by J. W. Henderson, and was with him until 1873. Then returned to Troy, remaining until 1877, when he came to Kansas City, and was employed by his present employer, J. R. Williamson, in the Great Western Laundry of Kansas City. May 31, 1870, he married Miss Mary Burt, of Troy, N. Y. They have one child: Hattie, born in Troy, N. Y., March 29, 1871.

GEO. HOLMES,

Of the firm of White & Holmes, commission merchants, came to America in 1848, landing at New York, remaining about eight months, when he immigrated to the Rocky Mountains. There was engaged in mining for two years, when he came to Westport, Jackson county, Mo., remaining until 1857; then went to Texas. Previous to this, while in Westport, was engaged in a store as book-keeper. Returning from Texas in a short time, and in the fall of 1857 located on a farm, where he was engaged in the stock business, having the name of feeding the first cattle in this locality. In 1875 he began in the commission trade, in the firm of which he is now a partner. He was married to Miss Susan Stone, November 29, 1856. She is a daughter of Daniel Stone, who was one of the pioneers of this county. She was born in Virginia, February 27, 1836. They have six children: Charles E., Luta (now Mrs. Ratliff), Jennie, George, Guy, Daniel.

ALFRED HOOVER

Was born near Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Ky., April 4, 1820, where he lived with his parents, until he attained his majority. He married, and settled there, remaining until 1853, when he came to Jackson county, Mo. August 10, 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth J. Hackett, of Jessamine county, Ky., by whom he has eleven children: Anna (wife of F. S. Rice, of Jackson county), John W. (one of the proprietors of the Blue Springs Flouring Mills, near Independence), Jacob F. (of Blue Springs), Sarah, Charles S. (miller of the Lee's Summit Mills), and Elizabeth, Alfred, Fred, George H., James and Edward. Fred is clerking in a grocery store of R. M. Kimball, of Kansas City. When he first came to Jackson county, he established himself in the wagon making business, on the Santa Fe road, near Independence which he followed until the breaking out of the war. Then went to Bloomington, Ill., and lived until 1865, when he returned and located on a farm on Sugar Creek, in Blue township, where he has lived until recently, having sold his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are members of the Christian church, and have been since 1830.

G. W. HOPSON,

Railroad engineer, was born in New York, April 11, 1838, where he resided until 1857, when he removed to St. Louis and accepted a position as engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railway. He remained with this company until 1868, when he came to Kansas City and accepted a similar position on the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad, which position he holds at the present time. His run is from Kansas City to Joplin, Jasper county, Missouri, on a passenger train. He is one of the first engineers on this branch, and one of the oldest on the road. Mr. Hopson has had a large experience in the railroad business, and understands it thoroughly, having been in it in different capacities for twenty-four years. He is a member of Kansas City Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, and also Section 52, Endowment Rank. He was married to Miss Mary Herman, July 26, 1861. Mrs. Hopson is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was born on the 17th of February, 1841. Their family consists of four children: Sarah V., George W.,

Josephine A., and Robert E. They are members of the Second Presbyterian church of Kansas City.

JOHN C. HOPE,

Sheriff of Jackson county. Was born at Harrodsburgh, Mercer county, Kentucky, February 14, 1836, and when but one year old was taken by his parents to Boyle county. There he was reared until he was eighteen years of age, receiving a common school education, and in 1854 came to Jackson county arriving on the 14th of April. He engaged in clerking, and afterward commenced in the mercantile and commission business at Wayne City, continuing until 1859. January 3, 1860, he married Miss Mittie T. Wallace, daughter of a noted Methodist divine of this county. She was born in Lexington, Missouri, May 18, 1842. Mr. Hope went to Pike's Peak after his marriage, remained about a year, then returned and was engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in the Confederate service, Company A, Haye's regiment, 1st Missouri Cavalry, and was in the battle of Independence, Lone Jack, then south to Newtonia, and from there to Van Buren, Arkansas, Hartsville, and was in all the battles until his surrender at Shreevesport, Louisiana. He went to New Orleans, and then to Jessamine county, Kentucky, where his family was located. December 24, 1867, he returned to Jackson county, and in 1871 was elected constable of Blue township, filling the position four years. For two years was deputy marshal, under Patrick Conner, and deputy sheriff under O. P. W. Bailey during the last four years of his term. November 7, 1880, he was elected to his present office. Mr. and Mrs. Hope have had nine children, seven of whom are living; Ida, Etta, Lena L., Mamie, Georgie, Hollis, and John H.

GEORGE S. HORTON

Was born in Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York. Worked on a farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he went into the dry goods business as salesman for the retail firm of S. G. & J. T. Smith, of Fishkill. Remained with them three years, after which he was in the employ of C. R. Owen for three years. He then went to Poughkeepsie, where he engaged with Donald, Converse & Maynard for three years, and after leaving their employ he came to Kansas City, in 1879, when he engaged as clerk for his brother, in retail dry goods and fancy notions. Here he is now located. Mr. Horton was married in 1863 to Miss E. P. Hammond, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and by this union they have three children: Minnie H., Harry L., and George E.

DR. N. N. HORTON

Is a native of Genesee county, Mich., and was born July 29, 1838. He was brought up on a farm, receiving his early education in the common schools, and afterward graduated at Ann Arbor in the literary and chemistry courses. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Hewitt, of the Michigan University, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, in the spring of 1862. Dr. Horton was then tendered the position of physician for a number of families who were on their way to the World's Fair, at London, which he accepted, and while on that side of the ocean he traveled extensively over the continent, and visited the hospitals of Paris. Upon his return he received the appointment in the army of assistant surgeon, and was soon promoted to be surgeon of the 47th United States Colored Infantry. He was soon placed on staff duty as medical director of General Hawkins' division. Previous to this, however, the Doctor was division surgeon of Steele's command, at the capture of Mobile. After the close of the war he came west and settled in Fort Scott, Kansas, where he continued to reside for eight years practicing his profession. Then removed to Kansas City, under appointment as surgeon of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, and the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroads, of which he had full

charge ; also of the Western Division of the Missouri Pacific, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads. One day in August Dr. Horton, while traveling on the cars, conceived the idea of inventing an easier mode of riding, and in September, 1876, received the patent for the chair, since so celebrated. The Horton chair cars are now in use on twenty five different railroads. His marriage was in Fort Scott, December 9, 1867, to Miss Ella S. Campbell, a native of Michigan. They have a family of three children : William C., Norris H., and Lizzie A.

HENRY T. HOVELMAN

Was born in Bilnen, Prussia, in 1844, and immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1854. They resided in St. Louis until 1866 and then our subject removed to Kansas City, where he has since lived. Soon after coming he opened a restaurant, following this business for two years, when he sold out, and bought the lot on which he built his present store house. Then engaged in the grocery business, and has built up a large business, his gross receipts amounting to fifty thousand dollars annually. In 1871 was elected to the common council, and re-elected in 1872. In 1866 he married Miss Flora Timpe, of Warren county, Missouri. Their family consists of three children : William T., Ella W. and Edward T.

JAMES J. HUNTINGTON,

United States revenue gauger. Our subject was born in Pike county, Missouri, in 1844, and there resided until sixteen years of age. Then entered the volunteer service, belonging to the Third Missouri Cavalry, in which he held a non-commissioned office. Served for four years, and was honorably discharged in the spring of 1865. Then returned to his former county, and was in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, after which he engaged in the mercantile business. This he followed until 1870-'71, and during this time assisted the postmaster. In 1870 took the United States census of Clay county, Mo., and was appointed to the office which he now holds, in 1872.

JAMES HUNTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Russellville, Kentucky, July 2, 1826, and in 1829 removed with his parents to Independence Mo., his father being a very early settler of this county. He built the first house in Westport, and soon after embarked in the mercantile trade and sold goods in that place for twenty-five years. During this time James assisted his father, and thus received his early business training. After this our subject engaged in freighting across the plains, continuing for a period of ten years. During the war his expenses were very heavy in this business, yet, he was very successful. After quitting he commenced the mercantile trade in Santa Fe in 1862 and continued it until 1867, since which time he has been somewhat retired. He was married in 1851 to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Colonel Alvin Stephens, of Cass county, Missouri. She fell a victim to cholera in 1852.

D. PERRY HUNTER,

Of the firm of Sayers & Hunter, dealers in stoves and tinware. Was born in Jackson county, Missouri, near Kansas City, January 13, 1850. When fourteen years old his father, David L. Hunter, died, and his mother dying one year after he came to Kansas City, and lived with his sister, Mrs. James P. Gaugh. Soon after was employed as clerk in the dry goods house of J. & P. Shannon, and from that time clerked and attended school until 1869, when he became mailing clerk in the Kansas City post-office, serving as such until 1880 under postmasters Foster, Harris and Case. June 15, 1880, he purchased a half interest in the stove and tinware business of H. Sayers. In May, 1875, he married Miss

Jennie H. Anderson, of Kansas City. They are both members of the First Christian church, of Kansas City.

JAMES HURST

Was born near Mount Sterling, Kentucky, May 10, 1828, and there was reared a farmer and lived until he was twenty-two years of age. He received his primary education in the common school and finished in the Mount Sterling Academy under the tutorship of Prof. Hugh B. Todds. He had been teaching in the common school of his county before completing his course in the academy, and after that he taught in the primary department of that institution, closing his connection with it in 1850. Followed teaching in the country until 1852, when he came to Missouri, and in Columbia was employed as clerk in the store of Alexander Douglas, being with him until 1855, when again employed as clerk by Jonathan Kirkbridge of the same place. In 1857 he quit clerking, disliking the close confinement, and engaged in dealing in horses and mules in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, which he followed until the breaking out of the war in 1861. Then he located in Mexico, where he engaged in buying horses and mules for the Government and dealing in stock generally. After the close of the war he renewed his southern trade and continued in it until 1868, when he came to Kansas City and invested in real estate and erected one of the first business blocks on Delaware street. In 1871 he became one of the firm of Warriner & Co., in the wholesale grocery business, retiring from that in 1872. In 1876 he was for a short time one of the firm of Cooper, Hurst & Co., in the wholesale boot and shoe business, and on selling out his interest in that he became a cattle dealer, having a ranch in Southern Colorado. December 18, 1872, he married Miss Julia Howard, daughter of Col. John S. Howard, one of the pioneer lawyers of Clay county, Mo. They have two children: Howard H. and James Cecil. Himself and wife are active, working members of the Second Christian church of Kansas City.

H. P. JACQUES,

Purchasing agent for the Kansas City & Gulf, Lawrence & Southern, Fort Scott & Southeastern Railroads. Was born March 29, 1839, in Tewksbury, Middlesex county, Mass., and there was reared on a farm, receiving a fair education. At the age of about twenty he removed to Ohio, farmed there for two years and in 1860 came to Hannibal, Missouri. There commenced his railroad experience with the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, remaining in their employ some eighteen years, then accepting the position of chief clerk in the mechanical department. Was then employed as secretary of the superintendent of the Atchison and Nebraska road, and after two and a half years came to Kansas City in July, 1880. Then commenced in his present situation which is one requiring considerable judgment on the part of the agent. But Mr. Jacques has proven himself worthy of the trust confided in him, and his long service in railroading is evidence of his ability. He was one of a family of thirteen children and has worked his own way through life. He owns a fine fruit farm of sixty-five acres adjoining Hannibal. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the commandery of Hannibal, and also to the Odd Fellows lodge there. December 10, 1863, he married Miss Manda N. Westfall, born in Ohio in 1843. They have two children: Ruby P. and Harry W. Mr. and Mrs. Jacques are members of the Congregational church.

ALEXANDER JAMISON,

Physician and Surgeon. Was born in Glengarry county, Ontario Province, Canada, November 5, 1839. He received his primary and preparatory education from his father and the Rev. Peter McVicar, of Watertown, Glengarry, entering the Queen's University of Kingston, Canada, and graduating as A. B. in

1863. He then entered the theological department of the same institution, studying for two years, when he went to Princeton, N. J., where he graduated in theology in 1866. In 1867 he took charge of the High school of Williamstown, of his native county, as principal, retaining that position until 1874, when he began the study of medicine at McGill College of Montreal, graduating as M. D. in 1877. He came to Kansas City in the fall of 1879, where he is building up a good practice. Soon after his arrival here he was tendered the chair of physics and chemistry in the Kansas City Medical College, which he accepted and still holds.

D. M. JARBOE,

Of the firm of D. M. Jarboe & Co., Keystone Iron Works. Was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, near Bargetown, June 4, 1830, and came to Jackson county, Missouri, with his parents when he was four years old. When his father first came to the county he entered the land that is now Jarboe's Addition to Kansas City. The only families then residing in the vicinity were those of William Gillis, James H. McGee, William Evans and P. Chouteau. His father's first house was built of round logs, and stood where is now the corner of Eighteenth and Madison streets. His schooling was in a log school-house, located where the St. James Hotel now stands. When he was nineteen he made a trip to California on foot, and there successfully mined until 1851, when he returned to Jackson county and went into a general mercantile business, his store room being a log building 18x20 on the levee, near the foot of Main. In 1856 or '57 he built the first brick store in the city, which is still standing on the levee. In 1861, the war breaking out and retarding business, he went into the State service, serving as captain and quartermaster for nearly three years, and after being mustered out in 1865 he again embarked in the mercantile business, opening a wholesale boot and shoe house with S. K. Green. The firm was known as Jarboe & Green, and their business extended throughout Missouri, Kansas, California and New Mexico. Selling out his interest in this business in 1874, he became associated with James Smith, under the firm name of Jarboe & Co., and established the Keystone Iron Works of Kansas City. June 6th, 1854 he married Emily Hoagland, of New York City, by whom he has two children: John, in the printing business in Kansas City, and Charles, attending school.

WILLIAM J. JARBOE

Is another of the oldest settlers of Kansas City. He was born in Addison county, Kentucky, July 24, 1823, and came to Jackson county, Missouri, with his parents in 1834. They settled on land that is now Jarboe's Addition to Kansas City. The settlements were sparse, and the most of the inhabitants were French and half-breeds. His schooling consisted of what he had before leaving Kentucky, and attending different private schools in the neighborhood after coming to Jackson county, thereby getting a fair education by the time he was eighteen. In 1845 he began clerking for A. Crossgrave, of Independence. His employer dying six months after, he was placed in charge of the store by the administrators until the goods were disposed of, and then he was employed by A. B. Canville, being with him until 1848. Then he began business for himself by opening a store for general merchandise on the levee, between Walnut and Main streets, Kansas City, where he did business until the spring of 1861, when he closed out on account of the war. Resuming business again in the fall of 1863, on the corner of Main and Commercial streets, he continued it until 1868, when, on account of heavy losses caused by the unsettled condition of the country, he was forced to abandon the mercantile business, and since that time has followed various avocations. December 21, 1851, he married Miss Cecilia Barada, of St. Louis. They have seven children: Lydia, wife of George W. Cook; Carrie, Cecilia,

Cora, William J., Jr., Joseph and Susan. Himself and family are Catholics, and members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

RICHARD JARRETT,

Florist and proprietor of the Palace Garden Conservatory. Was born in the County of Kent, England, October 22, 1842, and when fourteen he began to serve a seven years apprenticeship at the Preston Hall Conservatory. There he learned everything pertaining to the floral business, and at the end of that period he became head gardener to William Mercer, Esq., of Gove House, County of Kent, and while with him exhibited many cut flowers and plants at the Crystal Palace in London, during the great exposition from 1861 to 1863. He also exhibited twice a year at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, of South Kensington, receiving first and second premiums. Being with this gentleman three years, he returned to Preston Hall Conservatory, where he served his apprenticeship, and was employed as foreman in the tropical department, serving in that position until 1870, when he came to the United States. Settled in Kansas City in September of that year, and established himself in the floral business, where he is meeting with merited success, his sales of cut flowers and plants amounting to about five thousand dollars annually. December 25, 1864, married Miss Susannah Bunyar, of Maid Stone, England, by whom he had six children: Susannah F., Edith, Nelson, Florence, Daisy and Pansy.

T. P. JANDON,

Dealer in groceries and provisions. Was born in South Carolina, June 29, 1835, and is of French-English extraction. His boyhood days were spent on his father's plantation, and also in the village of Robertsville, where Mr. Jandon, Sr., kept a grocery store. In April, 1865, our subject came to this city when it was a village, and engaged in farming, which he continued until the war broke. Then enlisting in 1862 in the Confederate service, Joe Lyles' company, and afterward was drafted to Company F, 16th Missouri Infantry. He returned to Kansas City in 1865, and until 1867 was engaged in various occupations; at that time took charge of the home for widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, remaining in this position two years, and then took charge of the Franklin School, as principal, holding it four months. Then resigned in order to enter a painting establishment as manager, and remained five years. He had learned this art when seventeen years of age at Charleston. In 1875 received an appointment from Governor Hardin as coal oil inspector of this city. In 1877 he engaged in his present business. Mr. Jandon was married October 18, 1866, to Miss Eva Williams, a native of this State, born October 29, 1844. They have five children: Thomas P., Mildred A., George M., Benjamin and Richard F. They lost two. They are members of the First Baptist church at Westport.

C. J. JENKINS,

Physician and Surgeon. The subject of this sketch is a native of Georgia, and born in Sandville, Washington county, August 1, 1836, and was principally reared in Jones and Crawford counties. He received his primary education at the city schools of Knoxville, Crawford county, and from here removed with his parents to Talbot county, Georgia. From this place he was sent to the Medical University of New York City, and graduated from this institution in 1854. Then returned to his native State and stopped at Reynolds where he remained for a period of eight months. Thence to Jasper, Florida, where he resided for several years, and from there to Louisville, Kentucky. On account of the failure of health he quit the practice of medicine and then went to Olney, Illinois. He came to Kansas City and resumed his practice, and received the appointment of city physician, which position he now holds, and has built up for himself an envi-

able reputation for honesty and fair dealing. He married Miss Sarah E. Thomas, of White Sulphur Springs, Florida, January 1, 1857. She is a native of Georgia, and is a lady of culture and refinement. Their family consists of three children: Joseph F., Ida O., and Eugene C.

SAMUEL O. JEROME,

Weigh Master, Kansas City Stock Yards. Was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, February 5th, 1861, and was reared and educated in his native town. August 26, 1879, he came to Kansas City and entered the stock yards as a feed deliverer. December 18, 1880, he accepted his present position.

H. S. JOHNSON,

Dealer in Real Estate. Came to Kansas City and engaged in the real estate business in January, 1880. He studied law under Scott Lord in New York City, and was at one time connected with him in the practice of law in that city. He is a genial Christian gentleman, surrounded with a family of lovely and affectionate children and his amiable wife is every where received as a lady of refinement and is esteemed for her modest unassuming and Christian bearing. Husband and wife are Presbyterians and are zealous, ardent workers in the church. The writer, who has been long and intimately acquainted with Mr. Johnson and his family, has taken the liberty to write the above, and regrets that his extreme modesty would not allow him to consent to have a sketch of his life written, on the grounds of his becoming a resident of Kansas City but recently.

PHILIP JOHNS,

Of the firm of Johns & Stelp, dealers in hardware. Was born in Germany and lived there until seventeen years of age, when he immigrated to the United States, landing at New York City. From there he went to Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Memphis, Tennessee, where he enlisted in the Third Regiment of Dragoons and went into the Mexican War, with Gen. Scott commanding, and served until the close of the war. After this he returned to the States and stopped awhile in Harrison county, Mo. From here he went to Iowa to locate his land warrant, after which he fitted out an ox team and crossed the plains in 1851, stopping for a time in Oregon. During his stay here he preëmpted 320 acres of land. In 1854 went to California, where he remained until the spring of 1868, when he returned to Missouri, stopping in St. Louis to visit his father and mother, who during his stay in California had immigrated to the United States and settled at St. Louis. Then went back to Iowa, and in the same year came to Kansas City, where he has made it his home ever since. Immediately after coming he was instrumental in starting the first brass band, of which he became teacher. During this time he built what is now known as the Mastin Bank, at the same time keeping up his teaching of music until 1876, when at the death of J. H. Adams he was appointed administrator of this estate, which consisted of a hardware stock, and which he sold by an order of the court to Wm. Stelp. After this Mr. Johns purchased a half interest, forming a partnership under the style and name of Johns & Stelps, which still exists and is one among the live and enterprising firms of Kansas City. In 1876 Mr. J. married Mrs. Adams, of Kansas City. She is a native of Kentucky. They have two children living: William H. and Madie. He has one son, Lafayette, by his former wife.

B. F. JONES

Was born in Georgia, June 20, 1831, and was brought up there, and received his primary education. At the age of twenty, he commenced clerking, and then engaged as traveling salesman over the southern States. In April, 1861, he joined a company at Rome, Ga., and was through the service, being in many severe engagements. On account of meritorious conduct and gallant fighting,

he received various promotions, until reaching the rank of major. At the close of the war, he returned to Rome, Ga., and in March, 1875, came to Kansas City, to take the management of the National Water-works Company, of which he is now superintendent. It is greatly owing to his skill and oversight that the company occupies such a high place among public improvements. Has been twice married. First, to Miss Mary A. Nesbit, of Georgia, by whom he had three children: Hattie M., Chas. A. and Mary O. His second wife was Mary C. Smith, whom he married in Alabama, November 10, 1864, also of Georgia. They have two children: Bayard F. and George A.

MARTIN KECK

Is a native of Germany, born in Würtzburg, in 1836. There resided until the age of eighteen, when, in company with his mother and brothers, he immigrated to the United States, arriving in New York in the fall of 1855. Immediately came to Westport Landing, Jackson county, Mo., remaining a short time, and then located in what is now Kansas City. In 1862 he crossed the plains, and was engaged in freighting, being successful. In 1868 he returned to Kansas City, and since then has lived here. In 1868 he was married to Miss Mary Halmrich, of this city. They have five children: Amalie, Georgie, Louise, Fred and Otto.

JAMES KELLY,

Grocer. Was born in Wilmington, Delaware, January 18, 1836, and was principally reared in Bardstown, receiving his education in the Bardstown College. Here he remained until 1853, when he removed to Louisville, and for one year was engaged in clerking in a grocery store. Thence to St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the trade of machinist, working at it until 1858, and then accepted a position as engineer on a steamboat, running from St. Louis to Omaha, Neb. When the railroad was introduced, the steamboat company suspended operation, and our subject went to Atchison, Kas., where, for a time, he ran a ferry-boat. In 1875 he came to Kansas City, and immediately embarked in his present business. In the fall of 1880, he built a new business house, and is now very successfully engaged in trade, having a large patronage.

DAVID KENDALL

Was born in Marion county, Virginia, November 4, 1830. At the age of twelve, he left his parents, and has cared for himself ever since. In 1848, while a mere boy, he went to Texas, and engaged in farming, returning to Virginia in 1850. In 1854 he came to Kansas City, and was employed by Yeager, Hays & Kinney to drive team, freighting to Las Vegas and San Miguel, New Mexico, being in their employ one year. At one time, when making a trip to the above named places, he and his fellow teamster, Samuel Bloomfield, who was recently murdered by Budd Thomas, in Oregon, narrowly escaped being captured by the Indians. After leaving the firm, he began breaking prairie in Kansas, which he followed until 1856, and from that time until 1857 he sold drugs in Leecompton. Soon after came to Kansas City, Mo., and opened a grocery, in company with John T. Reese and James A. Hutchinson, being with them one year. After quitting the grocery business, he was employed by Russell, Majors & Waddell, government freighters, as wagon master, being in their employ until 1860, when he rented a farm near the city, and farmed until 1862. Then he started on a tour through Montana, New Mexico and Colorado, returning to Kansas City in the fall of 1866, when he established himself in the business he is still following, that of builder and contractor. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Florence C. Nelson, who died in the spring of 1871, leaving one child, Mary. In July of 1873, he married Miss Jeannette Harris, of Kansas City, by whom he has two children: Marcellus and Ophelia.

W. W. KENDALL,

Of the firm of Kendall & Emery, Wholesale Boot and Shoe Dealers, was born in Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, in November, 1838, and there lived until attaining his majority. He was mostly educated in the Academy of his native town, attending a boarding school at Charlotteville, New York, only six months. In the spring of 1860, he left the homestead and went to Blackberry, Kane county, Illinois, and established himself in the general mercantile business with C. Reed, under the firm name of Reed & Kendall. There he continued until the spring of 1867 when he came to Kansas City, and with J. C. Gates, under the firm name of Gates & Kendall, opened a wholesale boot and shoe house, it being the first wholesale establishment in Kansas City. On Mr. Gates' retirement from the firm, in 1879, he retained the business, and soon after took in Mr. C. F. Emery, who had previously been a salesman for the firm, changing the firm name to Kendall and Emery. Mr Kendall is still senior member of the firm, and has done business in the same room for fourteen years and has met with fair success. February 19th, 1863, he married Miss Emily C. Brownell, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, by whom he has three children: Abbie Maud, William Roy and Harriet May.

DR. W. H. KIMBELIN,

Oculist and aurist, and proprietor and surgeon of the Kansas City Eye and Ear Infirmary, was born in Paradise, Ohio, July 12, 1843. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in the 61st Ohio Veteran Infantry as a private, and was engaged in the battles of Raney, Slaughter Mountain, Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, where he was wounded and sent to Convent Hospital, at Frederick City, Md. After recovering, he was employed as nurse, and at the age of eighteen, was appointed hospital steward, which he held until the end of the war. During this service he assisted in over 200 surgical operations. His love for medicine and surgery determined his future course, and he at once entered Smithville Veterinary Academy, and, at the same time, became a student of the celebrated Dr. Metz. Next he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at New York, attending the clinical course at Bellevue Hospital, and later at the New York Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, where he was soon tendered the position of recording surgeon. At the New York Eye and Ear Institute he attended two terms, receiving a license therefrom. Is next elected assistant surgeon of the N. W. Dispensary, which position he filled to the satisfaction of all, receiving a certificate to that effect. Upon resigning, he came west and located at St. Joe, where, in connection with Dr. A. S. Long, United States Pension Surgeon, he established an eye and ear infirmary, enjoying a large and lucrative practice there for ten years. He performed several surgical operations, one, requiring a high degree of skill upon a young lady twenty-one years of age, considered hopelessly blind, who had been educated in a blind asylum. Her sight was fully restored. About two years ago the doctor was called to Kansas City to perform a surgical operation, requiring several days' labor. While here, the life, activity and bustle, with the conviction of the future greatness of this city, determined his removal to Kansas City. Dr. Kimberlin has purchased the site corner Eighth street and Grand avenue, where he has commenced the erection of an infirmary building.

CAPTAIN E. W. KINGSBURY,

General store keeper in Revenue Department. The subject of this sketch was born June 11, 1830, in Connecticut, and in 1859 removed to Colorado. While there during the war he joined the Second Colorado Cavalry, and started on border duty with headquarters at Kansas City. At the close of the war was honorably discharged, in 1865. In 1869, he received the appointment of revenue agent in St. Louis and Kansas City, and in 1870 was appointed as general store

keeper in the Revenue Department. In 1873, he was discharged by Jones and McDonald of Whisky Ring fame, but was re-instated in 1875, and has since held the office.

FRANKLIN KIRK,

Of the firm of Kirk & Rosenberger, proprietors of a sash, door, blind and fixture factory, was born in Butler county, Pa., October 22, 1836, and there learned the trade of a millwright. In 1848 he took a trip south and visited Memphis, New Orleans and other cities, and in 1850 settled in Peoria, engaging in building. In 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah Platter, a native of Ohio, born in 1826. He moved to Davenport in 1856 and started a factory, and August 22, 1872, it was burned, he losing very heavily. Not discouraged, he went to work and has been quite successful. In 1878, he came to Kansas City and commenced the manufacturing business, which he ran alone until the fall of 1880. Then sold a half interest to Mr. Rosenberger. Their factory is fitted up with fine machinery, and they do good work. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have a family of six children: E. F., Ora D., Harry D., Ida G., Guy K. and Jessie E.; and have lost one, Charles J. They are members of the Jewish church. The eldest son, now twenty-seven years of age, is in his father's office.

BERNHART KNAPP

Was born in Baden, Germany, in 1831, and in 1854 immigrated to the United States, arriving at New Orleans. Thence to St. Louis, where he spent the summer, and the next fall came to Kansas City, and has made his home here since. He engaged in the blacksmith trade, following it for three years, until 1857, being very successful. In that year he bought a house known as the Old Missouri House, which stood on Main street, between Fifth street and Missouri avenue. Continued to run this until the outbreak of the war, when he entered the government service in the quartermaster's department in 1862, and served until the fall of 1864. After the war he resumed the blacksmith trade, carrying on an extensive business until 1872, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to discontinue it. Mr. Knapp has been twice married. First, in 1854, to Miss Frances Lamm, also of Germany. They had five children: Charlie, Emma, Mary, Lena and Otto. His second marriage was to Miss Eliza Huckle, of Kansas City, but born in Germany.

WILLIAM B. KNIGHT,

Civil engineer. The subject of this sketch is a native of New York City, born in 1848, and was there reared. His father was an extensive manufacturer of linseed oil, and one of the heaviest dealers in the east. William received his primary education in the city schools, and in 1864 entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y. He attended this institution for three years, and then commenced the practicing of civil engineering upon public work, etc., in New York City. He resided in the middle and eastern states until 1878, when he came to Kansas City and established his present business, being associated with many of the most prominent men of this place. His is connected with the Kansas City yards for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, stock yards and also engineer for the Union Transfer Company, besides other corporations, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

THEODORE KRAUSS

Is a representative of the old Knickerbocker stock, and was born on the 31st of March, 1834, in was principally reared in the city of Vienna, Austria. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his youth, and received a thorough classical education. In 1853 he crossed the "briny waters" and settled in San Francis-

co. Then engaged in the gold refining and bullion business, first with Duncan, Sherman, Alsop & Co., and then became heavily interested in the mining business himself. He spent some twelve years on the coast, and then immigrated to Macon county, Mo., and engaged in the banking and commercial business; also held the position of judge of Macon county for four years, filling his office with credit to himself and friends. He came to Kansas City in 1878, and became president of the Missouri Valley Bank. This bank was founded in 1872, and was under the management of Mr. Kraus and Robert J. Alther, cashier.

JOHN H. KRULL,

Merchant tailor and dealer in gents' furnishing goods, was born on the 19th of November, 1848, in Hanover, Germany, and when thirteen years of age commenced to learn the tailor's trade. In 1866 he moved to Paris, France, and worked there two years at his trade. He came to the United States in the fall of 1868, settled in New York City, and worked there seven years. He then immigrated to Ohio and worked four years and came to Kansas City in July, 1879, and engaged in his present business. He has a new store fitted up, and being a first-class workman, gives good satisfaction. He has worked his own way up through life by sterling principles of honesty and fair dealing. He is a member of three different lodges, Knights of Honor, Odd Fellows, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married Miss Emma Bittner in 1870. She was born in eastern Pennsylvania in 1851. Their family consists of two children: Harry and Clara. Lost one.

C. F. KUECHLER,

Homœopathic physician, was born June 17, 1822, in Prussia, and was educated in his profession in the city of Berlin. He came to the United States in 1849, stopped one year in New York City, and then immigrated to Springfield, Ill. At that time he was the only homœopathic physician between Chicago and St. Louis. Practiced twenty-seven years in Springfield and came from there to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1874. Resided there four years, then came to this city and located, and has worked his own way up by skill and energy. He is getting an extensive practice here, as he well deserves, his cheerful countenance and pleasant ways make him a welcome visitor in the sick room. He has been twice married. First to Miss Meta Fisher in 1848, at Springfield, Ill.; by this union they have two children living, Chas. F. and Emma L. (now Mrs. L. K. Beekman, of Petersburg, Ill.) This wife died in 1871. In 1879 he was again married, to Miss Fannie Wiley, of Springfield, Ill. They are members of the Presbyterian church. He had one son, John H., (by his first wife) massacred by the Indians near Ft. Dodge. He was with a surveying party.

HENRY C. KUMPF,

Real estate, is a native of Germany, and was born at Beerfelden, Odinald, July 12, 1830. His education was chiefly obtained at the High schools of Michaelstadt, where he attended some three or four years. In 1845 he entered a commercial house in Frankfort-on-the-Main for the purpose of learning the mercantile business, remaining there until 1849, when he came to the United States, shipping on board the *Miltiades*, a sailing vessel, at Liverpool for New Orleans, arriving at the latter city in October of 1849. He immediately went to St. Louis and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed until the breaking out of the late war. Then became shipping clerk in the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, holding that position all through the war. In 1865 he came to Kansas City, and opened a billiard hall. From 1868 to 1871 he was employed in the United States revenue department of Kansas City as store keeper. In 1872 he was elected city auditor, and held that office for four consecutive terms. In 1876 he engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Kansas City, his son

George being interested with him. In 1877, 1878 and 1879 he was appointed city comptroller.

F. H. KUMP

Was born in Koallen, on the Rhine, December 17th, 1834. Came to America with his parents in July, 1841, they locating in Buffalo, New York. There he had the benefit of the public schools until the age of eleven years, when he left home, working at various places and at any anything he could find to do until the year 1850. Then found permanent employment at Chicago, Illinois, with W. H. Hutchinson & Co., the pop manufacturers, continuing in their employ for over seven years, and tiring of this he determined to move farther west. Taking his parents he started for Kansas City, where they arrived in November, 1859, and with the few hundred dollars he had saved up Mr. Kump purchased a small pop bottling establishment on Walnut street, near Fourteenth, which he carried on, and during the winter months his trade being dull, and brooms being in great demand he purchased the material and manufactured them. He continued along and by hard work made a success. For in 1867 he founded the celebrated Kump Brewery, one of the largest beer brewing establishments in Kansas City, of which he is the sole owner and proprietor. Mr. Kump is also largely interested in Kansas City real estate and improved property, owning stores, houses, etc. He was married in Kansas City to Miss Lucretia Argo, December 1st, 1862. By this marriage six children have been born them. Four now living: Frank H., Jr., born February 1, 1865; Maud, born June 26, 1867; Lillie, born December 3, 1874; Jessie, born June 21, 1880. Mr. Kump's mother is still living at the age of seventy five years, his father having died in Kansas City in 1864 in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

PETER KUNTZ,

Of the firm of Emerson & Co., was born in Prussia, Germany, and was merchant tailor while living there. Left Germany in the year 1851 and came to New Orleans. After a short stay there he went to St. Louis, and was in St. Louis twice, embracing in both times eight years, where he was engaged as merchant tailor. After leaving he went to Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, where he worked at his trade, and was also city marshal, which position he filled with honor. He afterward came to Kansas City and entered into the grocery business with his son-in-law. Mr. Kuntz was married to Miss Augusta Wischman. They have four children living: Charley, Lena, Loui, and Otto.

J. K. LANDIS,

Was born April 22, 1823, in Rosetown, Pennsylvania, where he was reared. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, 135th Pennsylvania Infantry. He was promoted to be corporal, and at the expiration of nine months was honorably discharged, with the rank of sergeant. He then re-enlisted in Company H, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and received a commission as first-lieutenant. Having served one year he was transferred to the 197th Infantry as captain of Company C. and served until the close of the war. After the war he returned to Pennsylvania and settled in Lancaster, and engaged in shipping stock from that place to Philadelphia. Then removed to Fairfield, Ohio, where he carried on the same business for two years. Mr. Landis next went to Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he engaged in the livery business, running 'buses to and from the ocean point, and also shipping stock. His next move was to Hartford, Indiana, where he engaged in the livery and stock business, and was also engaged in shipping stock to Florida and Georgia. In the fall of 1876 he moved to Kansas City, and opened a large livery, sale and exchange stable. In the fall of 1880 he took in a partner (I. B. Slack). Their stables are one of the finest in Kansas City, and are well stocked. In 1864 Mr. Landis married Miss Florence A. Homish. Mrs.

Landis is a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1843. They are members of the M. E. church.

WALLACE LAWS,

Clerk of the circuit court, is a native of this county, having been born near Kansas City, April 6, 1846. His education was such as could be obtained in the district schools at that time, and his youth was spent on a farm. In 1863, having an attack of the "gold fever," he went through Colorado, Montana, Utah, Nevada, and in other States and Territories, and remained until the winter of 1866. In the fall of 1870 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and commenced his duties on the 1st of January, 1871, and has occupied the office for ten and one-half years. His long experience has well fitted him for the position, and his popularity may be seen from the length of time which he has filled the place. February 8, 1866, he married Miss Mattie Campbell, born in this county, July 6, 1849. They have three children: Stella, Weller, and Samuel H.

JOSEPH LEFFLER,

Was born in Germany in 1836, and in 1846 was brought to the United States, locating in St. Louis in the fall of the same year. There he made his home until 1865, when he came to Kansas City, Missouri, and has since been a citizen here. Soon after his arrival he engaged in brick-making, and continued until 1872, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to abandon it. The firm of which Mr. Leffler is a member, known as Leffler & Co., are erecting two stores, with a hall above, and fitted up in the latest style of architecture. He was married in 1867 to Miss Rosy Hamann, of Kansas City. They have two children: John and Lizzie.

THOMAS B. LESTER.

Prominent among our leading physicians and surgeons, is the one whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, June 24, 1824, and was the son of Bryan W. and Elizabeth (Friend) Lester. The family immigrated to Illinois in 1835, and in September 1837 his father and mother died, leaving him an orphan at the age of thirteen. He attended a common school and afterward Mount Vernon College and Shurtliff College in Upper Alton, Ills. He commenced the study of medicine in the autumn of 1841 with Dr. M. W. Hall, now of Saline county, Mo., and attended his first course of lectures in the medical department of what is now known as the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, during the sessions of 1845-6. He took a second course in the same institution in 1849 and '50, graduating in March of the latter year. After attending the first course of lectures he commenced the practice of his profession, at Salem. Upon the second call for volunteers to the Mexican War, he enlisted in the spring of 1847 and was mustered into service at Alton in Co. C, 1st Regiment, Illinois Volunteers Infantry. Was immediately detached and assigned duty in the medical department as acting assistant surgeon, and ordered to accompany the battalion, to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Santa Fe, New Mexico. This position he held until the close of the war. Upon the arrival of Price at Santa Fe to assume command of the ninth military department, Assistant Surgeon B. T. Simpson, U. S. A., was made medical director on General Price's staff, and Dr. Lester was ordered in charge of the general hospital, remaining until February 1848, when he accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel Boyakin to Albuquerque. There he continued until his muster out of the service. Returned to Illinois and resumed his practice in Salem. In 1854 he came to Kansas City, at that time containing only 400 inhabitants, and here, he has since practiced his profession, being with one exception the oldest practitioner in the city. Dr. Lester was elected to the chair of "The Principles and Practice of

Medicine," at the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1870. Was made president of the Faculty in 1877; was president of the Medical Association of Missouri in 1870, and appointed delegate to the American Medical Association in 1872-73 and '77. He was a member of the common council here during 1857-58, and was president the latter year. Was also a member of the Board of Education, at the beginning of the war, and filled a second term, from 1867 to 1870, declining re-election. In 1848 was initiated into the A. F. and A. M. Lodge in Santa Fe, and was Worthy Master of Heroine Lodge No. 104, Kansas City, from 1855 to '56. On the 4th of June 1850 he was married to Miss Julia E. Horner, of Lebanon, Ills. They have had three children: Chas. H., and two daughters, one of whom is married and resides in this city. C. H., who graduated from the Kansas City Medical College in 1879, and also from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1880, is now connected with his father, and is also assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Kansas City Medical College.

F. H. LIPPERT,

Salesman and prescription clerk in Taylor's drug store, was born in Syracuse, New York, Nov. 20, 1850. Was there brought up and educated, and at the age of fifteen years began working in the drug store of a Mr. Bossenger, remaining with him about one and a half years. Then became engaged in a wholesale drug house in that city, and afterward went to Cleveland, Ohio, where for one year he followed the same business. Then returned to his home in New York, and was employed as a book-keeper for eighteen months. The next year he worked with his father who was a contractor, and in 1877 came west, stopping at Hannibal, Mo. There engaged in railroading, but being taken sick went south for his health, there continuing the railroad business during the winter. In April, 1878, he came to Kansas City, Kas., and engaged in the drug business, and has been in it longer than any person in the city. He was married on the 7th of Nov. 1880, to Miss M. L. Lasker, also born and educated in New York. Besides his drug business, Mr. L. owns a photograph gallery and is well and favorably known.

JOHN A. LOBB,

Of the firm of Platt & Lobb, live stock commission merchants, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Boyle county, July 3, 1832. Was reared on a farm, and remained in his native State till the spring of 1852, when he moved to Jackson county, Missouri, and immediately began freighting to Santa Fe and other points west. Followed this enterprise till the fall of 1864, when he engaged in the live stock trade. In 1877 he embarked in the commission business, as one of the firm of Lobb & Hamilton. August 1, 1879, Mr. Hamilton withdrew, and the present firm was formed. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Mary White, May 10, 1865. By this union, they have five children: Pauline M., Mary G., Nellie. William and Birdie V.

GEORGE LONG,

Retired, was born in Bavaria, in 1803, and resided there until 1848, when he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans. Then removed to St. Louis, where he made his home for three years, after which, in May, 1851, he took up his residence in Kansas City. Immediately after coming, he engaged in the wagon making business, following it until 1860, when he retired, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor. He is quite a hunter and fisher. Has been a prudent and industrious citizen, and is widely and favorably known. His marriage was in 1827, to Miss Catherine Nough, of the same country as her husband. She died October 28, 1870, leaving seven children: Charlie, Fretireka, William, Adam and Rachel (twins), Mary, and John.

LONG BROTHERS,

Wholesale Grocers. This firm is composed of Adam and John Long. The former was born in Germany, in 1838, and in 1848 immigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans. From there he removed to St. Louis, and resided for five years, after which he came to Kansas City. In the spring of 1853, he embarked in the confectionery business, following the same until 1861, and then formed a copartnership with Thomas Green. This existed until 1871, when Mr. Long and brother bought out the interest of Mr. Green, and the style of the firm was changed to Long Bros. The firm was established in 1861, and is the oldest in its line in the city. Both of these men thoroughly understand business principles. They carry a very select stock, and are quite successful.

J. H. LOONEY,

Dealer in coal and wood, is a native of the Isle of Man, Great Britain, born January 31, 1848, and was there reared to manhood. In 1855 he came to the United States, landing at New York, and immediately removed to Galva, Ill., remaining until 1863. In the spring of 1866, he became a resident of Kansas City, and has been actively engaged in the wood business since. He at first had to transport the wood on barges on the Missouri River, and this industry has been much appreciated by citizens of this place. His marriage occurred in August, 1872, to Miss Mary Kane. She died in 1876, leaving two children: John and Charlie. Mr. Looney commenced life in very moderate circumstances, and by hard work, good judgment, and economy, he has secured a comfortable competency.

VALENTINE E. LOVE,

Proprietor of the Theatre Comique, is a native of England, born in Norwich, February 14th, 1838. His brother was a captain in the English Navy, and he himself had a commission as second-lieutenant. He first became a member of the dramatic profession under Edward Glover, of Theatre Royal, of Glasgow. He made his *debut* in the winter of 1859, and afterward acted in all the principal places in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. October 6th, 1863, he married Miss Ellen Maskell, of Brighton, Sussex, by whom he has one child, Charlotte Ellen. She was also an actress, making her first appearance at the Theatre Royal, at Brighton, in the winter of 1861, playing the *role* of "Little Rebel" with William Farren, the celebrated English comedian. In the winter of 1868 he was engaged by Henry Jarrett, one of the proprietors of Niblo's Garden of New York City, he having previously commenced his theatrical career in America at Tammany Hall, under the above management. Since that time he has been engaged in managing theaters in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and previous to his coming to Kansas City was the business manager for J. H. Haverly, of the Adelphia, of Chicago. His first management in Kansas City was the management of the old Frank Hall, which he named the Adelphia of Kansas City, the roof of which fell in during the winter of '78, entirely destroying it. He then leased the theater on the corner of Fourth and Walnut, now known as the Comique. He is the pioneer variety theater manager of Kansas City.

CHARLES D. LUCAS,

Recorder of Deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, was born in Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, on the 5th day of May, 1834. After having received a liberal education he embarked in the dry goods business, and continued in the same until the year 1867, at which time, on account of the illness of his father, Gen. Samuel D. Lucas, who was the recorder of deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, he was called upon to discharge the duties of that office. Upon the death of his father he was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and was himself elected



CHAS. D. LUCAS.

for the first time, to the office in the year 1870; he was again elected in the fall of 1874, and was again re-elected to the same office in 1878, which office he still holds. Grand Chancellor Lucas, of the Knights of Pythias, was the first Vice-Grand Chancellor of the State of Missouri, being elected at the organization of the Grand Lodge at the city of St. Louis, Missouri, for the term of six months, at the expiration of which term he was, without opposition, elected to the office of Grand Chancellor, for the term of one year. Having served in that office to the satisfaction of all, his jurisdiction appreciating and approving his past services elevated him to the position of Supreme Representative, which position he has held continuously ever since. At the last session of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in November, 1875, W. Lucas was again called to accept the office of Grand Chancellor, much against his own wishes, but ever ready and willing to advance the cause of friendship, charity and benevolence, he yielded to the earnest solicitations and requests of his numerous friends and brethren throughout his jurisdiction, and was the second time elected to the high and honorable position of Grand Chancellor. Much of the prosperity of the order in his own State is attributed to his untiring energy and zeal in the cause, and it can be truthfully stated that he was the originator and started the first two lodges in the jurisdiction of Kansas, and thus materially aided in adding another star to our galaxy. He was elected Supreme Prelate at the last session, 1876 of the Supreme Lodge of the world, held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Mr. Lucas has been twice married, first to Miss Keturath Hickman, in 1857, a native of Kentucky, in 18— she died, leaving two children: Mary A., and Charles H. His second marriage occurred in 1868, to Miss Laura Fisher, of Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, where she was born and reared. By this union they have had five children: Alice Maud, Nellie M., Frank Druval, Louie M., and Marritt W.; two of whom have since died: Alice Maud and Louie M.

PATRICK McANANY,

Of the firm of Mansfield & McAnany, was born in County Armaugh, Ireland, February 15, 1838, and there resided until about ten years of age. Then in company with his parents came to America, landing at New York about April 25, 1849. Remained there but a short time and moved west, settling in Lee county, Illinois. Soon afterward Patrick started out in life for himself, and though young, traveled through nearly every State in the Union. Being econom-

ical, by the time he was sixteen he had accumulated quite a sum of money, which he was so unfortunate as to lose. Then went to Louisiana, remained one year, and in 1857 came to Kansas City. He lived with the Shawnee Indians about three years, and in 1861 enlisted in Company F, 1st Kansas, remaining with this regiment one year, participating in some hotly contested battles. At the battle of Wilson's Creek he received three gun shot wounds, and now carries a ball in his cheek. Was near at hand and saw Gen. Lyons when he fell, and after this engagement was discharged for disability. Then entered the telegraph department of United States service, and served till the close of the war, having witnessed the battles of Mission Ridge, Chickamauga and others. Was discharged at Chattanooga in the spring of 1865. Then returned to Illinois, remained about one year and again came to Kansas City, being engaged as foreman on the bridge then being built across the Missouri. For seven years was occupied in the lime, sand and hair business, and follows it to some extent now. Five years was engaged in the grocery business. In the fall of 1880 commenced his present business. Has been twice elected to the council of the city. He was married October 16, 1876, to Miss Helen W. Mansfield. They have five children: Edwin, Philip F., James P., Mary and Rose.

CHARLES McBRIDE,

Contractor and builder, was born in Boyle county, Ky., in 1831, and there resided until fourteen years of age. In 1846 he came to Missouri, and then to Westport Landing. Here he stopped a short time and then returned home, remaining until 1849-50. Then came again to Jackson county, locating at Independence, where he remained until 1850, and then removed to California. There lived a number of years, during which time he bought one-third interest in a mine, in which he was successful. Although not yet twenty-one years of age, he had now made a fortune, and then went to Mapa Valley, where his riches increased rapidly. Afterward spent some time in traveling over the western wilds. In the fall of 1861 he started back for the States, and on his way was attacked by the Indians at the City of Rocks, where, in company with fourteen men, they had a desperate fight for their lives. Out of the fifteen men only four lived to get through, nine being burned or hung right in sight. He arrived in Salt Lake City in March, 1862, and immediately returned to Independence, coming to Kansas City in 1866. Since then he has been engaged contracting, his work being found in many of the principal houses here.

G. W. McCALVY,

Carpenter for Kansas City Stock Yards Company. The subject of this sketch is a native of Boston, Mass., and was born August 12, 1831. When but ten years of age he with parents moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where they remained till 1849, and he then went to Walworth county, remaining two years. Then took a trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where he was in service as a sailor of light boat department on board the Samuel L. Pleasanton, which was stationed about twenty-five miles from Lost Island. Remained one year and returned to Walworth county, Wis. In 1856 moved to Lama county, Iowa, and in May, 1859, went to California. January, 1864, he returned to Walworth county, Wis., and there engaged at the carpenter trade for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, working under their employ till the spring of 1869, when in May began work for the Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad, retaining this position till November. Returned to Walworth county, Wis., and moved his family to Breckenridge, Mo., in the spring of 1870. After using well drill over different parts of Missouri for two seasons, was in 1873 appointed as foreman for the Brunswick, Chillicothe & Council Bluffs Railroad Company for six months, when he was employed by the Detroit Iron Bridge Company. While building the bridge at St. Joe, Mo., was

part of the time foreman, being shortly after the completion of this, employed by the American Bridge Company. While building the bridge at Atchison, Kan., October, 1875, moved to Kansas City, where he began under the employ of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. In April, 1879, returned to Walworth county, Wis., where he was in the mercantile trade till April, 1880, when he again returned to Kansas City and accepted his present position.

G. W. McCLELLAND,

Of the firm of McClelland, Stumpf & Co., proprietors of brick yard, was born July 4th, 1832, in Green county, Pa., and received such educational advantages as could be obtained there. In 1849, he learned the trade of bricklaying in Brownville, same State, and in 1854 removed to Rock Island, Illinois, there following his trade until 1857; then removed to St. Joseph, Mo., remaining until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Federal service, and served about twenty months. After being mustered out in June 1863, he returned to St. Joe and from there went to Leavenworth, Kansas, remaining until 1866. Then spent some time in traveling, and in 1868 he came to Kansas City, since making his home here. He has been actively engaged in contracting and manufacturing brick and is the senior member of the firm of McClelland & Stumpf. In 1880, the firm was changed to McClelland, Stumpf & Co., on account of the rapid increase of business. In 1879, he was elected a member of the city council from the first ward, and holds that position. December 30, 1875, he married Mrs. May A. Mott, a native of Genesee county, New York. She has one son by a former marriage, W. L. Mott.

JAMES McCOLLUM,

Of the firm of McCollum & Edwards, attorneys and abstract men, was born in Greene county, Tennessee, July 13, 1844, and when nine years old, his parents came to Missouri and settled in Harrison county, where they still reside. He obtained his education by private instruction and attending select schools, and when he was fifteen he began teaching school, and taught until he was twenty-four. He had also studied surveying so that at twenty-one years he was a practical surveyor. In 1866, he began the study of law under Judge William G. Lewis, at Bethany, Mo., and was admitted to the bar at Albany, Mo., in 1868. He at once became a partner with his tutor for the practice of law. Mr. Lewis dying three months after, he became connected with J. C. Howell, now circuit judge of the twenty-eighth judicial circuit of Missouri, with whom he practiced until 1871, when he went to Augusta, Butler county, Kansas. From there to Joplin, Mo., in 1874, being engaged in the law, real estate and abstract business in those places, and coming to Kansas City in 1878, where he engaged in the practice of law until 1880. Then he entered the abstract business and the practice of law with T. H. Edwards. In 1872 he married Miss Emma Frisbie, of Bethany, a niece of Col. Jeff. Patton, by whom he has two children: Myrtle and Maud.

JAMES McCULLOUGH,

Provision Inspector, was born near Belfast, Ireland, November 10, 1836. Was reared there and educated, and served an apprenticeship to the butter business, from his fifteenth to his twentieth year, in Belfast, and in 1857, he established himself in the same business in Belfast, and followed it until 1860. Then came to the United States and settled in New York City, where he engaged in exporting butter, cheese, and provision. This he followed until 1872, when he came to Kansas City and again followed the same business, and where he has held the position of provision inspector for eight years. July 20, 1859 he married Miss Caroline McBlain, of Belfast, Ireland. They have seven children living: Ernest, Charles, John McBlain, James A., Alfred Robert, Eliza R. and Frank S.

W. N. McDEARMON,

General ticket agent for the Wabash & Pacific Railroad, was born in St. Louis county, Mo., February 6, 1836. His parents were natives of Virginia, they emigrating to Missouri in 1829. His father was a very prominent man in the state. He was elected State Auditor, and died in 1848, while holding that position. Young McDearmon was educated mostly at St. Charles College, near St. Louis. By the death of his father he was thrown upon the world to care for himself at an early age. When seventeen he quit school, and went into the office of his brother, who was clerk of St. Charles county, Mo., as deputy clerk, being with him seven or eight years. In 1861 he began his career as a railroad man by taking charge of the ticket and freight depot at St. Charles, Mo., for what is now the Wabash road, and afterward became the pioneer ticket agent in Kansas City, being established in the employ of the Wabash railroad in 1869, and still holds the same position. In 1864 he was appointed Police Commissioner by Gov. Woodson, and was re-appointed by Govs. Hardin and Phelps. May 29, 1860, he married Miss Laura C., daughter of William Segerson, of St. Louis, by whom he has six children—two boys and four girls.

JOSEPH McDOWELL

Was born in Madison county, Alabama, December 25, 1816, and when nine years old, his parents emigrated to Tennessee, and from there to Jackson county, Mo., in 1833. Here he lived with them until his majority, when he married and settled on a farm, and lived there until 1847, when he came to Kansas City and settled on land that was newly laid out in town lots, and located on Walnut street and Grand avenue. The city then consisted of a blacksmith and wagon maker's shop, two stores, in one of which was the post office, and probably fifty houses scattered over the hills. He was the first man who manufactured brick in the city. He has recently platted his farm, near Rosedale, making the third addition to that town.

DR. CALVIN D. McDONALD

Was born in York county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1835, and is the son of John and Catherine (Weinand); the former was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the latter of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. Her father was a soldier in the revolution. Young Calvin's educational advantages were exceedingly limited; an old reader, handed down from the oldest to the youngest of a family, was in many instances the only school book had in the wilds of Pennsylvania. His first tuition at public school was paid with money earned by peddling bee hives, and afterwards taught school to furnish means for further advancements. On reaching his majority, he went to Mt. Blanchard, Ohio, and again taught. Opportunity occurring, he put himself under the care of Dr. Park Loring, and, under his efficient supervision, rapidly acquired proficiency in his profession. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary Shields, of Findley, Ohio. For the perfecting of his education, the doctor attended the University of Michigan; also Starling Medical College, of Ohio, where he passed honorable examination in the annualsystematic course. On the next day after the firing upon Fort Sumpter, he enlisted in the Federal army, and was granted a lieutenancy, which he finally gave up to return to his profession. In 1871, Dr. McDonald came to Kansas City with his family, poor in pocket, but rich in a determination to succeed, and no comment is necessary to tell how well he has fulfilled that will. He is a member of the Medical Association of Kansas City. Their family consists of two boys and one girl: Park, Chett and Letha.

WITTEN McDONALD

Was born June 4, 1846, in Wyoming county, West Virginia; his parents were native Virginians, his ancestors on both sides having been soldiers in the Revolution, and

war of 1812. His father, Stephen, died when our subject was six years of age, and the next few years of his life were spent on a farm, during the summer months, and attending school in the winter. In 1857 his mother moved with her family to Missouri, and settled four miles north of Chillicothe, in Livingston county. Here Witten remained five years, farming and attending schools within reach, until he prepared himself for a term in St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Missouri, but on account of failing health he was obliged to abandon his studies. Then traveled extensively in the northern, eastern and southern States, and returned to Chillicothe, remaining for some time, and was married to Miss Clara Bird, October 7, 1868, a daughter of Greenup Bird, Esq., now a prominent merchant in Kansas City. In August, 1868, Mr. McDonald associated himself with J. W. Hearne, for the sale of lumber and building material. In 1873 he became sole proprietor, and in connection with that business added agricultural implements, wagons and buggies. In January, 1878, the "McDonald Lumber Company" was incorporated, under the statutes of Missouri, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The present officers are: President, K. McDonald; Secretary, A. J. McDonald; and Treasurer, Witten McDonald. They are doing business at the following places: St. Joseph, Chillicothe, Richmond, Liberty, Cameron, Independence, Brunswick, and Carrollton. While in the latter place our subject was largely interested in the Carroll Exchange Bank, and also in the Chariton County Exchange Bank, of which he was Vice-President. In 1874 he joined the Masonic fraternity, and was soon elected principal sojourner of the chapter. Their family consists of two sons and two daughters.

MABILLON McGEE

Was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, December 25, 1817, and is the son of James H. and Eleanor Fry McGee. The former is a native of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish descent, being among the early settlers of Kentucky. Mrs. McGee was born in 1793, in Greenbriar county, Kentucky, and was the daughter of Isaac Fry, a gentleman very respectably connected in that county. Mabillon received very limited educational advantages in youth, and resided on a farm until 1827, when he removed with his parents to Clay county, Missouri. Thence to Jackson county, and located on a site between what is now Nineteenth and Twentieth, and Broadway and Main streets. Here he pursued his education still further by self application. In 1847 there was a call made by the Government for volunteers of Jackson county and of the Shawnee and Delaware tribes of Indians living west of Jackson county, to go to Florida and help fight the Seminoles. As one of the volunteers, Mr. McGee went, and rendered valuable services on account of his acquaintance with the chiefs, and also his knowledge of the Indian language. After returning he engaged in trading with the Indians, which he followed for fourteen years, and during this time accumulated a considerable amount of property. He has selected a beautiful spot on which to pass the remainder of his days, consisting of sixty acres, now known as McGee's Summit. April 28, 1844, he married Miss Mary E. Ward, of Greenup county, Kentucky. Her father was an old settler of that State, and a highly respected citizen.

A. B. H. McGEE,

Was born May 21, 1815, two and a half miles from Beardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky, and soon after his birth, was taken by his father to Shelby county, seven miles from Shelbyville, where he was sent to school. When twelve years old his father removed from Shelby to Clay county, Missouri, near the town of Liberty, where, after living one year, he removed to Jackson county, Missouri, then known as the "Great Blue Country." His educational advantages were limited, as he had to help his father, and he worked on the farm and engaged in different occupations during his life. When twenty-one years of age he engaged

in the saw mill business, and afterward surveyed "Indian grants." He was taken prisoner by the Osages, but was released after necessary promises were obtained from the agent. In 1838 he married Melinda Frey, of Shelby county, Kentucky, and by this union had seven children, of whom two are now living: M. E. (now Mrs. Judge Allen), and Anna P. (now Mrs. J. W. White). Mrs. McGee died September 19, 1846. The same year our subject engaged in government contracts for building the Sac and Fox Indian agency, and continued trading with the Indians until the spring of 1847, when he went into the mercantile business at Westport. In this year he married a sister of his first wife, who died March 19, 1867, leaving one child, who died when five years of age. After three years trading with the Indians he sold his branch house at the Agency, and the next year his store in Westport. From 1848 to 1852 he furnished outfits for emigrants to California, and also equipped John C. Fremont in both of his trips across the continent. Mr. McGee was one of the fourteen who bought the original "Kansas City," and which was obtained for from \$5,000 to \$7,000. January 11, 1869, he married Susan B. Gill, born in Bath county, Kentucky, March 8, 1849, and by this union they have two children: Nellie and A. B. H.

S. S. MCGIBBONS,

Insurance agent, was born August 26, 1826, in Bedford, Pennsylvania, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He emigrated to Cincinnati when about nineteen years of age, and engaged as clerk in a clothing house. He next became deputy city clerk, and in 1855 he was elected city auditor and served two terms. He emigrated to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1859 and engaged in the boot and shoe business and followed it ten years, and was then elected city treasurer and filled the office two years. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated George B. McClellan for president in 1864. In 1869 he moved to Lynn, Massachusetts, and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There he resided some nine years, and during this time he served two years as alderman, and represented the county in the Legislature one term. This was the first time this district had been represented by a Democrat. He came to Kansas City in 1878 and engaged in the boot and shoe business one year and six months, and then purchased his present insurance agency from D. S. Harman. He represents several companies, and by sterling principles of honesty and fair dealing has won the respect of a large circle of friends. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, also of several mutual benefit associations. He married Miss Carrie A. Raddin in 1861. She is a native of Lynn, Massachusetts, and was born on the 14th of April, 1837. She is a member of the Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Southern M. E. church.

J. C. McGRATH,

Dealer in groceries, boots and shoes, etc., was born in County Clare, Ireland, in December, 1835, and there lived until thirteen years of age. He was educated in the schools there, and in 1848 accompanied his parents to America. They landed in New York in 1857, going immediately to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where they settled and engaged in hotel keeping. In this our subject was reared, remaining in the same place until 1878, when he came to Wyandott, Kansas, and commenced the grocery business. Nine months later he established himself at his present place. He has succeeded in gaining a fair patronage, as he carries a good stock, worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000. His marriage was in 186—to Miss Catharine Hartnett, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Ella.

THOMAS MCKINLEY,

Dealer in coal, was born in the town of Portadown, county Armaugh, Ireland, in 1832, and there remained until 1851, when he came to the United States,

landing in New York on the 1st of May. From here he went to Pennsylvania, and was engaged in teaching in the Normal schools at Monongahela City, being associated with A. J. Buffington, then superintendent of the county schools. At the outbreak of the war, he was connected with the militia, and the company, Capt. John Keys Ringold's Cavalry having volunteered their services, our subject left his school and served in the army for two years. Was then honorably discharged for disability, serving until the close of the war in quartermaster's department. This found him in Tennessee, and he soon embarked in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1870. Then came to Kansas City, and since that time has been engaged in business here. May 22, 1866, he married Miss S. B. Dunlap, of Frostburg, Maryland. They have six children: Thompson D., M. Robert J., Arthur A., Samuel S., Sarah B., and Benjamin.

D. McLEOD,

Of the firm of McLeod & Combs, photographers and crayon artists, was born in Canada in December 1851, and was there grown to manhood, attending the Woodstock Academy. Graduated from that institution in 1869, and then commenced in the photographing business, in which he has since been engaged and for which he seems so peculiarly fitted. No house in this city can do finer work than McLeod and Combs. Mr. McL. left Canada in 1873, and went to Chicago, and thence to Sterling, Ills. Was there engaged in business some six years, and in 1880 came to Kansas City. He married Miss Bella Anderson, of Cadiz, Ohio, May 4, 1875. She was born October 7, 1852. Mr. Combs, the crayon artist of the firm, was born in San Francisco, and removed to Chicago about fourteen years ago. From there he came to this place.

HENRY McMAIN,

Retired grocer, as born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, December 11, 1838, and resided there until eleven years of age, when his parents took him to Boston, he being reared and educated there. When sixteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of an iron moulder, at Augusta, Me., which business he followed for fourteen years, mostly in Boston. Then engaged in the grocery business there and continuing three years, came west and began working at his trade, at Quincy. Remained there one year, and then in company with others came to Kansas City in 1870, and erected a foundry, for the purpose of making stoves. Before very long he sold out his interest in this business and became a salesman in a grocery kept by J. P. Hamblin. After remaining with him three years, he was employed by John Toney for a year. For a year he was engaged in business on his own account in West Kansas, and owing to his increasing business moved where he now holds forth. His marriage was in June 1864, to Miss Mary Caton, of Augusta, Maine. She was reared and educated there. They have three children: Edwin, Agnes and Alida. Two are deceased: Mary and Frankie, both dying at the age of two years and four months.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. McNEES.

This pleasant and interesting old couple are among those who settled in Kansas City in its infancy, they coming here in 1848, when Kansas City was only a small collection of houses called Westport Landing. The city site was then a series of bluffs and ravines, a portion being a dense forest, but as if by a mystic wand they have seen the rough places made smooth and the city grow from a hamlet to the metropolis of the Missouri valley, if not of the West. Mr. McNees is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Rutherford county, in 1813. Leaving there when very young with his parents, he came to Howard county, Missouri. Mrs. McNees was born near Glasgow, Kentucky, March 14, 1820. Her maiden name was Margaret Ann Hayden. Her parents moved to

St. Louis, Mo., when she was very young, and where she was reared and lived until her marriage. They have two daughters: May, (wife of Robert Stringfellow), and Lizzie, (wife of J. A. Lee, both of Kansas City). Their son James R., fell a victim to cholera, while residing in the Indian Territory, when twenty-six years old.

CHARLES McNELLIS,

Of the firm of Callahan & McNellis, importers and jobbers in Irish and Scotch linens, was born in County Dougall, Ireland, May 8, 1848, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. When twenty-two years of age he came to the United States, and settled in Chicago, where he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store. He remained under this firm for eight years, when he was made a member of it, and then came to this city, opening a branch wholesale house. Being the only ones who deal exclusively in these goods, their trade extends throughout the northwest, and they are very successful. Mr. McNellis commenced life a poor boy, and he is a good example of what may be accomplished when energy, with a will is brought into play.

CULLIN McNUTT

Was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1802, where he lived until thirteen. His parents moved to Kentucky, and a year after, 1815, moved from that State to Switzerland county, Indiana, where he lived until 1858. May 27, 1827, he married Miss Mary Campbell, of Switzerland county, and settled on a wild tract of land in the same county, and succeeded in making one of the most valuable farms of the county. There he lived and reared a family of two sons and three daughters: Patterson, professor of mathematics in the Asbury University, of Green Castle, Indiana; William, who died in 1860; Elizabeth; Martha, wife of J. W. L. Slavens, of Kansas City, and Frances Mary. In 1871 he, becoming infirm from age, sold his farm, and came to Kansas City in the spring of 1872, where he invested his capital in real estate, consisting of tenement houses, from which he is receiving a good income. In January, 1876, he was bereft of his wife, who died a consistent member of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. They were both members of long standing, being converted and received into the church in 1840.

ASA MADDUX

Was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, July 6, 1838, and resided there until he became of age. His early education was received in the common schools of the neighborhood, and in 1855 he entered the St. Louis University, remaining for about eighteen months. Then attended Jones' Commercial College, of St. Louis, graduating in the winter of 1856, and he came to Kansas City in the spring of 1857. Soon after he engaged in the lumber business, continuing until March, 1873, when he sold out. Previous to this he was elected to the office of president of the Western Lumber Association of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, holding the position two years. In 1873 he was elected to the office of sheriff of Jackson county, which he held until 1877. Mr. Maddox is a prominent secret society man. In the lodge of Arch Masons, he has held the position of worshipful master for ten years. Was captain-general of commandery of the Knight Templars, and is the present grand marshall of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Also supreme councilor of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Mutual Protection of the United States. Mr. Maddox has been twice married; first, in 1859, to Miss Mary F. Carter, of St. Louis. She died in 1867, leaving two children: Trustin P. and Effie A. His second marriage occurred in 1869, to Carrie Carter, a sister to his first wife, and of the same place as the former.

WILLIAM A. MADDIN,

Carpenter and contractor, was born in St. Marks, Canada, April 22, 1851, and when but five years old moved with his parents to Edwardsburg, Canada. Remained about ten years then moved to Lisbon, New York. When eighteen years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, working transiently over New York till 1871, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio. Remained in Cleveland, engaged at his trade and show-case making till June, 1880, when he moved to Kansas City.

L. MAINHARDT,

Of the firm of Mainhardt & Co., jobbers of fine cigars, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 23, 1854, and when fourteen years of age left home and commenced business for himself. He partly learned the art of telegraphy in Germany, and in 1868, came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. There he remained some two and a half years engaged at his trade and then went south, telegraphing in Tennessee and Alabama for seven years. He came to Kansas City in 1878, and commenced in business. He keeps a good stock of goods, and is deserving of liberal patronage. He has worked his own way through life, and being possessed of a large amount of energy is bound to succeed in whatever he undertakes.

H. B. MARTIN,

Broker and commissioner in iron and steel, was born in Galesburg, Ill., January 27, 1852, where he lived with his widowed mother, his father dying when he was very young. He received the rudiments of education in the district schools, and further at Knox College at Galesburg. In 1880, after leaving school, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the Britton Iron and Steel Works, with a view of making himself proficient in the business, and came to Kansas City in February, 1881, and established himself in the commission and brokerage business. His prospects for the future are very promising. He represents the standard firms of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio, and although quite a young man, is well qualified for the business he has chosen.

E. S. MARSHALL,

Druggist, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Mt. Sterling, Fayette county, July 22, 1857. When but a boy, he moved with his parents to Lexington, Ky., where they remained till the fall of 1865, when they moved to Cass county, Mo., and shortly after located on a farm. Was engaged in tilling the soil about five years, when they moved to Holden, Johnson county, Mo. Mr. M. was engaged as clerk in a drug store, and in the fall of 1878 he began a thorough course in pharmacy at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating July 1st, 1880. In November, 1880, he purchased the store, which he now owns, of W. K. Hawkins. Mr. M. is an enterprising young man and experienced in his business.

JOHN H. MENSING,

Gardener and dealer in ice, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1818, and when twenty years old he came to the United States, stopping in Charleston, South Carolina, for one year. Thence to Savannah, Georgia, and engaged in the grocery business, and also owned a mill, propelled by horse power, for grinding corn. He left Savannah in 1847, and came to Missouri and settled in Franklin county, where he was in the distilling business for a short time. Then went to Franklin county, Kansas, where he tried to farm but abandoned it in 1859, and came to Kansas City where he has been in various pursuits, and is now gardening and dealing in ice, selling from 600 to 1,000 tons of the latter yearly. He married Miss Mary Ann Gager, of Washington, Missouri, by whom he has had eight

children: Henry, (connected with his father in the ice business), Willie, Mary, Sarah, Johnnie, Tony, Avis, and Georgie.

J. W. MERRILL,

Lumber Dealer, was born in Mesopotamia, on the Western Reserve, of Ohio, September 26, 1827, and when eleven years old his parents removed to Gaines, Orleans county, New York. He was educated by attending the common schools at Gaines. In 842 he went into the printing office of the *Western Reserve Chronicle* at Warren, Ohio, to learn the printing business, being in that and other offices in the same town until 1845, when he went to Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, and established the *Mahoning Index*. This he published until the following year when he went to Youngstown, Ohio, and assisted other parties to establish a Democratic paper. In 1847 he went to Wisconsin and settled at Kenosha where he was employed by the Kenosha Pier Company, doing a grain, commission and shipping business until 1868. In the meantime he had himself become owner of several vessels, doing a very successful business on the lakes. In January, 1869, came to Kansas City and established himself in the lumber business, doing a wholesale and retail trade. His sales the last year reached \$180,000. March 2d, 1853, he married Miss Mary P. Foster, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, by whom he has four children: John F., Joseph William, Charles Brockway, and Henry Chase.

ROBERT B. MIDDLEBROOK,

Attorney, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, September 4, 1855. He received his education at the common schools and the academy of his native county. He graduated from the law department of Yale College in 1878, and came to Kansas City in the fall of that year, where he has established himself in the practice of law.

WILLIAM H. MILLER,

Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trade, is a native of Missouri, and was born on the 12th of January, 1843, in Jasper county. When two years of age he was taken by his parents to Macon county, there remaining until ten years old, when he removed to Atchison county. There he spent most of his time until becoming of age, receiving a common school education. When seventeen he commenced learning the printers trade, which he continued until the breaking out of the war. In July, 1871, the country being so disturbed, it became necessary to organize home guards, and Mr. Miller became a member of that organization. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, remaining therein until December 2d, 1862, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of the 35th Missouri Infantry; on the 22d of the same month he was promoted to first-lieutenant, and May 26th following to Captain. While in Arkansas ill health caused him to resign from the service in December, 1863, and he went to St. Louis. In January, 1864, he accepted a commission as first lieutenant of the 11th Missouri Cavalry, returned to Arkansas and remained until July, 1864, when he resigned and left the service. During the following August, 1864, he engaged in the newspaper business continuing until January 1, 1877. He was publisher of the *Advertiser* of Brownsville, Nebraska, for a few months, and also of the *Register* of Rufo, same State, for a few months. Then in January, 1865, he became connected with the *Press* of Nebraska City, of which he afterward became proprietor, but owing to financial depression he suspended that paper in January, 1869, and removed to Omaha, where he was for a time with the *Republican*. He then returned to Nebraska City, and was connected with the *Chronicle* for a short time. In July, 1871, Mr. Miller came to Kansas City, and accepted a position on the *Journal*, remaining until January 1, 1877. He held the position of reporter, city, commercial and managing editor, and at all times gave the editor-in-chief more or less assistance. In 1873 he became Secretary of the Board



Isaac M. Ridge M.D.



W. H. MORGAN
(DECEASED)

of Trade, in connection with editorial duties, until January 1, 1877, when he gave up the editorial profession to give his entire attention to this position. He was, until lately, also Secretary of the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, and is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Mining Stock Board, and of the K. C. & N. E. and K. C., N. & W. railroads; is vice-president of the Robert Raikes Association, which is interested in religious and benevolent work; and is vice-president also of the Academy of Science. As one of the editors of the *Journal* and as Secretary of the Board of Trade, he has given much attention to the development of Kansas City's commerce and markets, and originated the idea of barge navigation of the Missouri River. This, after several years' discussion, has finally been made a practical reality in the organization of the Missouri Valley Transportation Company. Mr. Miller was married in Nebraska City, in 1866, to Miss Geneva Linton, a native of Ohio, born August 29, 1848. They have had three children, all of whom are deceased. They attend the Congregational church.

W. C. MILLER

Was born in Laporte county, Indiana, April 4, 1840, and was principally reared and educated in his native county. In 1870 he removed to Jackson county, Missouri, and located in Kansas City, where he has made his home ever since. Immediately after coming here, he purchased three farms in Johnson county, Kansas, one of which he traded for a livery stock and outfit in Kansas City, where he has been actively engaged, at the same time doing an extensive business, and has built up for himself an enviable reputation. In 1867 he married Miss Phebe Pottinger, of the same county and State as himself. Their family consists of three children: Lillie T., William R., and Luetta Grace.

WILLIAM MILLER,

Liveryman, was born in Greenfield county, Michigan, in 1838, and when twenty-two years of age left his native county, and removed to Kansas City. After coming here, he worked at various avocations, and was engaged in freighting across the plains. In 1875 he embarked in the livery business, and has since continued, it being very successful. He has been prudent and economical, and has secured a nice competency to rely upon. In 1860 he married Miss Mary Ann McCracken, daughter of Judge McCracken, of this city. Their family consists of six children: Minnie A., Mary M., Jennie, Horace, George W. and Samuel.

JOHN K. MILLER

Was born near Shippensburg, Pa., January 18, 1816. There he was raised, and served an apprenticeship in the blacksmithing business. He left his native town in 1840, and went to Mansfield, Ohio, and engaged in the manufacturing of plows, which he followed until 1855, after which time he made a tour to South America for his health. Returned in 1856, and in the spring of 1857 he came to Missouri, and settled in Kansas City, and opened a shop for shoeing horses at the junction of Main and Delaware streets, being exactly in the center of Main street, and being obliged to move his shop when the street was opened in 1868. He has been very successful in his business, and has realized much by the advance of city property. November 26, 1848, he married Miss Ellen Wise, of Mansfield, Ohio, by whom he has one son, John H., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Junction City. Himself and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Kansas City.

F. A. MILLER,

Of the firm of Fred. A. Miller & Son, wholesale dealers in heavy hardware and wagon material, was born in Weston, Platte county, Mo., June 12, 1855, and

there resided until 1864, when his father, on account of political differences, was compelled to move. Going to Leavenworth, Kansas, he established himself in the hardware business, and there he is at present engaged. In the year 1878, in company with his son, F. A., they started their business in this city, where they carry a large stock, and are doing a good business in Kansas and Nebraska, beside a fine local trade. Our subject was principally reared and educated in Leavenworth, and when sixteen years of age went to Europe, and attended school in Germany for four years. There he received a thorough German education. After his return, he went to Leavenworth, where he remained three years prior to coming here. Although yet a young man, he possesses an unusual amount of business principles, and is fully competent for his position.

A. W. MILLSPAUGH.

General ticket agent Union Depot. The subject of this sketch is a native of Orange county, N. Y., and was born December 28, 1814. Was reared in his native county and there received his primary education. In January, 1834, (after having attended the Academy of Montgomery), he entered the junior class of the Union College located in New York, graduating in July, 1835, after which he went to Prince Edward county, Va. There he was engaged in teaching a classical and mathematical school for thirteen years. Then he went to Richmond, Va., where he was engaged on the James River and Kewanee Canal about four years. Then became general freight agent on the Richmond & Danville Railroad till 1856; and till 1857 was most of the time engaged traveling for his health. Was afterward employed by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad till 1860, when he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and took charge of the southern division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad till 1861. Thence went to St. Louis and was under the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad a short time. In 1864 went to Washington, D. C., and was there engaged in the Quartermaster-General's office till 1865, and returned to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was contracting agent till 1867, when he returned to St. Louis and was there general agent for the North Missouri Railroad till May and then general ticket agent till 1870—the time he located in Kansas City. First, he was ticket agent for the North Missouri Railroad till August, 1870, when he began in his present position. Mr. Millspaugh has the name of being one of the most experienced railroad men in the west. Was married in Mitchell, Ind., October 7, 1862. They have three children: Mary J., Margaret E. and Susan E.

J. P. MITCHENER,

Weigh master at Kansas City Stock-yards, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born October 12, 1848. When he attained the age of five years, he, with his parents moved to Warren county, Ill., where they remained till 1859; then moved to Kansas City and in 1862 moved to Chicago. In 1866 he accepted the position of weigh master at the Union Stock-yards of Division C. In 1869 removed to Kansas City, and was, till 1871, engaged in buying and shipping live stock. June 1, 1871, he accepted the position of weigh master for the Kansas City Stock-yards, which he retained till the spring of 1873. Then, with his father, J. L. Mitchener, engaged in the live stock commission trade for one year as the firm of J. L. Mitchener & Son. From May 1, 1874, to Feb., 1878 was engaged as book-keeper for Hunter, Evans & Co., when he then again embarked in the commission trade as one of the firm of Saulsbury & Mitchener. January 1, 1880, he began work as book-keeper for A. J. Gillespie & Co., remaining till November 1, 1880. December 1, 1880, he accepted his present position.

B. F. MITCHELL,

Dealer in grain and mill feeds, was born March 1, 1836, in Montgomery county, Kentucky. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and at the age of twenty-one engaged in the mercantile business at Mount Ida. Immigrated to Platte City, Mo., in 1850, thence to Bloomington, Ill., in 1862, and to Jackson county, Mo., in 1866. He engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1877, when he came to Kansas City and engaged in his present business. Has been identified with the school board for quite a number of years, and at present holds the office of notary public. He married Miss Ella Whaley in 1857. She is a native of Kentucky and was born in 1838. Their family consists of four children: C. W., Emma L., Susan S. and Claude W. They are members of the Christian church.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN, (Deceased),

Whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Piqua, Ohio, March 13, 1834, and was the son of Dr. S. B. Morgan, a physician and druggist of that place. In 1845 the family removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where our subject entered Wabash College, and when eighteen years of age, unaided by his father, he secured an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, graduating in 1856. He resigned immediately after on account of what appeared to him an unjust preferment of a class-mate. He returned home and read medicine with his father, attending lectures at the Medical College at Cincinnati. In the spring of 1861 he went to Kansas to locate some land warrants, and during this trip Fort Sumter was fired upon. On his return, while going down the Missouri River, he witnessed such exhibitions of sectional strife among the passengers that he enlisted as a private in a Crawfordsville company immediately after arriving there, much to the disapproval of his parents. He was offered the captaincy of a company, but Governor Morton required his services in the military camp to organize and drill recruits as they came in. He was afterward commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 25th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and ordered to the department of Missouri, participating in the severe service of that campaign. Charmed with the natural beauty and climate of the State, he resolved at the close of the war to locate in Missouri. During the war his most active service was in the Army of the Tennessee, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Hatchie, Pittsburg Landing and Davis' Mills, distinguishing himself for conspicuous bravery and courage at Fort Donelson. Soon after he was promoted colonel of the regiment. At Pittsburg Landing he was wounded, carried off the field and sent home; he was afterward placed at Davis' Mills, Mississippi, to guard that part of the line, and, with a small detachment of a few hundred men, defeated Colonel Vandorn with 6,000 men. He was afterward placed in command of a brigade, and General Grant sent his name to Washington urging his speedy promotion. This mail was captured and the request never came before the senate. Near the close of the war he was—by way of reparation—made brigadier-general by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services. He then was retained on a committee for examining applicants for the regular army, not being mustered out until March 6, 1866. On the 7th of April following he arrived in Kansas City. In July he opened the first wholesale drug house in Kansas City; his capital being insufficient to meet the demands of trade, he associated with himself Joseph Parders and J. W. L. Slavens in 1867. The latter shortly retired, and Mr. Parders sold his interest to A. W. Bidwell, who proved to be an unprofitable partner, and who committed suicide in 1871. In order that the stock should not be sacrificed at public sale to satisfy eastern indebtedness, thus throwing a heavy debt on the heirs, General Morgan, with the promise of liberal time, bought the interest, but at the end of the second year a forced final settlement was made, and the stock passed into other hands. This misfortune, taken with others, resulting from the financial crisis, accelerated the incipient disease engendered

in the army, causing death by bronchial affection in 1878. He proved himself one of Kansas City's most public spirited citizens; was a stockholder in the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and was one of the originators of the Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad, and a member of the first board of directors. He married a daughter of the late John Binford, of Indiana, in December, 1862. General John Love, of Indiana, left this tribute of our adopted citizen: "General Morgan has the confidence of the people of our State for all the qualities that adorn the gentleman and the soldier." And General Grant, in recommending him to the Secretary of State for a foreign appointment in 1875 said of him: "General Morgan is personally known to me as a brave and gallant soldier, and in my opinion is worthy and capable of filling any position in the government to which he may aspire."

WILLIAM MULKEY.

Retired farmer and capitalist, was born in Ash county, North Carolina, September 22, 1824, and when young was taken by his parents to Jackson county, Mo., in the fall of 1828, locating at Westport, as it was then known. His early education was given him by the noted Joe Smith, for a period of six months. At the end of this time the Mormons, becoming troublesome, were driven out of the county, and they went to Clay county, Mo. Our subject afterward attended the common schools, and at the age of eleven years commenced business for himself with the Indians, continuing until grown to manhood. In 1844-'45 he commenced in Westport, being engaged in running a little steamer, and was here for a number of years. He has frequently visited John C. Fremont, when he was camping near this place, and assisted in preparing the outfit for his great trip across the plains. Mr. M. well remembers the prediction made by Thomas H. Benton, in a letter to a friend, an early settler here, that the time would come when railroads would run across the plains in all directions, the river be dredged and roads run across the plains and mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. M. has lived to see this realized to the fullest extent. He was married to Miss Catharine Dripps, in 1852. She is a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Major Dripps, one of the American fur traders, who died in 1860.

FREDERICK MULLETT,

Of the firm of Mullett Brothers, wholesale dealers in photographic goods and instruments, was born in Taunton, England, in 1840, leaving there with his parents when he was very young. They came to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was reared. When nineteen, in 1857, he went into the wholesale house of Tyler Davidson & Co. as a clerk, and was in their employ until 1865. In July of that year he went to Vicksburg, Miss., and was employed as manager in the hardware department of the retail house of Louis Hoffman & Brother, being with them until 1866. Then he came to Kansas City and became a partner with S. Gardner in the hardware business, they being together for eight years. Dissolving the co-partnership in 1875 he went east and was employed as traveling salesman for Gatchel & Hyatt, of Cincinnati, and other firms, until January, 1877, when he returned to Kansas City and established himself in the business in which he is now engaged, with his brother Richard B. Mullett, who became a member of the firm in 1881. In 1878 he married Miss Martha Campbell, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

CORNELIUS MURPHY,

County Marshal, was born in Cork, Ireland, August 1, 1849, and when quite a small boy came with his parents to the United States, landing at New York City. His father immediately went to Virginia, where he was engaged for some time as contractor on a railroad. His family continued to live

in different parts of the state for several years, when he removed to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1857. Settled in what is now known as McGee's Addition, lived here for a short time, after which he went onto a farm with his father. Spent several years, then returned to Kansas City and accepted a clerkship in the clothing store of Kahn & Schloss; continued with these parties for a period of five years, during which time he purchased a scholarship in the commercial college; there prosecuted his studies vigorously, graduating from this institution in 1869-'70. Subsequently was appointed deputy collector of Jackson county, Mo., which office he filled with much credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens. In 1880 was elected to the office of marshal of Jackson county.

JOHN MURRAY,

Dealer in real estate, was born in the County Galway, on the River Shannon, June 15, 1831, where he lived with his parents until he was sixteen. He had fair opportunities for education up to that age, attending two years at the Irish National University at Woodford, a neighboring town. When he left home he was apprenticed three years to the dry goods business, at Portumnd, the residence of Lord Clanricker. In 1848 he came to the United States, landing in New Orleans in November of that year, and there he lay some weeks, sick in the Sisters' Hospital. His first employment was as a waiter in the St. Charles Hotel, serving as such for six months, when he was employed as book-keeper by Patrick Walch, a heavy manufacturer of harness. Was with him until 1850, when he left New Orleans with his parents, who had arrived from the old country, for St. Louis, and while on the trip had the misfortune to meet with an accident, by which they lost all their clothing and baggage, and nearly lost their lives, caused by the explosion of the boiler of the boat on which they were traveling, near Memphis, on the Mississippi River. There they were obliged to lay up until they had recovered from their injuries. When sufficiently recovered they again started for St. Louis, arriving there in due time, and soon after their arrival there, he was employed as steward on board the steamer Connecticut. Soon after he was employed as second clerk on the steamer Pacific, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, continuing as such until March, 1852. Then he came to Jackson county, Mo., settling at Independence, where he was employed as a clerk by Thomas Gilchrist and Isaac Campbell, until 1854, when he went to Blue Springs and did a general mercantile business for himself, and was also post-master until 1859. Then returned to Independence and was employed in the forwarding and commission business until 1860, when he kept the Excelsior saloon for six months. Then sold out and returned to Blue Springs, and soon after entered the Confederate army as a private and served as such until the fall of Vicksburg, afterward being promoted through various grades up to Provost Marshal. After being mustered out at the close of the war he went to St. Louis, where he accepted a position long enough to earn money to return to Independence, and also to have his family return, which had been banished from the State by Order No. 11, in his absence. He began life again by clerking, which he followed until May, 1867, when he ventured in business again for himself. He held the position of county treasurer from 1874 to 1878. Beside being burned out in 1874, he lost heavily in the suspension of the First National and Mastin banks of Kansas City, from which he has not fully recovered. After his reverse he went to Leadville, Col., where he endeavored to retrieve his losses. Returned to Kansas City in 1881, and engaged in the real estate business with William S. Carter, late of Denver, Col. September 6, 1855, he married Miss Mary F. Smith, of Blue Springs, by whom he had one child: William F., of Independence. Mrs. Murray died in September, 1866.

J. W. NEIR

Was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, October 2, 1850, and when about twelve years of age removed with his parents to Michigan. He made this State his home until 1867, when he entered Mount Union College, of Ohio, pursuing his studies for about four years. Then went to the University of Michigan, studied four years, and from there to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, graduating therefrom in 1876. In 1877 he went to work in the copper mines of Lake Superior, and then engaged in the river improvement work on the Missouri River, from which he was detached and placed on the lower Mississippi, where he remained about four months. In May, 1879, he came Kansas City, and now holds the position of Assistant United States Civil Engineer. He has been instrumental in promoting everything beneficial to the citizens of this place. Mr. Neir was married June 16, 1879, to Miss Anna A. McDonald, a native of Canada. They have but one son, William W.

W. R. NEWLON,

Druggist. The subject of this sketch is a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., where he was brought up and educated. About twelve years ago he became engaged in the drug trade on Grand avenue, and has remained here since. Being a good business man, courteous and pleasing in his manner, he has built up a good trade. His store is a model of neatness.

M. M. NYE,

Of the firm of J. W. Hamilton & Co., was born at Rockville, Parke county, Ind., May 3, 1857, and when he was eighteen years of age he went to Henry county, Iowa, spending one year in traveling over the State, and then returned to his native home, where he was engaged in bookkeeping for the Sandered Coal Company for one year. Then went to the southern part of Illinois and was engaged in railroading, holding different positions, as general bookkeeper, freight agent, conductor, and frequently had charge of a part of the construction work. Remaining till 1880, he returned to Indiana and was for a short time engaged in buying and shipping grain. In October, 1880, he located in Kansas City, at his present occupation. Mr. Nye, as an accountant, is accurate and reliable, and has made a success in all his undertakings.

DANIEL O'FLAHERTY,

Surveyor of Jackson county, was born in Berking county, Virginia, in July, 1841, and in 1844 was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where he resided until 1855. Then removed to Missouri, locating in Jefferson City, and from there came to this city in 1857, where he has since made his home. In 1867 he was appointed to the office of assistant city engineer, holding this position until 1872. In 1868 was elected county surveyor, which position he filled for four years, and in the fall of 1880 was re-elected to the office he now holds. He married Miss Ellen A. Ward, of Kansas City, in June, 1869. She is a native of Ireland. By this union they have three children living: A. E., Joseph S., and Leo J. Have lost one child, two and a half years old.

J. O'FLAHERTY

Was born in County Kerry, Ireland, where he lived until 1836, when he went to Canada. After a short stay at Quebec, went east, and in 1847 moved to Allegheny county, Penn., at which place he lived two years. Afterwards removed to Frankfort, Ky. Followed railroading with his father at this place for three years. Also worked in the towns of Falmouth and Cinthiana. He was engaged in railroading in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Ind. Then went to New Orleans, La., and for one year was clerk in a retail grocery store, after which he

went to Louisville and engaged in the retail grocery trade. Was there until the riot of 1855, at which time he went to Oshkosh, Fondulac, and other parts of the State of Wisconsin. After leaving Wisconsin he went to St. Louis, and from there to Cameron, at which place he followed railroading for eighteen months, and then came to Kansas City, where he engaged as contractor and excavator. Worked at this business until the war broke out, when he enlisted as a private in Company B, 1st Kansas Volunteers, and went to Fort Leavenworth, and back to Kansas City. Was through the campaign of 1861, and afterwards was under Major Sturgis and General Lyons; at the battle of Wilson's Creek was near General Lyons when he was killed. Was also at the battle of Milliken's Bend, Corinth, Gun Town, Vicksburg, and various skirmishes. Was a captain, commanding a company, during the fight at Vicksburg, guarding the Mississippi River front, on the Louisiana side. Resigned his command and came to Kansas City, and after staying here a short time, returned to Goodrich Landing and took command of the citizen scouts, and scouted through the territory lying between Goodrich Landing and Lake Providence. While in command of the scouts he had a very hard fight called the battle of the Mounds, which resulted in a glorious victory for the Captain. At the close of the war he located at Vicksburg, and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business. Here he was married to Miss Sarah A. Duggin, of Vicksburg, and they have had three children, two now living: Katie M. and V. J. One, Eugene, is deceased.

H. B. OLIN & CO.,

Manufacturers of carriages. This firm is composed of H. B. Olin and Mr. Eastey. The former was born in Livingston county, New York, December 24, 1852, residing there until about three years of age, when, with his parents, he removed to Wisconsin. There remained about five years, then going to Kalamazoo county, Mich., and after five years came to Ottawa, Kas. There our subject was educated, attending the Baptist University for three years. Remained in Ottawa eight years, and then went to the University at Rochester, N. Y., where he attended until graduating with the degree of A. B. In 1879 Mr. Olin came to Kansas City, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Eastey, which still continues. They have lately associated with them Mr. A. R. Harduistry, one of the finest finishers hereabouts. He learned his trade in England, and since coming to this country has been associated with J. B. Brewster, the king of carriage men. Mr. Olin was married February 17, 1880 to Miss C. S. Carter, of Rochester, N. Y. She was brought up and educated there.

P. L. O'MARA,

Of the firm of Schoeller & O'Mara, proprietors of meat market, was born in Ireland, September 5, 1861, and when but two years of age, came to America, with his parents, and landed at New York. From there came to St. Louis, where he remained till 1870, when he came to Kansas City. In July, 1879, he entered into partnership with A. E. Schoeller, in his present occupation.

D. H. PAINTER,

Physician and surgeon, is one of the many young doctors who took Horace Greeley's advice, and has cast his lot in the Great Western Metropolis. He is a native of Illinois, having been born at Macomb, McDonough county, April 13, 1855. He graduated from the Macomb High school in 1874, and immediately began the study of medicine under Dr. P. H. Garretson, of his native town. Graduated from the Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky, February 26, 1876. He began his practice at Council Grove, Kansas, where he was very successful, and where he served as U. S. medical examiner until January 1, 1881, when he located in Kansas City. April 16, 1877, he married Miss Bettie C.

Robinson, of Independence, a granddaughter of Mrs. Atkins, one of the oldest residents of Jackson county.

JOHN D. PARKER, PH. D.,

Was born September 8, 1831, in Homer, Courtland county, New York. When five years of age, his father, Rev. Roswell Parker, a clergyman of rare gifts as a theologian and preacher, moved with his family to North Adams, Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he improved and cultivated a large farm for forty years. At nineteen years of age, with his parents' consent and approval, John D. Parker left the farm, for the purpose of securing an education, learned telegraphy, and, moving his instruments into the office of the Jonesville *Telegraph*, learned also the printing business. He then went to Ann Arbor, where he took a classical course in the Michigan University. He then taught five years in the schools of Indiana and Illinois when he resigned, and took a course in the Chicago Theological Seminary. After preaching two years, he was called to take charge of the preparatory department of Lincoln College, Topeka, Kansas, and was soon elected to the chair of Natural Science. After teaching in the college about three years, Prof. Parker resigned, and accepted a position on the staff of the *Commonwealth*. At the end of one year, he took charge of the Congregational church at Burlington, Kansas, and opened a small fruit farm, with the purpose of making a permanent home. In the autumn of 1871, Governor James M. Harvey, very unexpectedly and without solicitation, appointed him superintendent of the Kansas Institution for the Blind. During his administration of four years, the institution was greatly prospered, but when it was becoming a model institution, Governor Thomas A. Osborn changed the management solely for political reasons. On resigning his superintendency, Prof. Parker moved to Kansas City, where he has been engaged as city missionary and in teaching, editing, and reading proof. He is the originator of the Kansas Academy of Science and of the Kansas City Academy of Science. He donated his private cabinet, containing 2,000 choice specimens, to the Kansas Academy of Science, for the use of the Kansas University. He is a member of the Congregational church, and has had rare success in conducting Bible classes for many years. He excels as a writer, and possesses those mental gifts which, by proper cultivation, would give him a place among authors. As an organizer of scientific societies, Prof. Parker has laid foundations upon which men will hereafter build enduring monuments. His plans are laid wisely, he toils year after year with patience, looking for no earthly reward, and he has an abiding faith in the feeblest beginnings and darkest hours, of ultimate success. He places the foundation stones where they ought to be laid, and waits for those who come after him, to complete the structure. In 1867, Illinois College conferred upon him the degree of doctor of philosophy, in recognition of his attainments and services in natural science. Prof. Parker inherits the gift of invention from his father, and has obtained letters patent for a composing stick gauge, which will probably prove to be a standard instrument in its department.

CHARLES H. PATTON,

Proprietor of milk depot and oyster saloon, was born in Philadelphia September 26, 1850, and there was educated. Made it his home until seventeen years of age, when he went to New Jersey and learned the dairy business. This he continued there for seven years when he returned to Philadelphia, engaging in the milk business for one year. Then came to Kansas City, continuing the same business and also engaged in the oyster trade. This has since been his occupation and in it he has built up a good trade.

M. J. PAYNE

Is one of the few remaining old settlers of Kansas City who came here thirty years ago. He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 29, 1829. His father dying when he was young, he was thrown upon his own resources to gain a livelihood. His education consists of what he obtained in the common school and what he learned after entering the office of the *Hopkinsville Express*, to learn the printing trade, when only thirteen years old. In 1844 he was employed by A. Gant & Son in his native town as a clerk, with whom he remained until January, 1849, when he accepted a clerkship in the dry goods house of H. D. Cunningham of St. Louis, Mo. In 1850 he came to Kansas City and went into the mercantile business with H. L. Weil, of St. Louis under the firm name of H. L. Weil & Co., and, on retiring from the firm the following year, he accepted a position in the dry goods house of Northrup & Chick. Remained with them until 1855, when he was elected Mayor of Kansas City, subsequently holding that position for five consecutive terms, and has represented his district in the State Legislature. He was also one of the incorporators of the Cameron Branch of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. He has ever given his influence to promote the growth of the young city, and is proud of its present prosperity and future promise.

PEET BROTHERS & CO.,

Soap manufacturers. This firm consists of Robert and William Peet, and J. W. White. Robert and William are natives of England. They were born near Cambridge, in Cambridgeshire, and are now aged respectively, 33 and 37 years. They spent their boyhood days on a farm, coming to America when boys of 15 and 19, spending all they had in defraying the expense of their voyage. They began life in a strange land, empty-handed. First found employment in the soap manufactory of Joseph Stafford, in Cleveland, Ohio, where the elder brother worked five years, learning the business, while his brother, after one year, quit and learned the carpenter's trade. The elder Peet, after working at the soap business for eight years, had accumulated the sum of \$500, and was contemplating a visit to his old home in England, when he was advised by friends to abandon it, and come to Kansas City, well knowing that he was well versed in the secrets of manufacturing soap. After consulting his brother, who then resided at Cleveland, Ohio, he started for the west, coming to Kansas City in 1872, where he quickly discerned the advantages of the place and telegraphed his brother, who came at once. They first rented the old deserted soap factory belonging to Iven Brothers for one year, but occupied it only ten months, when Gen. W. H. Powell became connected with them. They being very young, and with limited capital, the accession of General Powell gave the business a new impetus, and, requiring larger quarters, they removed to No. 4, East Levee, near where they now are. In 1873, Gen. Powell sold is interest to Capt. J. W. White, when the present firm of Peet Brothers & Co. was organized. They have been successful from the first, and their business so increased that they had to enlarge their quarters by renting different buildings. Now they own the extensive soap works, formerly the old Kearney warehouse, on the levee, at the foot of Delaware street, a building 25x100 feet and three stories high, to which they are putting up an addition, 25x100 feet, with a basement and two stories high. They manufacture 3,000 boxes of soap monthly, which is sent throughout Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. Mr. White was born near New Bedford, Mass., August 6, 1821, and when sixteen years of age went on board the old *Minerva*, and followed the sea thereafter for twenty years, serving from a common sailor up to master of a vessel, and has been in most of the important ports of the world. He has made three whaling voyages in the Arctic regions, being at one time master of the *Nasson*, and afterwards the *William Thompson*, taking from two to three years to make the voyage. He abandoned the sea in 1857, and

lived in Illinois until 1866, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the implement business. Leaving there in 1873, he came to Kansas City and became connected with the Peet Brothers.

MRS. MARY S. PEERY

Was born in Tazwell county, Virginia, March 26, 1814, and when five years old her parents moved to Caledonia, Washington county, Mo., where she lived until her eighteenth year. Was then married to Rev. Edward T. Peery, a Methodist minister, the date of their marriage being January 28, 1832. Soon after her husband was called to the missionary work among the Indians, she accompanying him and devoting fifteen years among the Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo, Pottawatomie and Wyandott Indians. He was also presiding elder of the Cherokee Nation, she remaining and laboring among the Shawnees. Closing their labors among the Indians in 1847, they came to Kansas City and permanently settled, building them a house on his farm, on what is now the corner of Ninth and Harrison street, but at that time a dense forest, and sparsely settled. There her husband labored as a local minister, devoting his energies to build up a branch of the Methodist Episcopal church in his immediate neighborhood. He gave the first lot for a church site in the city, on Fifth, near Wyandotte street, and also aided in erecting it—a house, although made dear by its associations to many of the oldest members, has been recently desecrated by being converted into a livery stable. Mr. Perry died in 1864, since which time she has resided in the city and vicinity. She has three children: Mary Jane (wife of Henry B. Bouton, of Kansas City), Sarah and Frank T. (of Colorado). She has three grand-children and one great-grandchild.

ROBERT PENNYCOOK,

Of the firm of Pennycook & Siverwright, was born in Edinborough, Scotland, and lived in that country until he was twenty-eight years of age. Spent two years in New Castle on Tyne, Cumberland county, England, working at the carpenter's trade as contractor and builder, under the firm name of Pennycook & Blair. Came to America in 1871, landing at New York, and came direct to Kansas City, where he remained four years, part of the time as contractor and builder. Afterwards he went to California and worked at his trade and kept saloon for about six years, and after disposing of this he returned to Kansas City in the latter part of 1880. Then engaged in business, carrying a general stock of hardware and new and second-hand furniture. Mr. Pennycook has been a heavy property holder in Kansas City for the last nine years.

JOHN T. PENDLETON

Was born near Stanford, Lincoln county, Ky., January 30, 1829, where he was raised and educated. He worked on his father's farm until 1853, when he went to Georgia in charge of a drove of hogs, and that was the first starting out in life for himself. He next went to Louisville, Ky., where he was employed in the packing house of Hull, Jackson & Co., and leaving them in the spring of 1855 he came to Missouri and was employed as clerk in the old Noland Hotel, of Independence, a house of wide reputation. In this he was employed until 1857, when he was head clerk in the wholesale and retail dry goods house of Mullen Bros., of Independence, being with them until their failure, in 1858. In the same year he with Samuel A. Shortridge went into the grocery business at Independence, under the firm name of J. T. Pendleton & Co., they doing business together until the spring of 1861, when the firm was changed to Wilson and Pendleton, they succeeding Wilson & Strode. He continued in business with Mr. Wilson until 1867 when, being elected treasurer of Jackson county in 1866, he retired from the firm. He held the position of county treasurer until 1870, when he settled on a

farm near Independence and dealt in stock. In 1877 he established a coal office in Kansas City, near the Levee, where he is doing an extensive business, selling from twenty-five to forty car loads daily.

W. W. PERKINS,

Attorney, was born in Rushville, Schuyler county, Ill., December 11, 1841. Wm. Perkins, the father of W. W., was a practitioner and a member of the Schuyler county bar, it being the most noted bar of the state of Illinois. Being a prominent member of the Old School Presbyterian church, at the beginning of W. W.'s boyhood days, he gave up the practice of law and chose the profession of the ministry, studying theology under the tutorship of Lyman Beecher, of Cincinnati, the father of Henry Ward Beecher. After preaching over the States of Indiana and Illinois, he returned to Ohio. Having been a strong anti-slavery man he left the Old School Presbyterian and entered the Free Presbyterian church, and was appointed editor of their organ and located in Cincinnati, previous to this having resided in Ripley, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and from 1857 to 1860 he attended the Farmer's College at College Hill, teaching school for a short time, and also reading for his chosen profession. In the fall of 1860 he returned to Illinois, and in the spring of 1861 entered the pay department in the late war and remained on duty till peace was declared, being part of the time engaged by the express company. Then returned to La Salle county, Ill., his father at that time being the editor and proprietor of the *Ottawa Republican*. Then pursued the study of law and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in August, 1865. In 1867 he moved to Chicago, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession with great success, holding the office of attorney for the Board of Education two terms. He had the misfortune to pass through the Chicago fire, which deprived him of all his earnings, except such matter as was saved by being lodged in his safe, although showing the effects of the intense heat from without, proven by the melting of government seals and scorching of paper, which the writer examined. On account of the failing health of his wife he was compelled to seek a more genial climate, and in 1879 he moved to Windfield, Cawley county, Kansas. In October, 1880, he located in Kansas City and is now considered one of the prominent attorneys of the city. Was married to Miss Bell. Parry, of Liverpool, England, April 13, 1870. They have one child, Charles E. (born March 31, 1871).

A. J. PIERCE,

Physician and Surgeon, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1832. He obtained a good literary education by attending school at Jefferson and Germantown, Pa., and graduated from Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, in 1856, and began practice in Pittsburgh with his father, an old practitioner in that city. In 1857, he came west and located in Leavenworth, where he practiced until 1860, when he came to Kansas City and practiced until 1866. Then was called to Pittsburgh to settle up his father's estate, and from that time up to 1874, his time was spent alternately at Pittsburgh and Kansas City. In 1875, having permanently located here, he established the first surgical institute in the city, associating with him Dr. J. W. Foster and Dr. H. S. Greeno. In 1879, he retired from that institution and from general practice, having been in practice for thirty years. He is the first and oldest specialist in the city, and is a descendant of an old line of physicians, dating back over one hundred and fifty years, making a specialty of treating cancer and chronic diseases. After retiring from the practice of medicine, he engaged in building and the real estate business, and has done much to build up the city, having built seven business houses on Delaware and Third streets. January 14, 1878, he married Miss Mary Waters of Cleveland, Ohio.

D. S. POLLOCK,

Attorney, was born in Christiansburg, Montgomery county, Va., August 11, 1842. Was left an orphaned boy when quite young, and since his youth has fought his own way through life. His early education was begun at the Academy in his native town, attending this institution till thirteen years of age, when he went to Newbern, Pulaski county, making his home with his uncle, C. S. Lane. In 1857, he entered the High school at Hillsville, Carroll county, Mo., where he remained about two years and returned to Hillsville, teaching school, principally, till 1861. Then enlisted in the Confederate army, remaining in service till the close of the war, when he returned to Pulaski county, teaching till 1867. Was there elected clerk of the Circuit Court for six years, and was removed by the military department act in 1869. In connection with his business, he had been spending his leisure time reading law, which profession he had chosen before the war. Practicing his profession in Newbern, in 1870 the State was re-admitted to the Union, and he was elected superintendent of public schools of the county. After organizing the schools throughout the county, he resigned his office. In 1873, was elected as commonwealth attorney of the county, holding this position, by re-election, till January, 1881. Then he drifted westward and located in Kansas City and principally engaged in the criminal practice, which he has made a specialty. Was married to Miss Maggie McCaull, a native of Scotland, February 10, 1880. They have one child, May V. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

F. W. POOR,

Proprietor of the Lindell Hotel, was born in what is now the town of Peabody, Massachusetts, December 18, 1845. His parents were Yankees and were born in the vicinity of Danvers. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers and served until the close of the war. Was connected with a wholesale butcher business fourteen years. Took possession of the Lindell Hotel in June, 1880. After refitting it he opened it to the public, and since then has had hardly room enough to accommodate his guests. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum. His marriage was in 1867 to Miss G. M. Friend, a native of Berley (now Davens), Mass., born October 8, 1845. They have one child, Florence C. (born December 9, 1872).

DAVID R. PORTER

Is one of the oldest practicing physicians and surgeons of Kansas City. He is native of Jefferson county, N. Y., where he was born November 23, 1838. His father dying in 1845 and leaving no inheritance, he lived with his widowed mother—being one of six children—until his ninth year, when he began the battle of life for himself. In his boyhood he imbibed the desire to become educated, and at once bent his energies to attain that end. He began his literary education in the common schools of his native county and completed it in his twentieth year by graduating from Richmond College, Ohio. He soon after entered upon the study of medicine and in due course of time graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and also from Bellevue Medical College, New York City. Thus well disciplined in the theory of medicine and surgery, he was soon called into active practice by being commissioned assistant surgeon in the 5th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and served during the late war. In 1865, at the close of his army career, he came to Kansas City and began what has been a long and extensive practice. He has filled the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Kansas Medical College from its infancy; and as a citizen is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, by whose voice he has held many positions of trust in the city. In 1870 he married Miss Ollie Smith, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, by whom he has one son, Pierre. Thus, in brief, is a biographical sketch of one who, by his unaided efforts, has raised himself to that

eminence of usefulness so eagerly sought in his younger days, and of whom it can be truthfully said that "merit is given to whom merit is due."

M. C. POWELL,

Agent of the Travelers Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford Connecticut. The subject of our sketch although young, is one of the best experienced in his business in the city. This company has paid over two hundred losses during the past year, varying from \$10 to \$2,000, and is a very reliable one. Mr. Powell has an excellent patronage and well deserves to succeed.

CLADIUS PREVOST,

Dentist, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, July 18, 1818, and was there reared and educated. In 1840 he left there and immigrated to America as a Protestant minister to the French Catholics. He was brought up in the Catholic faith but after a time turned from the duties of the priesthood and became a convert to Protestantism. He first entered into the ministry in Canada, where he remained about three years. Then removed to New York, and after laboring there some time, moved to Vermont, and afterwards preached in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois. While preaching in Detroit, Mich., he was obliged to forego further efforts in that direction by reason of failing health. During all this time he taught the French language. After leaving the ministry he learned the business of dentist, and for one year followed this profession in Detroit. Thence to Greenville, Ohio, and practiced there and at Cocomo for two years, removing to this city in 1865. He immediately entered into business and became very successful, and until 1870 also carried on the jewelry trade. At this time becoming involved in a difficulty, of another person's villiany, he sold out and went to Labette county, Kansas, where he worked at his trade. Then returned to Kansas City, and again started the dental business, but after remaining a short time went to Wyandott. Once again he came to Kansas City, and here he now resides. He has been married four times. First, in 1843, in Champlain county, N. Y., to Miss Mary Loomis. By her he had one son. His second marriage was to Mrs. Morrison, of Canada West, with whom he lived a short time. Then married at Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. Hubbert. Fourthly, and lastly he was married to Miss Sarah P. Ladd, of Wyandott, a lady of refinement, who is now proprietress of the establishment in which he labors.

CHARLES RABER,

Son of Cornelius and Regula Raber, was born in Canton Zurich, Switzerland, December 26, 1841. Came to America with his parents in the spring of 1847, and settled in Highland, Illinois, where he received his education. At the age of 14, came with his parents to Kansas City, it being then only a landing place; they settled in Westport, October 25, 1855. His father rented a small piece of land there (now known as the Judge Lewis place), and followed farming until the day of his death which occurred August 26, 1856, young Charles at that time being in the employ of Mr. Francis H. Booth. He remained with him the majority of the time, until the year 1862, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. Martin Keck, to do a general freighting business. They continued together doing a very successful business, making upward of twenty trips across the plain to Utah, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado and other points, until the fall of 1868. The Kansas Pacific R. R., was put through to Denver, and not caring to compete with it, they sold their outfits, (and it may be worthy of mention they had an old ox called Tom that by actual count made over ten thousand miles in Mr. Raber's service), and associated themselves with Mr. Helmerich in the Western Brewery, carrying on the brewing business for two years and not being successful closed out, Mr. Raber connecting himself with the Metropolitan

Billiard Hall corner of Grand avenue and Fifteenth streets. Was married at Kansas City to Miss Josephine Engler, June 9, 1874, and by this marriage they have had three children, all living: Clara E., (born March 5, 1875), Cornelius, (born December 24, 1878), and an infant (born December 14, 1880). Mr. Raber's mother is living with him, a hearty old lady of three score years and ten.

AARON RAUB,

Butcher, was born on the 15th of December, 1824, and is a native of New York. He was principally reared in Pennsylvania, and at the age of twenty-one removed to Ohio, remaining for two years. Then emigrated to Freeport, Ill., residing three years, and from there came to Kansas City, in 1852. Here he has made his home since. Immediately after coming he commenced the butchering business, which he has since followed. He is no doubt the pioneer in his line in the city, and is widely and favorably known for his liberal dealing, and has a large number of friends.

J. C. RANSON,

Justice of the Peace, was born near the town of Dundall, Ireland, and when thirteen years of age he, in company with his brother, emigrated to the United States, landing at New York. Then went to Cincinnati, and from this place went to St. Louis, in 1837, residing there until 1842, when he removed to Weston, Platte county, Mo., and there engaged in the mercantile business, following this until 1850, when he went to California. In 1851 he came to Kansas City, and has since been a resident here. From 1853 to 1858 he was engaged in the general merchandise trade, and at that time engaged in the real estate business. This he continued until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when, fearing that Kansas City would be nearly destroyed, he commenced farming, continuing it until 1867. Then was appointed Justice of the Peace of Kaw township, and has held the position since. Mr. Ranson has been twice married. First, in 1845, to Miss Emily Tally, a native of Jackson county. She died in 1860, leaving four children: Angie A., Amanda E., Henry S., and Thomas. His second marriage occurred in 1861, to Mrs. Bettie Reese, a native of this county, daughter of Colonel Stine, also of Jackson county. They have seven children: Maude, John, Joseph, Samuel, Bettie, Daniel, and Pearl.

J. M. RAYBURN.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the firm of Moore & Rayburn, proprietors of one of the most extensive flouring mills in Kansas City. Mr. Rayburn was born in Ross county, Ohio, December 16, 1818. Was there reared and educated, and at the age of twenty-two years became engaged in the live stock trade, which he followed until the year 1850. Then removing to McLean county, Ill., he engaged in farming and stock raising, continuing in that until 1869, when he moved to Butler county, Kansas, and there carried on the same business until the fall of 1875. Came to Kansas City, Mo., where he continued dealing and handling stock until the year 1878. Seeing a favorable opening in the flour-milling business, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. J. W. Moore, in which business he is still actively engaged. He was married December 29, 1842, at London, Ohio, to Miss Ann M. Rouse, and by this marriage four children have been born to them: Jane R. (born October 1, '50), Agnes (born January 16, '58), Joseph H. (born August 24, '61), and Angie (born January 6, '65).

GEN. J. W. REED

Was born in Lynchburgh, Campbell county, Va., June 14, 1820, and resided there until twelve years of age. Received his education from private teachers, and at the age of nine years he entered the high school at his native town. Continued

his studies until 1832, when, in company with a person by the name of Hess, he removed to Laport, Ind., residing with him until nineteen years old. Then joined his father's family. In 1841 he removed to Saline county, Mo., and resided there, engaged in teaching school and the practice of law until 1846. Then raised a company of volunteers and went into the Mexican War, being captain, and served about thirteen months, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out at New Orleans. In the fall of 1847 he came to Jackson county, settling in Independence, and has been a resident of this county since. He commenced the practice of law there, continuing till the outbreak of the late war. Then moved to Kansas City, and from 1876 until now has been engaged in dealing in real estate. In 1853, and again in 1855, he was sent to the Legislature, and in 1860 was elected to represent the people in Congress, and at the close of this season resigned.

J. T. RETON,

Proprietor of the type, electrotype and stereotype foundry, was born in New York City December 31, 1831, and was there brought up and educated. At the age of about twenty years he commenced learning the trade of type founder, and worked with one firm about nine months. Then was employed in the foundry of James Conner & Sons, with whom he finished his trade. About 1856 he became engaged as foreman in the Northwestern Type Foundry, of Milwaukee, Wis., which position he filled for about fifteen years. Then became the proprietor of the St. Paul Type Foundry, at St. Paul, where he continued about one year, and then came to Kansas City. He started the type foundry here in 1872, and has continued to operate it since that time. He keeps a full line of printers' materials and can furnish anything in the stereotype line. His goods are all first class, and he is doing a fine business. His marriage was about 1857, to Miss M. E. Adams, of N. Y. They have by this union five children: Cecilia, Anna, John, William and Arthur. Is a member of Knights of Honor.

THOMAS S. REYBURN

Was born in Chariton county, Mo., May 20th, 1832, and at the age of seventeen years removed to Lexington, this State, where he learned the trade of brick layer, continuing it until 1854. Then went to California, engaged in mining until 1860, then returned to this State, and in 1861, enlisted in the Confederate service. Served three years and then removed to Nevada, and three years later went to California. After returning, he came to Kansas City in June, 1870, and immediately commenced working at his trade. This he has since continued, and many fine buildings here are specimens of his handiwork. His brother, J. W., was one of the early settlers in this county, and was one of the parties who rescued persons, who had settled on the flat or bottoms, during the flood of 1844. He is one of the veterans of the Mexican War, having served under Colonel Doniphan. He is now living in Carroll county, this state, and has a family of sixteen children, the youngest two months old. In March, 1872, our subject was married to Miss Angeline Cook, a native of South Carolina, but principally reared in Mississippi. She removed to Missouri in 1860. They have three children, two of whom are living—Roscoe and Samuel. One died at the age of six years. Mr. Reyburn's parents are natives of Virginia, and of Swedish and Welsh extraction. They removed to Kentucky in 1825, and are among the early settlers of that State.

T. C. RICE,

Manager of the Kansas City Bag Manufacturing Company, was born in Poland, Ohio, December 5, 1842, and spent his boyhood days there, receiving excellent educational advantages. In the summer of 1860, he took a trip to the mountains, remaining till fall. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania

Light Artillery, and held the position of First Lieutenant. Was with the Army of the Potomac through its most important battles, at Antietam, Gettysburg, battle of the Wilderness, and others. At the close of the war, he returned to his home in Ohio, finishing his education, then came west, engaging in the drug business at Pleasant Hill, Mo., remaining eleven years. Then took a trip south and stopped a while in St. Joseph, where he married Miss Mary A. Long, a native of Baltimore, Md., born in 1856. They were married in October, 1875, and have two children: L. J. and Mary C. Soon after their marriage he came to Kansas City, and in April, 1878 took charge of the bag manufactory. He is in a responsible position, as this establishment does a very large business. By his strict business integrity, he has made many friends. Mrs. Rice is a member of the Catholic church.

A. RICHARDSON,

Of the firm of Richardson & Heins, manufacturers of doors, sash, blinds, mouldings and stair material, was born at Dracutt, Middlesex county, Mass., in 1835, and there was reared on a farm until seventeen, when he went to Lowell and learned the trade of wood turner. Leaving there in 1857, he went to Boston and worked in the Bay State Mills, and the mills of Curtis and McNutt, until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company D, 41st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in which he served one year, when his regiment was transferred to the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry. In this he served during the war. After being mustered out, in 1865 he returned to Boston where he remained one year when he was persuaded that there were better opportunities for employment in the west. He made a prospecting tour through Minnesota, Illinois and Missouri, and finally located in Osawatomie, Kansas, where he was engaged in the furniture business until 1868, then went to St. Louis and was employed in different manufacturing establishments, and in business for himself, until the fall of 1877, when he came to Kansas City, where he started the manufacturing establishment of Richardson & Heins, taking in Mr. Heins as a partner in 1878. Although beginning on a small scale, they now own a large shop, on Main street, furnished with all the latest improved machinery, and their annual sales amount to from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

E. E. RICHARDSON,

Assistant secretary and treasurer of Kansas City Live Stock Exchange Company, was born in Buffalo, New York, April 29, 1847, and made that his home till 1869. He is a son of E. K. and Hannah L. (Martin), his father being a miller. E. E. was so reared till seventeen years of age. He was educated in the common schools of his native city and in the High school of Grand Rapids, Michigan. October 7, 1864, he accepted the position of book-keeper in Martin Comstock's wholesale store of feed, seeds and fruit, at that time the largest firm in the city. Resigning this position May 1, 1868 he took charge of the wholesale produce store of Wallace Johnson, remaining one year, part of the time as traveling buyer and salesman. June 8, 1869, he went to Milwaukee and engaged as traveling salesman for Johnson & Thyng, soap and candle manufacturers. Not being satisfied with this position he resigned July 27, 1869, shortly after going to Chicago, being on the Board of Trade with Wright & Beebe from August 16 till October 12, 1869. That day he accepted a position as book-keeper for Gregory, Strader & Co., live stock dealers, remaining with this firm till January 21, 1874, when he was appointed to the office which he now fills by the authority of J. M. Walker, who was at that time the president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and also of the Kansas City Stock Yards. He was married to Miss Anna M. Nevins December 21, 1868. She was born in New Orleans September 22, 1849. They have five children: Dwight N., Anna L., Clara Belle, Frances L. and Elliott K.

DR. J. C. RIDDELL,

Proprietor of Opium Curative Institute, is a native of Indiana, born in Connersville, Fayette county. Graduating before he had attained to maturity, he at once devoted his attention to his chosen profession, associating himself with his father, Dr. G. W. Riddell, an eminent physician and operative surgeon. A writer of considerable ability, he subsequently became identified with the *Indiana Citizen*, a prominent and influential journal. His career as a member of the editorial staff of this paper was such as to give him much distinction as an able and logical writer. He was an earnest advocate for the preservation of the Union, being among the first who responded to the call for troops. He enlisted for three months, and subsequently for three years, as a member of the famous "Indiana Bracken Rangers," the first mounted company organized in the State. The brilliant exploits and grand achievements of this company in the field are familiar to all who have read the history of the rebellion. At the close of the war Dr. Riddell returned to his native State, and for some years devoted his attention alternately to his profession and editorial work, and, by his numerous writings, has attained to a high position among the medical fraternity. Although but a comparatively brief period in Kansas City, the doctor is well and favorably known, not only in the city and States of Missouri and Kansas, but throughout the country, enjoying the respect and confidence of all. He is a gentleman of good business capacity, suavity of manners and possessed of great courage and energy. Some years ago the doctor discovered a cure for the opium and morphine habit, and has recently devoted much attention to the treatment of cases of that class. In view of the fact that there are thousands of persons galling in the shackles of the tyrant opium, it will be of much interest to that unfortunate class to know that Dr. Riddell can deliver them from the gloom and torture into which they have been precipitated through the use of that potent and insidious drug.

ISAAC M. RIDGE,

Physician and Surgeon, is one of the oldest settlers of Kansas City, having resided here over thirty-three years, and is identified with the builders and founders of the city. He is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Adair county July 9th, 1825. He completed his education in the High school of Dover, Missouri, and studied medicine under Isaac S. Warren, M. D., of the same place, graduating from the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, in March, 1848. He then returned to Missouri, and immediately settled at Westport Landing, as Kansas City was then called. He soon had an extensive country practice, and many were the long and cheerless rides over the wilds and hills of Jackson county, and in what was then known as the Wyandott and Shawnee reservations, he having a large practice among the Indians. Having secured a competency, he retired from practice in 1873, and since then has been improving his city property, located on Main and Walnut streets. February 12, 1850, he married Miss Eliza A. Smart, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas A. Smart, by whom he has three children: William E., Thomas S. (now attending the State University at Columbia, Missouri), and Sophia Lee (attending the Christian College at the same place). His wife died in July, 1878. She was a member of the Christian church of Kansas City.

WILLIAM E. RIDGE

Is a son of Isaac M. Ridge, one of the oldest settlers of Kansas City, and his mother was the daughter of the Hon. Thomas A. Smart, one of the very first proprietors of the city. He was born on a spot of ground that is now the southeast corner of Ninth and Main street, September 25, 1852. In his boyhood days he rambled over the hills and bluffs, and through woodlands and fields, all of which have disappeared and yielded to the improvements made by the city fathers.

He was partly educated in his home schools, but finished in Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, during 1869-'70, the president of which, Robert E. Lee, died while he was in attendance. Returning from school in 1870, he worked on his father's farm, a short distance from the city, continuing to do so up to 1879. In the meantime, in 1873, he married Miss Mollie C. Stone, of Independence, Mo. His mother dying in 1878, he left the farm and came to Kansas City and lived with his father until the following year, when he occupied his own residence. During the past year he has been busily engaged in superintending the erection of the Ridge Block, on Main street—himself and a brother and sister being the proprietors, they inheriting the lots from their grandfather, Hon. Thomas A. Smart, and their father generously furnishing the capital to put up the buildings. He has four children: Isaac B., William Roy, Eliza Gray and Earl Stone. He was the first newsboy in the city, being employed to sell papers on the street by Matt. Foster.

T. R. RIGGINS,

Of the firm of Scarritt & Riggins, attorneys, came to Kansas City with his parents when he was six years old. He was born in Benton county, Missouri, September 17, 1854. He was educated in the High school at Kansas City, which he attended until he was sixteen, and at the Pritchett Institute, at Glasgow, Mo., graduating from the High school department of that institution in June, 1872. In the fall of the same year he entered the law department of Harvard College, Mass., attending there one year, when he returned to Kansas City, completing his law course with Judge J. Brumback, in the fall of 1874, and the same fall went to Alpine, Colorado. There he resided until the fall of 1879, when he returned to Kansas City, and in January, 1880, became the junior partner of the firm of Scarritt & Riggins.

E. F. ROGERS,

General Agency,* was born in Shelby county, Ky., November 29, 1830, and at about the age of six years was taken by his parents to Hendricks county, Indiana. Resided there until 1857, receiving his education in a log house in his neighborhood. Consequently his schooling was somewhat limited there, but he entered the seminary at Danville, continuing his studies until he had received a common English education. Then engaged in teaching in Hendricks and Putnam counties, and in 1849 was married to Miss Eliza, a daughter of David Downs, one of the earliest settlers of the county. Then was engaged in the mercantile business until 1857, when he removed to this State settling in Cass county, and there remained until the outbreak of the war. June 27, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army, as a private in Company B, Cass county reserve corps, and the next day was promoted to the rank of quarter-master sergeant. On the 1st of August, following, was promoted to first lieutenant and regimental quarter-master, and mustered out February 28, 1862. March 1, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the second battalion company F, Missouri State Militia, and was promoted to quarter-master sergeant August 16. In an engagement with the enemy at Lone Jack, this State, while acting as aid to E. S. Foster, he was wounded by an ounce minie ball passing through the left lung, above the heart. Was sent to the hospital at Kansas City, and on the 15th of the next December was mustered out. After partially recovering he embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery trade in this city, and since then has been an active citizen in advancing every interest beneficial to the place. He served one term in the city council as president and in 1867 received the appointment as U. S. assessor of internal revenue; resigned in October, 1868, but was forced to continue until April, 1869, his resignation not being accepted. Then engaged in the general agency and collecting business. He is and has been an ardent member of the Baptist church.

D. M. ROSS,

Contractor and Builder, was born in Ohio, September 4, 1828, and when young was taken by his father to Indiana, settling in South Bend, in 1830. Here he was principally reared and educated, and in 1846 entered the Mexican war in the fifteenth regiment under General Morgan. Served until the close when he was honorably discharged in 1848. Then returned to South Bend, remaining until 1850, and in the spring of that year came to Kansas City. Remained until the fall following when he went to New Mexico, and was gone about two years. During this time he engaged in contracting and building, and fitted up the Legislative Hall at Santa Fe, New Mexico, for the first legislative body that met there. He was engaged in many public enterprises, and in May, 1852, returned and followed the house building. After this he opened a wagon shop, and in 1865 ran a planing mill, it being the first one in Kansas City. After continuing this for a time he again embarked in contracting and building. He was married in 1852, in Westport, to Miss Elitha Light, daughter of John Light, one of the early settlers here. They have two children: Mattie R., (now Mrs. Walker), and John J.

AUGUST RUMANN,

Proprietor of grocery, hotel and wagon yard, was born in Hanover, Germany, and lived there until the age of twenty, when he immigrated to the United States in 1844. Landed at New York, and from there went to Dayton, Ohio, remaining several years. In 1846 he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, and entered the Mexican war, serving for two years, during which time he was crippled. Was mustered out in 1848, then returned to Dayton and soon made a visit to his old home. While there he was married to Miss Natalie Seidenskicker, of the Göttinger University, of Germany, in 1854. She is a lady of refined culture and well educated. Her father is a prominent person in her native place. Returning to this country, Mr. R. came to Kansas City in 1864, and has since been in business here. He has met with adversity, but in 1876 purchased the property he now owns and has been successful. Their family consists of four daughters and one son: Cornelia, Anna, Cuno, Clara, and Bettie.

S. R. RUCKEL

Was born in Baltimore, Md., July 24, 1833. At the age of seven, his father moved to St. Louis, where he lived until he was sixteen. At this age, he accompanied an older brother to California, where he lived till 1853, and in going there, he walked from St. Louis, Mo., to Sacramento City, and drove an ox team; and at that time ate the first meal in the first house built in Sacramento. He made three trips back to the States, before settling permanently in Kansas City in 1858. His first location was in that part then called South Westport, where he worked at jobbing and carpenter work until 1860, when he went to Denver, Col. There followed mining, until the fall of 1861, when troops were called for by Gov. William Gilpin. He offered his services and money to equip the first company of cavalry that was mounted in that region. In February, 1862, he returned to Westport, where he remained until the spring of 1863, when he again went to Denver; and from there to California Gulch, and was among the first who mined where Leadville is situated. In the meantime, between 1864 and 1866, his family resided in Nebraska City, to avoid the threatening danger in Kansas. He settled permanently in Kansas City in 1866; and since that time has been variously employed. He has patented an amalgamator for separating gold and silver from the refuse ore, after it is drawn out of the bottoms, and also from the placer mines, which has so far proved successful. He is also the patentee of the Ruckel school desk, and several other useful inventions. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Martha J. McKee, of Westport, who died in 1865, by

whom he had one child, Susannah. His second wife was Miss Mary E. Kreigh, of Kansas City, to whom he was married May 28, 1871, and by her has four children: Lizzie, Hattie, Samuel and Walter.

EUGENE RUST,

Yardmaster of the Kansas City Stock Yards, was born in Belfast, Maine, June 17, 1852. Was raised and educated in the common schools, also graduated in the Wesleyan Seminary, at Bucks' Post, Me., in the fall of 1869. His father, Wm. M. Rust, being an editor, he was raised as a printer's boy, and also served as local editor till the spring of 1870. Then left his native home for California, and first engaged in the stock business for two months, when he purchased a printing office at Eureka, Humboldt Bay. Published the *Northern Independent* till the spring of 1873, when he went into the Modoc War, having charge of a herd of cattle containing four or five thousand head, being there till June, 1874. Then returned to his native home in Maine, and shortly after was appointed as United States Deputy Clerk of Customs, inspector, weigher, gauger and measurer, also acting as United States Shipping Commissioner. In 1878 he came to Kansas City with the intention of going to Texas, where he anticipated raising stock. Shortly after his arrival here he was appointed business manager of the Kansas City *Price Current* for Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, remaining with them till April, 1878. After traveling over the Western States and territories corresponding for the Kansas City *Times* and *Price Current*, he engaged with Irwin, Allen & Co., as their correspondent, remaining with them till March, 1880, when he went to Colorado, where he was engaged as general manager of Havilah Mining Company. Held this position till December, 1880, when the mine closed business. He returned to Kansas City and accepted his present position. Was married to Miss Nellie A. Case, of Kendeskag, Maine, October 6, 1874. They have two children: Fred. W. and Donald E.

THOMAS RYAN,

Foreman Hose Reel Company No. 4, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, June 2, 1844, where he was reared. He came to the United States in 1862, landing at Castle Garden, New York, and then emigrated west, and settled in Wisconsin, where he remained one year. In 1863 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in boiler making for some four years. In the fall of 1867 he went to Kansas City and worked as engineer, and in 1873 joined the fire department occupying the position of engineer of Engine Company No. 3, in which capacity he remained three years, when he was transferred to Hose Reel Company No. 4, as foreman. Mr. Ryan is a thorough fireman, and is well liked among all of his fellow men. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary A. Bennett. She was a native of Lafayette, Ind., and was born in 1852. In February, 1880, Mrs. Ryan died. They had three children, one of whom, Kate, is living. Mr. Ryan is entirely a self-made man. Coming to this country a poor emigrant and working himself up to the position he occupies, a position of trust, he has made a score of friends. The company to which Mr. Ryan is attached consists of one large two-wheel reel and one horse (Billy), which is driven by I. F. Pelletier. Billy is a large roan and well trained, getting out of his stall and being hitched up and ready for service in the space of five seconds.

R. SAGE,

Was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, and was there reared. He came to the United States in 1846, and settled at St. Louis, where he engaged in the butchering business, until 1849, and then went to California. Engaged in mining and raising stock until 1859, when he returned to the States and settled in Macon county, Ill., dealing in and raising cattle. In 1868 he came to Kansas City,

and invested in real estate, from which he has derived a fortune, and is among the many large property holders of Kansas City. In 1865 he married Catharine Cary, of Springfield, Ill., by whom he has four children: Mollie Ellen, Theresa B., Sylvester R., and Henry P. Himself and wife are Catholics and members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Kansas City.

D. E. SAIGHMAN

Was born in Quincy, Adams county, Ills., September 17, 1845, and there received his early schooling. In 1863 he entered Lagun Missouri College, taking an entire course through the institution, and there remained for eighteen months. Leaving this he came to Clay county, residing there for three years, during which time he improved 640 acres of land and until the fall of 1873 was also in the shingle business. He then went to Colorado, engaged in the livery business, and two years later sold out and commenced traveling through the various Western States and territories. In 1867 he first came to Kansas City, embarked in dealing and improving real estate, and also stock. Engaged in buying and shipping a large number of horses and mules to Southern markets. Mr. S., was married in 1868, to Miss S. Onan, of Liberty, Mo. She is a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of one of the early settlers there, and an extensive land owner. They have two children: Nellie and Eddie S.

ROBERT SALISBURY,

City Assessor, was born in Cayuga county, New York, September 10, 1827, and was reared and educated in his native county. When quite young entered the Huron Academy, located in his own county, where he continued for a period of between two and three years. Leaving this institution, he engaged in teaching school which he followed until 1847, when he commenced to learn the profession of dentistry with the firm of Park and Morgan, of Ithica, New York. In the fall of 1848 went to Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, where he formed a co-partnership with S. H. Berry. Continued with him until 1850 when he went to California, he living there five years being engaged in stock raising. He did business at Colusa, and on leaving this part of the country returned to Ohio, where his parents then lived on a farm. This he bought, but in 1858 sold it and removed to the State of Missouri, stopping for a few months in the city of Montgomery. Then came to Kansas City in the month of June, 1859, where he has made his home since. Immediately after he came he embarked in the mercantile trade and continued the same until 1862 when he was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of Assistant United States Assessor. This he held until 1868. In the year 1870 was appointed to the office of City Assessor, which he has continued to hold up to the present time. He married, December 1, 1864, Miss Lydia H. Sanford, of Huron county, Ohio. This union has been blessed by three children: Venna (born January 14, 1868; died when eight months old), Clara Louise (born May 13, 1872) and Lillian Abian (born November 27, 1874).

EDWARD L. SALMON,

of the firm of Salmon Bros., proprietors of Fruit Canning and Preserving Works. The subject of this sketch is a native of Drakeville, Morris county, N. J., and was born November 5, 1853. His father, Abraham D., is of French and English descent; his mother Magdelina (Messenger) is of German descent; his parents both live in Drakeville. Mr. Salmon, after being educated in the common schools went to Philadelphia in 1870 where he entered the High school, which he attended about two years. In 1875 he engaged in the wholesale flour trade at Stanhope, N. J., shipping from Iowa and Michigan. Remained at this enterprise till 1877, when he drifted westward and located in Howard county, Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits till January, 1879. His landed

estate being both in Iowa and Clay county, Mo., his attention was called to both States. He commenced his present business in January 1, 1881, this firm being the only one in the city of the kind and one of much interest to the welfare of the city.

T. H. SAYERS,

Dealer in stoves and tinware, was born in New London, Conn., September 30, 1850, and when two years of age was taken to Ohio, where he lost his father by death. Then removed to Kentucky where he was principally reared, and while living there learned his trade at Danville. In 1870 he came to Kansas City and has lived here since. After arriving he did journey work and in 1875 commenced business for himself, engaging in the tin and stove trade. In this he has built up a substantial business and has won a fine reputation for fair dealing. In 1872 he was married to Miss Sallie W. Bailey, of Danville, Ky., a lady of culture and refinement. They have had three children, one of whom is living, Pearl M.

REV. NATHAN SCARRITT

Was born April 14, 1821 in Edwardsville, Ills., and is of Scotch and Irish lineage. His father moved from New Hampshire, in wagons, starting September 1st, 1820, and was nearly three months making the journey. Our subject worked on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, when, having been deprived of scarcely any education, he attended McKendree College, Lebanon, Ills. Owing to his father's contracted means, young Scarritt was compelled to rely on his own resources. He worked at odd jobs around the college, doing work between regular hours, and by moonlight, and in this manner continued until the end of his junior year had been reached, when on account of his father's illness, he returned home to carry on the farm. Soon after the recovery of the former, he returned to college and graduated in the summer of 1842. Soon began teaching in Waterloo, Ills., and in April, 1845, he moved to Fayette, Mo., where he was compelled to make a new start. He joined the late Doctor Lucky in the establishing of a female seminary, and was successful beyond expectation. Out of this have grown Central College, for males, and Howard Female College for females. It would be impossible in the brief space allotted us to follow the movements of Doctor Scarritt. He was engaged as a missionary among the Indians, served a church at Lexington, Missouri, and also at Westport and Kansas City; was identified with the building of the High school at Westport, and for almost eight years traveled through Kansas, preaching, organizing churches, etc. On account of the civil war he moved to where he now resides, and on the 6th of May, 1862, moved into his log house. During 1864-5, he taught school in this city, and the fall of 1865, returned to his farm. He was first married April 29th, 1850, to Miss M. M. Chick, daughter of William Chick, one of the first proprietors of Kansas City. They had, by this union, nine children, six of whom are living. Mrs. S. died July 29, 1873. Dr. S. married a second time, Mrs. Ruthie E. Scarritt, October 6, 1875. Her father was a missionary in Assam, India, where she was born. Dr. S. holds the position of president of the Bank of Kansas City. He received the degree of A. B. on graduation; while teaching at Fayette, the Missouri University, unsolicited, conferred the degree of A. M. Subsequently the degree of D. D. was conferred by McKendree, which was also unsolicited. Although frequently called upon to become a candidate for political offices, he has steadfastly refused.

EDWARD L. SCARRITT,

Of the firm of Scarritt & Riggins, attorneys, was born in Jackson county, Mo., near where Kansas City now is, on what is known as the old Harper farm, August 30, 1853. When very young his parents moved to Fayette, Missouri, where his father, Nathan Scarritt, was president of Central College, and where

he lived until he was six years old. His parents then removed to Westport, and there lived until 1861. He obtained his education, first by attending the common schools in Westport, and afterward attending the High school of Kansas City, and the Prichett Institute at Glasgow, Mo., completing it by attending the Law Department of Harvard, Mass., one year. Then returned and entered the office of Hon. Warwick Hough, now chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, with whom he completed his law course and was admitted to the bar in September of 1873. On account of poor health, he, for a time, abandoned the practice of law and went to Howard county, Mo., where he engaged in raising tobacco and dealing in cattle, which he followed until the fall of 1875. Then he became the junior partner of the law firm of Caples & Scarritt of Glasgow, practicing there until September of 1876, when, his health again failing him, he made a tour through the eastern and western States, returning to Kansas City and opening an office in January, 1877. He practiced alone until November, 1878, when W. A. Alderson became his partner under the firm name of Scarritt & Alderson. In the following year, their co-partnership being abandoned, he became connected with J. R. Riggins, an old schoolmate. They were boys together and had attended school in different institutions for several years.

SCHUELER & THOMAS,

Abstractors and examiners of titles. Mr Schueler was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 24, 1854, and was educated in the Chester Brothers College of St. Louis, Mo. After leaving this institution he was employed in the firm of Steling & Webster, who were engaged in the abstract business, where he became thoroughly acquainted with the business and remained with this firm for seven years. In 1876 came to Kansas City and opened out the most complete set of abstract books in the city. The style of the firm is Schueler & Thomas. These young men are deserving of a great deal of credit; they are live, wide-awake men and attend strictly to business, and have built an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing.

PROF. HENRY E. SCHULTZE

Was born in Cassel, Germany, February 7, 1836. His parents gave him a liberal education. He began his musical course when eight years old and has had for his instructors Profs Hoffman, Widemueller and Krankenhagen, all celebrated German teachers. He began teaching music as a profession in 1859 and has constantly taught ever since, and many of his pupils are now successful teachers. He began his teaching in the United States at Lexington, Ky., where he taught in the Pinkard school; he also taught in the State Orphan school of Kentucky, and other important schools of that State. He came to Kansas City in 1869, where he has met with the best of success, his class averaging fifty pupils. In 1866 he married Miss Emma Mary Delph, of Lexington, Ky. They are Presbyterians and members of Central church of Kansas City.

A. C. SCHELL,

Dentist, was born at Schellsburg, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1831, and there lived until 1852, when he went to Mansfield, Ohio. Made but a short visit, when he started on a tour through Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana and Kentucky, settling finally at Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he married Miss Belle Patterson, daughter of Robert R. Patterson, one of the oldest residents of that place. In 1858 he removed to Columbus Grove, Ohio, and from there to Shelbyville, Illinois, and to Lima, Ohio, settling there in 1859, and where he practised dentistry for eleven years. In 1868, on account of failing health, he spent four years in Western Missouri, returning to Lima in 1872. Leaving there in 1874, he came to Kansas City, where he has a suite of neatly furnished dental rooms, and is meeting with good success in his profession. He and his wife are Presbyterians and are mem-

bers of Dr. Kimball's church in Kansas City. He has two children: Horace P. (foreman in a printing office in Durango, Colorado), and Anna (wife of A. McKenzie, of Kansas City).

WILLIAM J. SCOTT,

Attorney at law. The subject of this sketch was born in Armagh, the cathedral city of Ireland, on the 23d day of November, 1855. His father was a tea merchant of that place, of Scotch extraction, being a lineal descendant of the house of Ancrum, who trace their ancestry from A. D. 1100. His mother, Marie MacLean, was a grand-daughter of Hugh Swan, flax spinner and manufacturer of Keady and Armagh. William was educated in his native town up to his fourteenth year, at which time he was sent to the Queen's College, Belfast, where he remained two years. His father then wishing him to study medicine, which being contrary to his own tastes, compelled him to leave his native land, and seek a home in America, the land of his adoption. Arriving in New York, many kindly offers of situations awaited him among his father's friends (the linen importers of that city), which, however, he declined, preferring to go to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was without a friend, and with the large sum of \$4.70 in his pocket. He accepted the first situation which opened—driving the horse of a large carriage manufacturer, with the privilege of two afternoons a week to get a better situation. At the end of the second week, he was employed by a wholesale hardware house, as clerk, the head of the house (a native of Ireland), becoming his warmest friend, and at the end of two years, knowing his predisposition for the law, offered him the money with which to pay for a law course, and support himself in the meantime. Having determined, from the day he left home, ever afterward to rely solely on his own exertions for advancement, he, with the warmest thanks, declined this offer, preferring to work, and wait until he had saved enough from his own salary. Six months later, he engaged in the dry goods business, at which he remained a year, when he was offered the management of the wholesale cloak department of F. H. Eaton & Co., of Pittsburg, where he remained nearly two years, building up a very large business, when he opened a house in opposition, and carried off nearly all his old customers. Business flourished for nearly two years, when the panic struck and swept him into bankruptcy. He paid his creditors fifty per cent, and again opened up, when within a year, he was able to pay his creditors in full and sell out, leaving himself a fair sum on which to commence his legal studies. Arriving in Kansas City in February, 1879, he applied himself earnestly to the study of law in his own rooms, studying without preceptor, he in three months became convinced that his knowledge of the law was, to a great degree, intuitive, and determined (although his course was, as far as he knew, without precedent) on applying to the Circuit Court for examination and admission; which being granted, he immediately commenced the practice of law, in which he has been very successful, being senior member of the law firm of Scott & Taylor, comprised of Edward G. Taylor, Esq., a man of great promise, and himself.

SAMUEL F. SCOTT

Was born September 3, 1849, at Port Hope, Canada West, and is the son of James and Rebecca, who removed to Canada about 1838, and reared a family of eleven children. In 1859 they went to Illinois and engaged in farming. Our subject was raised on the farm, receiving such education as was usually obtained by sons of farmers, and at the age of fifteen went to Beloit, Wisconsin, to learn the business of moulder. Soon after entering upon his apprenticeship he enlisted, February 12, 1865, in the 153rd Regiment Illinois Volunteers, going immediately to Tullahoma, Tennessee. He was elected company clerk, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He then returned home, assisted in the farm

duties, and also attended the select school in the neighborhood for two years, and in the spring of 1867 went to Wisconsin for the purpose of becoming a river man on the Wisconsin river. During the next fall he returned home, but in the spring of 1868 again went to the Wisconsin river, buying a fleet of lumber rafts, which realized a handsome profit. He spent a part of that summer and fall at home, and then, in company with two other young men, started across the country with a team and wagon to visit Kansas. He arrived at Kansas City December 4, 1868, and then continued the journey to Kansas. He leased a farm in Anderson county, raising a crop in 1869 which proved a loss. Therefore came to Kansas City, obtaining a position as clerk in a wholesale house, which he continued until the firm quit business. Having saved some money he made an investment which proved successful. In the spring of 1873 he sold out and went to Barrington, Illinois, where, on the 1st of January, 1874, he married Miss Mary J. Lombard, daughter of a wealthy farmer there. After his marriage he selected Kansas City as his home, but having some interests in St. Joseph spent several months there, and in the fall of '74 came here, opening a real estate agency and began operations as a real estate broker.

JOHN SCOTT,

Who is a native of Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, was born November 27, 1838. March 28, 1867, he moved to Chicago, remaining ten months, when he moved to Allen county, Kansas, locating on a farm. There he remained till December 6, 1868, when he moved to Kansas City, arriving January 2, 1869. He followed teaming till September 31, 1869, when, unfortunately, he had his collar bone taken out, which disabled him for labor. December 10, 1869, he began as night watch for Jerome, Milliner & Co.'s Bus Line Co. In 1871 he was appointed as foreman for the company. August 5, 1875, he was employed by the Kansas City Stock Yard Company to take charge of the barn, first in the old barn until the new one was built, since which time he has been under the employ of the company. Was married to Miss Mary Buel November 22, 1864. Have two children: Estell and Harry R.

JOHN SIVERWRIGHT,

Of the firm of Pennycook & Co., was born in Arbroath, Forfarshire, Scotland, and lived there until he was thirty years of age. He then left Scotland, landing at Quebec, and came direct to Kansas City, Missouri, where he engaged in the carpenter business as contractor and builder. While engaged as contractor he built the First Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, also a business block for Mr. Schockneck. He was with Colonel Case, acting as carpenter, during the war. After receiving his discharge he returned to Kansas City and resumed his trade of contractor and builder from 1865 until he engaged in his present business, which consists of first and second hardware and furniture. Mr. Siverwright was married in Scotland to Miss Mary Hutchins. They have had eight children, (five having died): 1st, Ann (deceased); 2nd, Chisholm; 3rd, May (deceased); 4th, Elizabeth (deceased); 5th, Minnie (deceased); 6th, John; 7th, Isabel. Mr. Siverwright is now enjoying the benefits of an active and busy life, and as one of the early settlers his integrity can be relied upon as a business man and a good citizen.

MRS. MARY E. SHANNON

Is one of the old inhabitants of the place which Kansas City now occupies. Born on her father's farm in what is known as Jarboe's Addition August 4, 1836, she was there reared and has made it her home since. At that time our city was known as Westport Landing. Houses or log cabins were few and far between. The hotel, commonly called tavern, was built of logs, as were all public buildings. On the 12th of October, 1858, our subject was married to Patrick Shannon, who

took an active part in building up the city. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, entering as captain but being promoted to major. His death occurred in 1871. They had six children, four of whom are now living: Mary S. (wife of Bernard Corrigan), Carrie B., Susan R. and Anna V. Two died when young. Mrs. Shannon is a member of St. Patrick's church.

JOHN SHAW,

Plumber and gas fitter, was born in Clark county, Ill., October 2, 1837, and was there reared, receiving his primary education at the Marshall Academy. Continued his studies for some time and then went to Delaney in 1858, remaining until 1859. At this time he commenced the study of law with Judge Schofield, of Marshall, who is now one of the supreme judges of the State of Illinois, and from there went to Cincinnati, Ohio. There attended the law school, graduating from this institution in April, 1861. In May, of the same year, he enlisted in the late war, serving until 1864. Was honorably discharged that year as captain; and then returned to Marshall, his former home, and from there to Kansas City in 1865. Here he established his present business at once. Was married June 16, 1864, to Miss Nettie Barber. She was born in Clarke county, Ill. They have a family of three children: Edward and Ernest, twins, born August 31, 1870, and Nettie, born September 7, 1875.

A. SHELTON,

Agent for the Blue Springs Flouring Mills, was born February 17, 1845, in Manchester, England, and while young learned the dry goods business. In 1870 he engaged in the cotton business, and now owns a large manufactory in Manchester. In 1879 he came to the United States on a pleasure trip, and liking the appearance of the country, especially of Kansas City, determined to locate. He is married and has one child. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational church.

GEORGE W. SHEPHERD

Is a pioneer of Jackson county, having been born one and a half miles east of Independence, January 16, 1842. Here labored on the farm until twelve years of age, when his parents moved into the town, and here he was brought up, being educated in the schools of Independence. His father came to this county several years prior to George's birth, and was among the very first white men to settle in the county. Our subject distinctly remembers when there was but one business house in Kansas City, the outfitting house of Majors & Russell. In 1856 Mr. S., in company with his brother who was a Government contractor, went to Salt Lake City, remaining until 1858, when he returned to his home in Independence. He was engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate service under General Price. He participated in many hotly contested battles of the war, among which were Springfield, Prairie Grove, Pea Ridge and others. After this time Mr. S. says his history is written and can be seen by the general reader. He is now engaged in selling books. His marriage was in 1865, to Miss Martha Maddox. They have one child, James.

DR. R. W. SHIPLEY

Was born near Athens, Fayette county, Ky., where he resided until ten years of age. Then he went with his parents to Laurenceville, Laurence county, Ill., and while living there he studied medicine with Dr. H. H. Hayes, and afterward attended medical lectures at Evansville College. After passing through a thorough course of lectures he received his diploma, and then went to Laurence county, Ill., and practiced medicine for two and one half years. Afterward went to Corydon, Wayne county, Iowa, where he also entered into the practice of his

profession for three years, and then went to Kansas. Located at Osawatomie, in what was then Lykins county, but known now as Miami county. Practiced about six years, then moved on his farm six miles from town, where he founded the town of Fontana. In 1861 went into the army as assistant surgeon, in the Third Kansas volunteer infantry, remaining until 1862, when he was detached for recruiting service for four months. He was then assistant surgeon in the 13th Kansas volunteers until the closing of the war. He was in the battles of Drywood, Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Honey Creek. His regiment also took part in several heavy skirmishes. After the war closed the doctor located at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in the fall of 1865, remained there for three years when he removed to Kansas City, and resumed the practice of medicine. He was married June 2, 1853, to Miss Lydia E. Ruble, of Knox county, Ind., by which union they have four children: Edward A., Minnie V., Richard Colfax, and Marcus H.

WILLIAM O. SHOUSE,

Judge of the court of Jackson county, was born in Woodford county, Ky., but principally reared in Shelby county. There resided until 1839, when he removed to Jackson county, Mo., settling in Kaw township, near the present site of Kansas City, arriving on the 25th of October, the same year, having come the entire distance by wagon. He held in his possession the first parchment of the old town site, until 1863, when his house was destroyed by fire, and he lost the most of his valuables. He was appointed Justice of the Peace, and held the office for eight years, and in 1862 was appointed by Governor Gamble to the office of County Judge, but declined to qualify. In the fall of 1880 he was elected County Judge, which office he now holds. On the 12th of December, 1833, he was married to Miss Harriet Byan, born and reared in Kentucky. Her father was the founder of Byan Station, Ky. They have three children: John C., Carrie W. (now Mrs. L. Deardorff), and Mattie W. (now Mrs. J. S. Morgan).

J. B. SHOUGH,

Commission merchant, was born in Fayette county, Penn., November 3, 1823, and moved to Madison county, Ohio, and located on a farm. April 26, 1849, he started to Bloomington, Ill., arriving June 22nd, where he was engaged as an agriculturist and stock raiser, and while in this locality improved three farms, planting an orchard on each. February 7, 1869, he moved to Butler county, Kansas, remaining till November 10, 1874, when he moved to his present location. In February, 1875, he embarked in the live stock commission trade in the old Exchange building with James Reynolds. Remained one year when he became connected with Hewings & Tiles. In 1878 Wm. R. Clemens took the place, in the firm, of Hewings & Tiles, remained till January, 1880, since which time the firm has been known as J. B. Shough & Co., with L. Harsh as the company. Miss Martha Rayburn became his wife September 22, 1848. She was born in Madison county, Ohio, October 20, 1829, and is a daughter of Judge J. Rayburn, of Madison county, Ohio, and who now resides in Bloomington, Ill. They have ten children, five of whom are living: Annie, F. P., Susan B. (now Mrs. Drugman), Ulysses Grant, and Eddie McC.

FRED. C. SHROEDER,

Grain and provision commission merchant, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 27, 1837, and was educated at the Danish University of his native city, graduating in 1856. In the same year he went to the Island of St. Thomas, of the Danish possessions, and engaged in the mercantile business as clerk, with H. Morrison & Son, hardware dealers. Was with them until 1859, when on account of impaired health, caused by yellow fever, he came to the United States, arriving at San Francisco, and from thence he made a tour through Mexico and

Central America. There having recovered his health, he went to New York City and accepted a situation with W. E. Bowen, in a wholesale liquor establishment, and after being in his employ for three years, he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was employed as first clerk in the grain commission house of West & Fowler. In 1872 he, with Robert R. Lindblom, established the grain commission house of Shroeder, Lindblom & Co., they doing business until the spring of 1877, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. Shroeder came to Kansas City. Soon started in the grain commission business, which, though small in the beginning, has increased heavily, his field extending through Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and Texas. March 17, 1856, he married Miss Dora Christians, of Wisconsin. They have seven children: John, Maggie, Fred, Dora, Anthon, Mamie, and Harry.

O. C. SHULL,

Jeweler and watchmaker, was born in Highland county, Ohio, December 30, 1833, and there resided until eight years of age. Then removed with his parents to Peoria, Ills., where he was reared and educated. When about twenty years old he commenced learning the trade of watch-maker and after serving a regular apprenticeship, worked for one year in Peoria. Thence to Stark county, and a short time afterward on account of failing health was compelled to abandon this business. Then became engaged in dealing in horses in Illinois, and after removed to Iowa, continued his business and commenced farming. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he enlisted in Twenty-first Iowa, Gov. Merrill's company, mustered in at Dubuque, Iowa, and came immediately to Rulah, where he was in several minor engagements. On account of illness he was here discharged afterward, going to Peoria. Then commenced clerking in a drug store, continued four years and again on account of his health had to quit it. In 1872 he came to Fort Scott, Kas., and for two years engaged in the sewing machine business and selling marble. Thence to this city and established himself in his present business. He was married in 1857 to Miss Delia Stern, born in Peoria county, Ills., October 18, 1840. They have three children: Minnie L., Frank L., and Oliver E.

DAVID SLATER

Was born in Carrickon Suire, County Tipperary, Ireland, in March, 1825, and there lived and was educated up to his sixteenth year, when he went to Dublin to perfect himself in the tailors trade, at which he had worked in his native town. Soon after he went to Newfoundland, on board the ship Sir Walter Scott, loaded with granite from Dublin for the Cathedral of St. Johns, then being erected under the management of Archbishop Fleming. Landing in St. Johns in the spring of 1842, he soon after was employed in the cod fishery and followed that business until 1845, when he went to New York City. There he worked at his trade for six months, and on the 10th of October, 1846, he enlisted in Company H, First Regiment of the United States Dragoons, and served during the Mexican war, under Captain Gardener, was with General Scott's army when it made its triumphal march into the City of Mexico. For services rendered he was shown preferments by commanding officers. At one time he was sent as a messenger by Gen. Scott bearing important intelligence from Turcuboy to the City of Mexico. He was also detailed as one of the body guards of the commanding officers who made peace with General La Bega. After returning to St. Louis after the close of the Mexican war he was detailed as orderly for General Harney. He served in the regular United States Army ten years, and besides participating in the war with Mexico, he has been in service on the frontier, quelling trouble with the Sac and Fox Indians. With his company he has made long marches to the Silkirk settlement on Red River, of the North to settle trouble emanating from the disputed boundry between the United States and the British possessions. He came to Kansas City just before the breaking out of the

late war, a short time after being mustered out of the regular service, and when the war did break out he was again brought into service by being requested by Gen. McFarren to take charge of the foraging department at White Cloud on the Missouri River. Was afterward under Quartermaster Theo. S. Case in various positions during the war of the rebellion. He has been twice married. His first wife was Margaret Mooney by whom he has one daughter, Mary. He married his second wife Mrs. Margaret Duffy, *nee* Margaret Sage, of Kansas City, in 1878. Himself and wife are ardent Catholics and are members of the Immaculate Conception of Kansas City.

MRS. MARY J. SMART,

Relict of the late Judge Thomas A. Smart, is one of the few pioneers of Jackson county now living. She came to Missouri in 1848 with a brother, who settled in Westport and was engaged in the mercantile business, and whose failing health in 1850 induced him to make a trip to California leaving his business in her hands. He dying soon after his departure, she employed Judge Smart, who had been an intimate acquaintance of her brother to assist her in settling up his business; hence an intimacy sprung up between them and soon after, in 1851, they were married. Herself and husband kept a hotel that occupied the ground where Deardoff's lumber yard now is. It was the principal stopping place for all the Free State men who were then going to Kansas. She being a northern woman, with northern proclivities, was highly esteemed by them for her sympathy and hospitality. Her quaint old-fashioned residence on Main, between Tenth and Eleventh, near the old Smart Hotel, is a relic of the primeval days of Kansas City.

CHARLES E. SMALL,

Attorney, was born in Madison county, Illinois, July 27, 1854. He was educated in McKendree College, graduating in 1874. He came to Kansas City in June, 1876, and began the study of law under Gage & Ladd, and was admitted to the bar of Jackson county, Mo., in 1878.

JAMES SMITH,

Of the firm of Jarboe & Co., Keystone Iron Works, Kansas City, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., May 1, 1834, where he was reared and educated. When fourteen he entered the shops of Golding & Co., of Waterville, N. Y., to learn the trade of machinist, being with them four years. Then returned to Pottsdam, near his old home, where he was employed by William Golding & Co., and worked for them six years. Leaving them in February, 1858, he went to Rochester, N. Y., and was employed by the New York Central Railroad Company until coming to Kansas City in April 1865. Here he established himself in the foundry and machinist business in the old Lloyd Foundry and Machine Works, associating with him Messrs. Lloyd, Dragon and Hale, under the firm name of A. J. Lloyd & Co. Mr. Lloyd dying in the fall of 1868, the firm dissolved, when he became connected with J. P. Green & Co. in the State Line Machine Works. In 1870, Mr. Green selling his interest to S. McKnight, the firm was changed to McKnight & Co. In 1873, Mr. McKnight failing in business, the firm was again changed and the present company of D. M. Jarboe & Co. was formed February, 1874, and occupy the same quarters and are now known as the Keystone Iron Works of Kansas City. In 1854 he married Miss Martha Mitchell, of Pottsdam, N. Y. They have an only daughter, Katie, wife of Augustus M. Graff.

J. C. SMITH

Was born in Clayton county, Iowa, and resided in that state until twenty-one years of age. Leaving there he removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he was engaged in the saw mill business for about one year. Then removed to Junction

City, where he was employed with Oberne, Hosick & Co., dealers in hides, wool and tallow, and traveled about three years. He was afterward engaged as clerk in a retail grocery store for three years, and then again commenced traveling for his former employers. After a time he came to Kansas City and took charge of their business at this place. Mr. S. was married to Miss A. E. Biggo, of Junction City, Kansas. They have one child, Della.

DR. ELLIOTT SMITH

Is one of the leading dentists of Kansas City. He began the study of dentistry at a very early age under his father, John F. Smith, an old and practical dentist, and one of the oldest practitioners in Canada. Our subject was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1852, where he was raised. In 1862 he made a tour to Europe, visiting London during the World's Exposition at that city, and afterward Glasgow and many other cities of note. Returning to Toronto in 1863, he actually began the study of dentistry under his father, continuing to study until 1868, when he became associated with him in the dental profession at Detroit, Michigan, and was with him until 1875 when he associated himself with Dr. C. H. Land, in the same city, and practiced with him until 1877. Then became connected with Dr. Hiram Benedict, with whom he practiced for nearly two years, when Dr. Benedict retired from the practice, he continuing until June, 1880. Then he traveled through Canada and the Eastern States, introducing an improvement in a metal base for artificial teeth, he being the original inventor. Meeting with encouraging success he came west, and finding his improvement approved by eminent professional men he was induced to come to Kansas City, where he has an extensive practice and is introducing his improvement.

J. MILLER SMITH,

Contracting agent for the White Line fast freight, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of July, 1853. He received excellent advantages in his youth, attending the Penn Military Academy. He studied for a civil engineer and at seventeen years of age engaged in the stone quarry business. Was thus employed one year, and then received an appointment as second lieutenant in the regular army. He held this position about two years and six months when he became connected with the Huston and Texas Central Railroad, remaining with them some six months. He received an appointment as captain's secretary in the navy, and held this position two years. He returned to Philadelphia and became connected with the Westchester and Philadelphia Railroad. In 1878 he came west and located in Atchison, Kansas. Remained there one year and then came to Kansas City and was employed by the Chicago and Alton Railroad. In October, 1880 he accepted his present position.

JAMES J. SOULE,

Ticket agent at Grand avenue depot, was born October 17, 1850, at LaHarpe, Hancock county, Illinois, and there was reared and educated. In 1869 he commenced learning telegraphy with the T., P. & W. Railroad, remaining for three years, when he became agent at Lagrange, Missouri, for the old M. V. & W. R. R. There resided two years. Was married to Miss Mary C. Williams, born in 1853, in that place. His next move was to Peoria, Illinois, where, for one and one-half years, he was under J. E. Ransey, Western Union manager. About this time, he went to assist his father-in-law in the management of a hotel at Kirksville, Missouri, and in the fall of 1878, went to LaHarpe, Illinois, taking charge of the Tremont House. This being destroyed by fire during the winter, he lost heavily, commenced railroading again, and June 16, 1879, became agent at Mount Leonard, this State, on the line of the C. & A. Railroad. On the 15th of July, his wife was thrown from a carriage by a runaway team, and dangerously

hurt, from the effects of which she died on the 21st of the same month. Leaving Mr. Leonard in August, he went to Higginsville, and thence to Mexico, Missouri. From there to this city, October 15, 1879, and took charge of his present office. He is a fine railroad official, as his long standing therein amply proves. He has two children: Katie V. and James E. Mr. Soule is a member of the Baptist church.

JAMES F. SPALDING,

Principal of Spalding's Commercial College, was born near Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan, July 28, 1835. When six years of age, his parent moved to Ann Arbor, where he was principally reared. He received excellent educational advantages, and in 1860 graduated from the classical department of the University of Michigan, and in 1863 received the degree of A. M. After graduation, he taught one year in the Union High school of Ann Arbor, then two years in Bryant & Stratton's Detroit Business College, and for nearly one year in the Albion Commercial College. In 1865 he came to Kansas City, where, on the 25th of October of that year, he founded Spalding's Commercial College, which was duly incorporated July 11, 1867. Under his able management as president, this has now become one of the largest and most successful institutions of the kind in the west. The daily attendance during the past winter was, on an average, over 200. Prof. Spalding has been twice married. First, December 25, 1859, to Miss Marietta Lennon, who died December 14, 1863, leaving two children: Ida May and George E. His second marriage occurred October 5, 1864, at which time Miss Jennie Carr, of Romulus, Wayne county, Michigan, became his wife. By this union, they have a family of three children: Frank C., J. Mamie, and D. Rollie. Mr. Spalding is a prominent secret society man, and takes an active part in different fraternities. He is a member of the Zeta Psi, A. O. of U. W., I. O. O. F., and K. of P., of which latter order he is now supreme representative.

J. J. SQUIER,

Capitalist, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1836, and was there reared, his early education being received in the common schools. He afterward entered the Green Academy, continuing therein until eighteen years of age, when his father moved to Ohio, and bought a store at Cambridge. J. J. had charge of this, and was so occupied until 1861, when the establishment was sold, and he removed to Iowa, locating in Mahaska county. Here he was engaged quite extensively in the sheep and cattle business, which he continued for some time. He was the first to introduce the Spanish Merino sheep in that county. After leaving here, he went to St. Louis, and embarked in the real estate brokerage business in the spring of 1868, coming to Kansas City in the fall of that year. Mr. Squier afterward went to Chicago, and commenced the wholesale hardware and stove business, and three years later returned to Kansas City. Here he invested in real estate, and engaged in the live stock business. He lately bought what is known as the Walnut Grove Place, formerly owned by Wm. Stewart, consisting of 120 acres, one and one half miles southeast of the city limits, where he has improved and made a beautiful home for his future residence. His marriage was on the 19th of December, 1861, to Miss Mary Stranathan, of Cumberland, Ohio, and a native of that State. They have one child, Cora S., living, having recently lost a son, Albert G., a most interesting and promising boy.

DRS. JOHN STARK and D. E. DICKERSON,

Of the Western Surgical Institute of Kansas City. Dr. Stark was born in Coatbridge, Scotland, December 20, 1841. He graduated from the Royal College

of Glasgow, Scotland, and came to the United States in 1863, stopping in New York, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States Army. Served four years, and for three years of that time had charge of the United States Army Hospital, at Fort Mohave, Arizona. In 1867 he returned to Europe, and while in Glasgow, Scotland, received the appointment of surgeon for the Anchor Line of Trans-Atlantic Mail Steamships. In 1868 he came to Kansas City, when, in 1873, he associated himself with D. E. Dickerson, M. D., when they founded the Western Surgical Institute, under the incorporate laws of the State of Missouri. This enterprise has proved a financial as well as professional success, patients coming from New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Nebraska, and adjacent States, it being the only institution west of the Mississippi that is provided with steam propelled movement cure, that being the most modern treatment for the cure of paralytics. Difficult surgical operations are performed daily. Dr. Dickerson is a native of New York. He was born in Watertown, May 19, 1835, and received his literary education by attending the Jefferson County Academy, and graduated as M. D. from the New York Medical University at Albany, in 1857. He first practiced in his native town. In 1861 he was appointed, by Governor Morgan, surgeon of the Sing Sing Prison Hospital on the Hudson, holding that position only a short time, when the same Governor commissioned him surgeon of the 33d Regiment New York Volunteers. He served in that and other regiments until the close of the war in 1865, and coming to Kansas City in the fall of that year, he soon built up a lucrative practice. Here he has served as city physician on the staffs of Mayors Harris, Long, and McGee.

E. STINE,

Undertaker, was born in Jonestown, Lebanon county, Penn., January 2, 1833, and made it his home until sixteen years of age. He then removed to Harrisburg, same State, where he learned his trade, that of cabinet maker, continuing it in that locality for six years. Then took up his residence in Laporte, Ind., resumed his former occupation, and about the year 1857 removed to Iowa. Two years later, or about 1859, Mr. Stine came to Kansas City. For three years he worked in the employ of A. W. Henning & Co., and in 1862 commenced working for himself. In this business he has been quite successful, and is worthy of what he has gained. He married Miss Emma Coleman, of Vinton, Iowa, in 1858. She was born in Ashtabula, Ohio. Their family consists of two children: William and Fannie.

ERNST G. STOELTZING,

Dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, was born at Radenenburg-on-the-Fulda, Germany, January 14, 1842, and was there reared and educated. He came to America in March, 1858, and found employment in New York City as an apprentice to the tinner's trade, where he remained until 1860. In that year he sailed for Germany, and thinking himself not quite proficient in his trade, went to work there for one year, and also traveled over the various parts of Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France for several years, working in most of the large cities. Also at his old home, where he worked at the coppersmith trade for his brother. He again sailed for America and arrived in New York in August, 1866, and came directly to Kansas City, where he found employment with Mr. Charles Thomas, then located at what is now known as the Public Square. He remained about six months there, and then went to Osawatomie, Kansas, where he remained one year. At the expiration of that time removed back to Kansas City and started in business for himself in the Metropolitan Block, on Grand avenue, where he now is. Mr. Stoeltzing, by his attention to business and honest dealing, has gained a large trade. He was married in Illinois in August, 1872, to Miss Martha Dicker. They have one child, Ernst F., born in March, 1880.

WILL. P. SESSIONS,

Druggist and pharmacist. The subject of this sketch was born in Missouri City, Clay county, Mo., April 8, 1858, and was there reared and educated. In the year 1870 he came to Kansas City and found employment as clerk for C. F. Holman, later Holman & French. He remained with them until September 15th, 1880, when he established himself at his present location, and has one of the finest drug houses on Main street, and is also doing a large lucrative trade.

J. R. STOLLER,

Live stock commission merchant, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Morrow county, June 1, 1841. Was educated in his native county, and was there engaged in the stock trade till July, 1878, when he came to Cass county, Mo., where he was dealing in stock about five years. Then moved to Denver, Col., and was engaged in raising stock on the plains until March, 1877, when he located in Kansas City, and immediately began at his present occupation. In addition to his commission trade, he has a ranche in the Indian Territory, upon which he keeps several thousand head of cattle. Was married to Miss Lucretia M. Miner, July 5, 1868. They have six children: Laura M., Frank R., Charles E., Lucy C., John C. and Fanny P.

CONRAD STUMPF,

Brick manufacturer, was born in Germany, September 20, 1834, remaining there until the age of fifteen, when, in 1851, he came to the United States. Landed at New York City, thence to Patterson, New Jersey, and after a short stay there went to Canada West. Here he resided three years, engaged in the bricklaying trade, learning that trade there. In 1857 emigrated to Peoria, Ill., living there for three years, and during the financial crash of that year, his stock of trade was rather low. In 1860 he went to Ionia, Michigan, there commenced business for himself, engaging in contracting and building, and followed it until 1867, when he sold out and removed to Omaha, Neb. Here he resumed his former business, and in 1869 came to Kansas City, and formed a copartnership in the brick manufacture with G. W. McClelland, which still exists. Mr. Stumpf was married in June, 1871, to Miss Caroline Westman, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They have three children: Estelle A., Emma G. and Victor C.

W. R. STUMPF,

Of the firm of Zuler & Stumpf, was born in St. Joseph, or where St. Joseph now is, April 1st, 1842. He claims to be the first white child born in that city and that his mother filled the first grave. His father settled there in 1841; his mother died in 1842, when he was taken by his father to Washington county Kentucky his former home. Here young Stumpf was left with relatives, and here he lived until eleven years old, when he returned to St. Joe with his father. His father dying the following year, he was left with his step mother with whom he lived until he was seventeen, when he enlisted in the Confederate army under Captain Sullivan, in Company C, 5th Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers. Served until 1863, when he was discharged. After his discharge, he went to Paris, Ills., and from there to Terre Haute, Ind., where he worked at the blacksmithing trade, he having learned that trade with his father when very young. He afterward worked in many places in Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Texas, Arkansas and Kansas, and came to Kansas City in 1877 when the present firm of Zuler & Stumpf was formed.

F. STURDEVANT,

Physician and Surgeon, was born in Sullivan county, New York, October 21, 1845, and there was reared and educated; remaining until 1879. He was em-

ployed on a farm when young, and attended school in winter. When fifteen years of age he commenced learning the trade of a tanner, which he followed until the breaking out of the war. Then enlisted in Company G, 143d New York Volunteer Infantry, serving for three years—having been mustered into the service at Monticello. Was engaged in many of the hotly contested battles of the war, being at Suffolk, Lookout Mountain, three day's fight at Mission Ridge, Knoxville; and then returning was stationed at Bridgeport, Ala., until the 1st of May following, when they took part in Sherman's memorable campaign. Were engaged at Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Dallas, Big Shanty, and others too numerous to mention. Was on Sherman's March to the Sea, at the surrender of Columbia, S. C., and also at the surrender of Joe Johnson. After being honorably discharged, he returned and entered an Academy at Monticello. There finished his literary education, and then entered the medical college at Albany, where he graduated in December, 1869. Then commenced the practice of his profession at Deposit, Broome county, continuing until 1879, when he came west and resided in Kansas until July 5th, 1880, when he came to his present location. He has built up a good practice and is the surgeon of three railroad companies. Mr. S. was married in 1873 to Miss V. M. Judson. Their family consists of two children, Mable M. and Emily.

RUFUS SUITS,

Proprietor of the City Cloak and Suit House, was born in Palestine, New York, July 26, 1831, and there lived and attended school until he was seventeen. Then he went to New York City and was employed by A. T. Stewart & Co., as a salesman in the cloak and suit department, and two years after was promoted to the head of that department and had charge of it for eight years. Leaving there in 1856, he went to Chicago and became connected with the firm of Hamlin, Hall & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods dealers, being with them until the great fire in 1871, when they were burned out. His own residence was also burned, and he thereby lost nearly all he had accumulated. Soon after the fire, he went to Cincinnati and took charge of the cloak and suit department of John Shillito's wholesale manufactory, being with them until 1877, when he came to Kansas City and took charge of the cloak and suit department of Bullene, Moores & Emery. In the spring of 1880, he established his present cloak and suit house in Kansas City, having the facilities to please the most fastidious, employing the most skillful and tasty dress makers. He makes ladies dresses and cloaks either for the trade or on special orders.

JOSEPH W. SWAIN,

Superintendent of the Consolidated Tank Line Company, of Kansas City, was born in Cincinnati in 1851, and there received his primary education, also passing through the intermediate grades of the city schools. After this he accepted a position on a steam boat as first clerk, and held the position for three years, soon after becoming connected with a railroad, remaining one year. In 1871 he became identified with the firm of R. H. Fleming & Co., continuing with them until 1873, when he associated himself with the Consolidated Tank Line Company, establishing the first office west of the Mississippi River at St. Joe, Mo. He remained in charge of the business for several years, and then came to Kansas City and accepted the superintendency of the company. They are doing a large business, and handle annually fifty thousand barrels of petroleum, the oil being shipped from the refineries in tank direct from Cleveland to this place. Mr. Swain was married in 1876 to Miss May Howard, of St. Joe, daughter of Dr. Jno. B. Howard, an eminent physician of that place. They have two children: Pauline M. and Sarah.

GEORGE SWEENEY

Was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1820, and lived in his native county until receiving an education. In 1848 he emigrated to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, where he remained a short time and then went to Pittsburg, Penn. Here resided until 1856, when he came to Kansas City, and has since made it his home. After coming he engaged in the retail grain trade, continuing it until 1866, when he sold out, and in 1868 was elected City Treasurer, holding the position three years. In 1869 he erected a fine building on the west side of the square. In 1842 he was married to Miss Rose Ann Daugherty, of the same place as her husband.

E. G. TAYLOR,

Of the firm of Scott & Taylor, attorneys, was born in Lafayette county, Mo., January 26, 1856. He is a son of Hon. S. F. Taylor, who fell a victim in the late war at Corinth, Miss. He attended the public schools until he was sixteen, when he, with an older brother, made an overland trip to Salt Lake City and Idaho. Returning in the spring of 1874, he entered the Missouri State University, at Columbia, taking an irregular literary course, and graduating from the law department of that institution in 1879. Soon after he came to Kansas City and opened an office with Fletcher Cowherd, for the practice of law under the firm name of Taylor & Cowherd. In November of the same year Mr. William J. Scott became connected with them, changing the name of the firm to Scott, Taylor & Cowherd. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Cowherd retired from the firm to engage in the banking business with the Whipple Brothers, of Kansas City, the firm then becoming Scott & Taylor. He is an ardent Democrat, and although a young man, was the nominee of his party for the Legislature in 1880.

GEORGE E. TEED,

Dealer in cigars, tobacco and confectionery, was born in Portage County, Ohio, March 30, 1842, but only remained there a short time. He was taken by his parents from place to place (as his father was in the canal business) until twelve years of age, when they settled in Michigan. Here he was brought up and educated, and at the age of seventeen or eighteen he engaged as a sailor on the lakes, continuing it until the war broke out. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company F, 19th Michigan Infantry, serving until the close of the war, when he was mustered out. He was in some very important battles of the war, among which were Resacca, Dallas, Peachtree Creek, in the campaign through Georgia, on the memorable March to the Sea, and through the Carolina campaign. He then became engaged in railroading, commencing as brakeman and being promoted until he became conductor of a passenger train. This he followed until April, 1880, when he commenced his present business. He was married in June, 1876, to Miss Jane Phillips, of Plymouth, Ind. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. F. and A. M., and also a member of the Conductors' Brotherhood.

ELI TEED,

With Plankinton & Armours, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., July 10, 1831, and from the time he attained his fifteenth year to his twenty-fifth, his occupation was that of a sailor on the Pacific, to Bedford and most all points on these waters and the Arctic ocean. In 1856 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., remaining till the spring of 1861, when he went to California. Remained till 1866, then went to Montana Territory, and was there engaged in mining. In 1871 came to Kansas City. Has been about eighteen months in his present position. He served as one of the council of Kansas City, Kan., in the years of 1874-5, and was

mayor 1875-80. Was married to Miss S. J. Sackett, March 19, 1871. They have one child, Elmore S.

HENRY THILENIUS,

Wholesale and retail manufacturer of harness and saddles, was born in Hanover, Germany, September 6, 1837, and came to the United States with his parents when eleven years old. They settled in St. Louis, and there he lived until 1867. When he was sixteen he began to learn the trade of saddler and harness maker with J. B. Sickles & Co., of St. Louis, serving five years. In 1867 he came to Kansas City and soon after established himself in business of harness and saddle making, and has built up an extensive wholesale and retail trade, his house being the oldest in the city. His wholesale trade extends to New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri.

CHARLES THOMAS

Was born in Germany in 1832 and at the age of twenty-one years, emigrated to the United States. He landed in New York in 1853 and in 1856 removed to the Territory of Kansas, and thence to Kansas City, where he has since resided. After arriving he engaged in working at the tinner's trade. Mr. Thomas was one of the ninety-one persons who had the courage to vote for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and in 1861 was one of the first to help in putting down the rebellion, belonging to Van Horn's battalion some eight months. Was then mustered out but remained in the militia till the close of the war, being mustered out as captain. He did good service in the protection of this State.

MRS. JULIA ANN THRELKELD,

Was born in Washington, Mason county, January 19, 1805. Her father, James Kercheval, removed to Lebanon, Warren county, Kentucky, when she was five years old, and her mother dying soon after, she was taken by an aunt who resided in Lebanon. She lived with her until her marriage with Benjamin Threlkeld, of Flemingsburg, Kentucky, in 1821. They first settled in Flemingsburg, but in 1825 they moved to Morganfield, Kentucky, where they lived until 1834, then coming to Missouri. They settled in Boone county, near Columbia, where they lived until 1849, when they came to Kansas City, where they lived until 1852. Then on account of the ill health of her husband and prevalence of the cholera, they went to Providence, Mo., where her husband died the following fall. She resided there until 1855 then returned to Kansas City. She has four children: Edward R. (of Leadville, Colorado), Anna E. (wife of M. D. Trefner, of Kansas City), Sallie (a teacher in the Humbolt school of Kansas City, having taught in the city for eleven years), and W. W. (of Kansas City). She became a member of the Baptist church in 1827 and still retains her membership.

G. W. TINDALL,

Dentist, was born in Howard county, Mo., on the 14th of February, 1833, and until fourteen years of age was reared on a farm. From that time until of age his time was divided between attending school and clerking. When twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Savannah, where he remained two years and then moved to St. Joseph. For three years he was engaged in clerking in a mercantile store. In 1854 he went to Lexington and studied dentistry with Dr. H. E. Peebles. During the winter of 1854-'5 attended dental college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and on the 5th of February, 1855, he came to Kansas City and commenced the practice of his profession. Dr. Tindall was married to M. A. Macartney, of St. Louis, July 14, 1858. They have by this union four children: Charles M., Minnie L., Laura L., and George W.

JOHN H. TOWT,

Dealer in real estate, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., April 24, 1833, where he was brought up, and attended the common schools. In his young manhood he went to West Poltney, Vt., where he attended the Troy Conference College, a school under the charge of the M. E. church. After leaving there in 1853, he went to Wisconsin, and with others founded the town of Ironton, where they established large iron works and mills, conducting the business under the firm name of Jones, Towt & Co. Three years later he engaged in manufacturing carriages, which he followed for three years. In the spring of 1859 started for Pike's Peak, but on reaching Omaha, and reconsidering his intentions, he decided to visit towns along the Missouri River. Stopping in Carrollton, Carroll county, he engaged in merchandising for three years. Here he married Miss Josephine Kincheloe, formerly of Parkersburg, Va. They now have two children, Charles and Edward, aged fifteen and twelve years. Mr. Towt returned to Ironton and again entered into the carriage manufacture, also hotel keeping. Continuing this until 1869 he came to Kansas City and embarked in the real estate business. One year later, in 1870, he took the contract and built the street railway from Kansas City to Westport, for Mr. N. Holmes. After this, commenced the grocery business, following it until the spring of 1880, since which time he has followed the real estate business. He owns two business houses and two dwellings, besides valuable lots.

WILLIAM TOBENER,

Of the firm of H. Tobener & Co., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1837, and came to the United States in 1847, landing in New Orleans. Thence to St. Louis, where he lived until 1852, when he crossed the plains to California, and remained fourteen years, being engaged in mining. In 1866 he returned and located at Kansas City, and has since remained here. In 1867 he formed a partnership with his brother, engaging in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, and has built up an immense business. Their place is better known by the name of the Metropolitan Tobacco Works. They are live and enterprising business men, and deserve to succeed. In 1867 our subject was married to Miss Barbara Selman, of this city, and by this union they have six children: Henry, George, Willam, Frederick, Francis, and Louisa.

SIMEON SEYMOUR TODD, M.D.,

Is of Scotch ancestry, who, partly because of their religious faith, being Presbyterians, and partly for political reasons, were driven from Scotland about the middle of the seventeenth century, taking refuge in northern Ireland in the County of Down. He is the third son of David Andrew and Mary Todd, grandson of Owen Todd, great grandson of David Todd, and great, great grandson of Robert Todd, who, with his wife, Isabella and six children, accompanied by his half-brother, Andrew, immigrated from Ireland to this country, landing in the city of New York in the year 1737, and who, soon after, moved to the town of Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where three more children were added to the family, and where the patriarch and his wife are buried. The descendants of Robert Todd are very numerous, and embrace the reputable family names of the Parkers, the McFarlands, the Findlays, the Majors, the Porters, the Hamills, the McClintocks, etc., of Pennsylvania, and many other well known names in the South and West.

The subject of this sketch was born at the home of his maternal grandfather, Hiram Ogle, in the vicinity of Vevay, Indiana, March 10th, 1826, the home of his parents being then at Madison, Indiana. At the age of nineteen years he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William Davidson, an accomplished physician of Madison. At the end of four years of hard study, eight

months of which had been spent in military hospitals during the war with Mexico, he graduated with distinction in a class of nineteen at the Indiana Medical College, then located at Laporte. In June, 1849, he went to Kentucky and began the practice of his profession at Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Anderson county, and on the 10th of October, 1850, was married to Miss Judith Ann Ridgway, of Laporte, Indiana, by whom he had a daughter and son, while living at Lawrenceburg, both of whom died in infancy.

In January, 1854, the doctor, with his family, left their home in Kentucky, and in the following summer migrated to California, by the overland route, reaching Sacramento in September of that year. The two succeeding years were spent in the gold mines of Plumas county, where, in September, 1856, the family made their home in the beautiful little city of Santa Rosa, county seat of Sonoma county, on the north side of the bay of San Francisco. Meeting with an old classmate here, Dr. J. F. Boyce, an agreeable partnership was formed and a lucrative practice of several years followed. But the doctor sought a wider field, and the opening of the War of the Rebellion found him practicing his profession in San Francisco. A call for six regiments of volunteers having been made, he offered himself, and was appointed surgeon of the Fourth Infantry, and served in hospitals till the close of the war in 1865.

Having lost his wife about the time of the breaking out of the war, he had sent to the home of his parents in Indiana his two children born in California, Rush B., the elder, six, and Frank S., four years old. When the war ended he followed his children, and on the 30th day of August, 1865, made his home in Kansas City.

In August of the following year a violent epidemic of Asiatic cholera made its appearance in Kansas City, during the prevalence of which the doctor rendered efficient service. In April, 1867, he was appointed city physician, and fearing a return of the fatal epidemic, a Board of Health was established, of which Dr. Todd was *ex officio* president. On January 21, 1867, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Thirza F. Dean, daughter of Thomas Scott, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, widow of Dr. William H. Dean, and sister of the wife of the well-known attorney, Col. D. S. Twitchell.

In 1869 our subject conceived the idea of founding a college of medicine at Kansas City, and after consultations with Doctors A. B. Taylor, E. W. Schauffler, D. R. Porter, T. B. Lester, and other leading physicians, a charter was obtained and an organization effected under the title of "The Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons," now changed to the "Kansas City Medical College." Dr. Todd was appointed to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and was made president of the faculty, which position he has continued to fill up to the present date, except for one year, when Dr. T. B. Lester was the presiding officer.

Dr. Todd has been honored by his professional brethren in many ways. In 1872 he was elected vice-president of the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, and in 1873 was made president of the same. By virtue of this he is an honorary member of this association. He is also an honorary member of the State Medical Society of Kansas; is a member of the American Medical Association, and corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society. His two sons are grown to manhood and both are young men of much promise.

Dr. Todd is conceded one of the best scholars and physicians in the city. Pleasing in his address, kind in his manners, his cheerful presence makes him a welcome visitor in the sick room.

MARSTON D. TREFREN,

Attorney, was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, February 9, 1824, but was reared in Burlington, Vt., where he graduated from the Vermont, State University

in his seventeenth year. After his graduation, on account of his health being impaired by close application to study, his father sent him to Atlanta, Georgia, where he resided for a short time when he went to New Orleans and became the purser of the *Sherwell*, a Gulf steamer, belonging to his uncle, plying between New Orleans and Cuba. He served as such for four years and in the meantime, with the consent of his uncle, he had traded more or less for himself, thereby accumulating several thousand dollars. His father dying in 1845 he returned home, being the only one of the family left, his mother dying before he left for Atlanta, and three brothers and two sisters in quick succession. He left the old homestead in January, 1846, and went to Clinton, N. J., where he entered the law office of John Manners, L. L. D., an intimate friend of his father. Was with him as student for three years and practiced in his office two years. In 1851 he began the practice of law in Lebanon, N. J., where, after practicing the required time, he was, in 1852, commissioned counselor at law, and at the same time received the appointment of master and examiner in chancery from Chancellor Benjamin Williamson. In 1856 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of the State of New Jersey for the County of Hunterdon by Governor Rodman M. Price, which he held until he gave up his practice in Lebanon in 1858 and came to Kansas City. He has been twice married. First, to Henrietta Stone in 1848, who died in 1856. By her he has two children: Kate (wife of Louis E. Rozier, of St. Louis), and Maggie, living with her father. His second wife was Mrs. Annie E. Sites, daughter of Mrs. Julia Threlkeld, one of the very oldest residents of Kansas City, whom he married December 14, 1858. They have two children: Julia Alice and Annie D. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Kansas City.

J. A. TROST,

Was born in Reading, Pa., March 16; 1853. Was educated in the common schools of that city, where he lived until his seventeenth year. He came to Kansas City in 1871 and engaged in the boot and shoe business, and at the same time gave lessons in vocal and instrumental music. In 1880 he established himself in the real estate business. He is of German descent, his parents emigrating from Germany at an early day and locating in Reading, Pa., where they spent their lives. He has been successful in his business enterprises. Starting out in life when a mere boy, and receiving no assistance from any one, he has worked his way up and is now one of the prominent business men of this city.

W. A. TURNER,

Was born in Kentucky, December 4, 1833, and was reared on a farm in his native county, remaining until his majority. His education was received in the common schools, and when fourteen years of age he commenced trading in mules, in which he was actively engaged, and still follows the same business. In 1870 he sold his farm of 600 acres of fenced land, and removed to Kansas City and at once established himself in business. He has spent considerable time in traveling and has visited the Rocky Mountains several times. Although not in excellent health, Mr. Turner enjoys life. His chief amusement on his farm is hunting, and he has gained quite a reputation. His dogs or hounds are noted for their intelligence. He was married in June, 1853, to Miss M. M. Hall, a native of Nicholas County, Ky. They have had four children, one of whom is living, Nannie J.

DRURY UNDERWOOD,

Was born near St. Louis, July 20, 1833, and when nineteen he left his parents and went to St. Louis, where he learned the trade of bricklaying. In 1856 he began business for himself as a contractor and builder, which he followed in St. Louis until 1858, when, on leaving there, he went to Fort Union, New Mexico.

Until the spring of 1861 he traded in horses, mules and buffalo robes, and from that time, until he permanently settled in Kansas City, in 1871, he led a life of danger on the plains and mountains of the West, at one time delving in the mines, at an other trading, while at times almost reaching the object of his toils, his accumulations would flit away in some bad investment. Fortune would again urge him to make another effort. At one time himself and party, when *en route* for the Yellowstone, were attacked, while in camp at night, by five hundred Indians. Three men and sixteen horses were killed, and all their camp equipments and mining tools taken, and himself badly wounded. Mr. Underwood's eventful life, on the plains and in the mines, is too lengthy for insertion in this work and it will suffice to say that after a checkered life for a number of years, he returned to St. Louis and for a short time again engaged in contracting and building. Came to Kansas City in 1871, where he is now one of the heaviest contractors and manufacturers of brick in the city. December 20, 1863, while on a visit to St. Louis, he married Miss L. J. Link, of that city, who died October 10, 1879. They had seven children: Iva, Fred T., James B., Lee, Drury, and Jennie.

HON. ROBERT T. VAN HORN

Is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in East Mahoney, Indiana county, May 19, 1824. His ancestors were from Holland, and immigrated to this country more than two hundred years ago. His great grandfather and grandfather were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and his father enlisted in the war of 1812, and died in September, 1877, at the age of ninety years. His mother was born in Ireland, but came to America when a child. Robert's earlier years were spent on a farm; he attended school generally but three months in the year. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the printing business in the office of the *Indiana Register*, where he remained four years. From 1843 to 1855 he worked as a journeyman printer in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and Indiana, occasionally varying his occupation by teaching school in winter, and publishing and editing new papers. He was also employed in steamboating on the Mississippi, Ohio, Wabash and other western rivers, and in addition to all these pursuits he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but practiced only a short time. In 1848 he was married to Miss Adela H. Cooley, at Pomeroy, Ohio. In 1855 he located at Kansas City, Mo., then a small village, where he founded the *Journal of Commerce*, now the leading daily newspaper of this part of Missouri. Soon after his settlement here he became much impressed with the future prospects of the city, and it is owing greatly to the forcible advocacy of her claims and advantages, expressed in his paper that Kansas City occupies so prominent a position. During this time her present railroad system was outlined, and the charters of most of the roads secured. One of these charters, then known as the K. C., G. & S. S. railroad was drawn by Col. Van Horn, and upon this charter was afterward built the Hannibal & St. Joseph, from Cameron to Kansas and the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf from Kansas City to Baxter Springs, Kas., and upon which a company, of which he was president, afterward undertook and partly constructed a road to Memphis, Tennessee. From 1855 to 1860 his paper so persistently advocated the advantages of the river landing here—steamboats being the principal mode of transportation—that freighters across the plains were induced to make this the point of transfer. At a later period, while Senator in the Missouri Legislature, he secured legislation that prevented the diversion of railroads, in which Kansas City was interested, to other places. Later, while a member of Congress, he secured a charter for the present railroad bridge across the river at this city. In 1865, with others, he attended the general Indian council at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and got incorporated into the treaty, there made, a provision granting right of way and bond subsidy for a railroad through the

Indian Territory. A bill was afterward passed in Congress chartering a road from Kansas City and securing the right of way and land grant. The following year, 1866, in a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, he aided in obtaining for the same road the Cherokee neutral lands, embracing the Counties of Cherokee and Crawford in Kansas. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad afterward secured the benefits of this charter. Col. Van Horn was also the author of the first bill for the organization of the Indian Territory as Oklahoma.

Within a few years after his location in this city, he was elected alderman, and appointed postmaster by Buchanan. In 1860 he supported Stephen A. Douglas, for President, and after the election took a firm stand for the Union, and in the canvass for members of the convention to decide whether Missouri should secede, he took an active part. In April, 1861, he was selected as the Union candidate for mayor, and after a most exciting canvass was elected. Governor C. F. Jackson having espoused the southern cause, thus leaving no State authority to enlist troops or commission officers for the national army, Colonel Van Horn, in May, 1861, applied to General Lyon, of the St. Louis arsenal, and obtained authority to enlist 300 men. In the first engagement in western Missouri, July 18, 1861, he won a victory, and in September following was wounded at Lexington. After the exchange of prisoners his command was consolidated with the memorable 25th Missouri Infantry, and he was made lieutenant-colonel. The regiment under command of Colonel Van Horn was then ordered to Tennessee. At Shiloh and at Corinth he commanded a brigade for a short time. In September he was ordered to southeastern Missouri and Arkansas, and after remaining in service for three years—when his regiment was consolidated with the 1st Missouri Engineers—he retired. While in Mississippi with his regiment he was elected to the Missouri Senate, and at the close of his service in that body was again elected mayor of Kansas City without opposition, and as such had charge of the volunteer militia, and the construction of the defense works around the city, in anticipation of General Price's last raid into Missouri, in 1864. In 1864 our subject was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, which nominated Lincoln for re-election, and has been a member of every National and State Republican Convention since that time. From 1872 to 1876 he was a member of the National Republican committee, and chairman of the State committee from 1874 to 1876. He was elected to Congress in 1864, and again in 1866 and 1868. In September, 1875, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 6th district of Missouri. During his long service as collector of internal revenue, there was not a single irregularity in the office, and when he turned over his accounts to the Government, he was highly complimented for the faithfulness and ability with which he had discharged the affairs of the office. In 1880 he was again nominated for Congress, and elected by a handsome majority, and is now serving his fourth term in Congress. He has continued in editorial charge of the *Kansas City Journal*, which is the most influential Republican and commercial newspaper of the New West, from its commencement in 1856 to the present time; and it is acknowledged by all that a very large share of the credit for the wonderful growth of Kansas City and the surrounding country, is due to his ability and effectiveness as a writer.

WILLIAM VINCENT,

City Auditor, was born in Clay county, Missouri, December 14, 1845, and was reared there until the age of fourteen years. Then, in the fall of 1859, removed with his parents to Kansas City. His education was obtained from private teachers, and he also attended the city schools of this place until the outbreak of the War. Then went to Arizona where he engaged in mining and also in keeping a ranch until 1869, when he returned to this city. Here embarked in the grocery business for a short time, until he sold out and accepted a position

as deputy, under Charles D. Lucas, recorder of deeds. Continued with him until the spring of 1879, when he was elected to the office of city auditor, which he has since filled. September 26, 1879, he married Miss Anna Williams, of Fort Scott, Kansas. She is a native of Illinois, but principally reared in Indiana.

WILLIAM VINEYARD,

Of the firm of Vineyard & Son, dealers in real estate, was born in Greene county, Kentucky, January 15, 1835. Although living with his parents until he attained his majority, he began business for himself at an early age by speculating in stock. His father removed from Kentucky to Illinois, and was one of the original proprietors of Warsaw. Leaving there and coming to Missouri, he settled in what was known as the Platte Purchase, and there young Vineyard lived until 1858, when he came to Kansas City and located on land that is now Vineyard's first addition to Kansas City, he having recently platted his fourth addition. Ever since coming to the city he has been engaged in the real estate business, and has been identified with the staunch men of the city, ever alive to its interests and proud of its promotion and growth. March 12, 1858, he married Miss Emma Evans, daughter of Mrs. Steen. The latter is a daughter of one of the first families and probably the oldest resident of Kansas City. He has seven children: John W., (now connected with his father in the real estate business), Anna, William, George, Emma, Velma, and Elra.

B. VON UNWORTH,

Architect, was born in Neisse, Germany, October 23, 1838. He was educated in the college of Glogau, and also graduated at the Academy of Architecture in Berlin, in 1859. He was for a time employed by the Prussian government as architect and superintendent for the designing and superstructions of public buildings, also by various railroad companies in Prussia. Was also architect of his royal highness, Prince Charles, of Prussia, from 1861 until 1863. He came to the United States in January 1870. Arriving in New York City, he was employed by several leading architects, and after being employed by the Central railroad of Long Island and others, came to Kansas City in the fall of 1878, where he is doing a successful business.

J. H. WAITE,

Shipping master Kansas City Stock Yards, was born in Orange county, Vermont, January 26, 1839, and when but a child, he with his parents (Daniel and Mercy), moved to Genesee county, N. Y. When fifteen years of age went to DeKalb county, Ills., where his parents yet remain. From 1856 to 1862 the subject of this sketch was engaged in teaching school and attending Beloit College, of Beloit, Wis., graduating July 6, 1862. In September 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, for three years, serving as a private for a short time when he was promoted to lieutenant, which position he held till October 1864. Then was promoted to captain, serving as such till close of the War, when he returned to Illinois, and shortly afterwards accepted the position as collecting agent for Culver Bros., of Cincinnati, Ohio. He traveled over the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, continuing with this company till the latter part of 1868, when he began as salesman for G. W. Ball & Co., of Cincinnati. In 1870 he came to Kansas City and embarked in the grocery business as one of the firm of J. H. Towt & Co. June 17, 1875, he retired from the grocery trade and accepted his present position. Was married to Miss M. Kincheloe, October 4, 1870. She is a native of Parkersburg, W. Va., and was born November 11, 1841. Have two children: John F., and Tyler K.

G. A. H. WAGNER

Was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1831, and remained there until coming to the United States in 1848. Landed at New York, and from there went to Baltimore, Maryland, and thence to Cumberland, same State. Here he married Miss Anna B. Kagel, of that place, in 1851, and from there removed to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1855. In 1858 came to Kansas City, where he has since resided. Soon after coming, he engaged in contracting and building. In 1861, by order of Governor Gamble, he joined the militia of Missouri, as captain of Company B, 77th, and served three years. After the close of the war, he engaged in the grocery business, following this two years, after which he started a paper mill. Not being successful, in 1868 he engaged in painting signs, cards, etc., and still follows this trade. He is now erecting a large store and dwelling. He owns considerable property in this city. The family consists of six children: Solomon, Clara V., Ernest, Gustave A., Frank R., and Albert. Have lost three.

A. C. WALMSLEY,

City Treasurer. The subject of this sketch was born in Lafayette, Indiana, December 9, 1854. His education was partly obtained in the schools of Terre Haute, and at the age of sixteen years, he removed with his parents to this city. In 1871 he entered Spalding's Commercial College, and was graduated from this institution in 1872. Then commenced clerking in the city treasurer's office in 1873, continuing as such until 1879, when he was elected treasurer, and in 1880 was re-elected to the same position.

R. C. WALPOLE

Was born in the city of Waterford, Ireland, and was there reared and educated. At the age of fourteen years, he entered the York College, remaining for two years, when he went to Hull, Yorkshire, England, and there learned the leather dressing business. After serving a term of five years, he returned to Waterford, intending to establish himself in business, but owing to the depopulation of the country, caused by famine, he failed to succeed, and resolved to come to the United States. Landing at New York in 1853, he tried for some time to obtain employment as book-keeper; but failing in that, started out as a journeyman tanner, traveling through the large cities of the Union. After this returned to England, locating at London, where he remained about one year, and then commenced learning the morocco manufacturing business. Then in 1853 came again to the United States, and embarked in business at Salem, Indiana, continuing until 1858, when he came to Kansas City, and established the first tannery here. This he operated until 1862, when, on account of the War, business was so unsettled that he made a visit to his native home, and after the close of the War; returned to this city. Here he followed business until 1870, and owing to failing health sold out his business, and returned with his family to Ireland. After a time he came to look after his interests here, and in 1878 his family followed. Since then he has been engaged in dealing in real estate and building.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,

Of the firm of Gates & Wallace, attorneys at law, was born in Clark county, Ky., October 11, 1848, and when quite young came with his parents to Jackson county. In the spring of 1857 they settled on a farm where he was raised, and received a common school education. Also went to Westminster College of Missouri, remaining from 1863 to 1871, at which time he graduated. Then commenced the study of law under General John A. Hockaday, late Attorney-General of this State, and afterwards taught school, and was reporter and editor of a newspaper until 1875. At this time he engaged in practicing law at Independence, and in

1879 removed to Kansas City, being elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in the fall of 1880. This position he is eminently qualified to fill.

JOHN WAMSLEY,

Merchant tailor, is a native of the Island of Jersey, a small island in the British Channel, off the coast of Normandy, France, and was born January 18, 1828. When twelve years of age he left his parents to learn the trade of tailoring, and from that time has depended upon his own exertions for a livelihood. He left his native island when he was twenty, and after spending two years in England and France, he came to the United States. After living in New York, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, he came to Kansas City, January 3, 1871, and was employed as a cutter by S. B. Windom, being with him until 1876, when he established himself in his present business. In 1852 he married Miss Emma Wray, of London, England, by whom he has six children: Ernest A., with his father in business in Kansas City; Albert C., city treasurer; John W., attending Spalding's Commercial College; Frank F., Harry W. and Nellie May, living at home and attending school.

J. C. WARNEKE,

Proprietor of bakery, confectionery and grocery. The subject of this sketch was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, October 19, 1833, where he was reared and educated. Leaving there he went to Bremen, where he learned his trade of baker, remaining three and a half years. He sailed for New York, where he arrived in May, 1852. Resided in New York, working at his trade and following the grocery business until the fall of 1856, when he went to New Orleans. Remained there six months, then embarked for St. Louis, where he found employment in a wholesale commission store, until December, 1865. Then went to Rolla, Mo., at which place he started the bakery business, continuing this, with good success, until June, 1865, when he sold out and removed to Independence, starting a confectionery and grocery store, running the same until the following year. In 1866 he came to Kansas City and embarked in the confectionery and bakery business, on Main street, where he continued until he moved to his present location, in which place he is now doing a large, lucrative business. Mr. Warneke was married to Miss Wilhelmina Kumpf, of St. Louis, in March, 1860, and by this marriage they have had eight children, five of whom are now living.

GEO. W. WARDER,

Attorney at law, was born at Richmond, Missouri, May 20th, 1848. His father Luther Fairfax Warder, who, by the family tradition was a lineal descendant of Lord Fairfax, the first governor of Virginia, removed at about the age of twenty from Prince William county, Va., to Lexington, Ky., and from thence to Richmond, Mo., where he married. The subject of this sketch was a precocious youth. He commenced school at an early age, was for a time a student at the Missouri University; commenced the practice of law at Chillicothe, Mo., at eighteen, and was married at Richmond, Ky., September 18th, 1868, at the early age of twenty, to Miss Virginia D. McWilliams. This union was a very happy one, and after years of domestic felicity, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his faithful wife "the angel of his earthly home" (as he designated her) who departed this life April 28, 1878. Two children were born of this marriage, Alexander Vernon, who died before the decease of his mother, and a little girl, Virginia D., who still survives. Mr. Warder has practiced law with marked success, and established an extensive practice, ranking among the ablest at the bar. He is a man of fine business qualities, and a successful financier. Aside from his profession he has been largely interested in banking and real estate speculations, and has besides found time to cultivate his literary tastes, being the au-

thor of two volumes in verse. The first is entitled "Poetic Fragments, or College Poems" published in 1873, and the other is entitled "Eden Dell, or Love's Wanderings and Other Poems," published in 1878. Mr. Warder removed to Kansas City in December, 1878, and has since taken an active part in its public enterprises, and the building up of said city, having erected since his residence here about thirty buildings, perhaps more than any other citizen during the same period. He is a young man of exemplary habits, of marked ability and versatility of talent, of pleasing manners and address, of fine social qualities, and of a kind hearted and genial nature. Especially fond and appreciative of the society of the fair sex, he never wearies of that gallantry and devotion thereto, that has marked the career of the noblest men of the past.

E. E. WARNER,

Proprietor of meat market, was born in Liverpool, Madina county, Ohio, November 19, 1856, and remained there till he was about fifteen years of age, when he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and entered college. Remained two years, then went to Montgomery county, Illinois, where he resided one summer and returned to Ohio. In 1878 he went to Ellis county, Kansas, took a homestead, and remained till June, 1880, when he came to Kansas City and engaged in his present business.

W. H. WATTS

Was born in Huntsville, Mo., March 18, 1843. He was educated at Central College, Fayette, Mo., completing the course when he was nineteen. In 1863 he attended and graduated from the Jones Commercial College, of St. Louis. In 1864 he filled the chair as professor of ancient languages and higher mathematics in the Danville Female Academy, of Danville, Mo. In 1865 he was assistant state superintendent of public instruction, under the Hon. James H. Robinson, state superintendent, holding that position until September of 1866, when he was elected to the chair of ancient languages in the Patee Female College of St. Joseph, Mo. In the fall of 1867 he assisted Prof. Carr W. Pritchett in founding the Pritchett Institute at Glasgow, Mo. In July of 1867 he went to Europe, spending six years on the continent, devoting his time to studying comparative philology, philosophy and law, also attending the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. He also received private instruction from Profs. Fleckeinsen and Schlemm, at Dresden. In his absence he visited Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Munich, Vienna, Pest, Trist, Venice, Ancona, Rome, Naples and other places too numerous to mention, returning home *via* Quebec in the fall of 1873. In 1874 he was the principal of the High school at Carrollton, and the following year at Lexington, Mo. He began the practice of law in Kansas City in September of 1877, where he is building up a good practice.

ED. H. WEBSTER

Whose portrait appears in another part of this work, was born February 21, 1843, in Benton, Elkhart county, Indiana. The paternal ancestry was almost entirely of Anglo-Saxon blood, while on his mother's side he was of Irish origin. His early education was such as could be obtained in primary schools, but in later years he made up for those educational advantages denied him in youth, as much of his leisure time was spent over his books. His first business experience was in a post-office, which was held by his father for many years, and there he earned such a reputation as has since characterized him. When about sixteen years of age, he began a regular apprenticeship in the printing business at Warsaw, and was rapidly acquiring proficiency in his trade, when the War began in 1861. This changed the programme, and Mr. Webster enlisted on the 19th of April, 1861, as private in Company E, 12th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After six months' service was made sergeant. The regiment was re-organized at

the end of the year, and he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company F; was afterward detailed as inspector general on the staff of General John M. Loomis, commanding the 1st brigade, 1st division, 15th army corps, Army of the Tennessee. In the spring of 1864 was promoted captain of Company A, same regiment, which position he held until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, in June, 1865. While in service, he was several times judge-advocate of courts-martial and recorder of military commissions in his division. He participated in several of the most important battles of the War. In the summer of 1865, Captain Webster began reading law in Warsaw, Indiana, with a view of preparing himself for the legal profession. The life of a law student there not suiting him, the fall of 1865 found him in Kansas City, in company of Major H. A. White, a practicing attorney. In 1867 Mr. Webster was admitted to the practice of law. He has always been a Republican, and since residing here has been city assessor and alderman. Since 1864 he has been a Mason. His marriage occurred September 21, 1875, to Miss Medora Richardson Ferguson, a daughter of Nathaniel R. and Corilla Ferguson. They have one son, Edward F. Captain Webster is an honored member of society, and being a gentleman of warm impulses, has many friends, and deserves the high character which he holds.

HENRY WEIS,

Of the firm of Zahner & Weis, dealers in stoves and tinware, and manufacturers of galvanized iron cornice. Mr. Weis is a native of Hungary, and was born March 19, 1846. Emigrated to the United States in 1864, and when he was thirteen he began to learn the trade of tinner, serving five years. Upon coming to the United States, he landed at New York City, where he stayed two weeks; and after working in eighteen different States up to 1871, he came to Kansas City, and was employed by Charles Thomas. Worked for him until 1875, when he became the partner of W. E. Zahner, and engaged in the present business under the firm name of Zahner & Weis. March 20 1870, he married Miss Anna Malone, of Osawatomie, Kansas. They have two children: Willie and Ina.

J. T. WELDEN,

Undertaker, was born in Syracuse, New York, May 22, 1825, and there lived until eleven years of age. When seven years old he was bound out to a man named C. C. Corkins, and removed with him to Indiana in 1836, remaining under his charge until the age of seventeen. Then ran away from home, next working with a Mr. Miller in the fanning mill business, where he continued for five years. Then entered his office, taking charge of the entire business, after the first year. His employer having died, he ran the business for some time, and then commenced the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed for some time. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company D, 40th Indiana Infantry, serving for four years, a part of the time on a gun-boat. Was honorably discharged in 1865, then returned to his former home in Indiana. Afterwards removed to Sidney Missouri, where he engaged in the mercantile business, carrying on an extensive trade for a term of two years. In 1869 he came to Kansas City, and embarked in his present business. He married Miss Anna Buckinridge, January 18, 1872, a native of Illinois, where she was reared. They have two daughters: Mattie and Gertie.

WILLIAM WESTON

Was born in Chester county, Pa., April 22, 1832. He served an apprenticeship as bricklayer in Philadelphia, and went to Chicago in 1853, and went from there to St. Joseph, in 1858. On the breaking out of the War, he enlisted in the Union army, on the 28th of October, 1861, and served during the War. He

was promoted from private to a lieutenant and then to the captain of his company. On his leaving the service in 1865, he came to Kansas City and engaged in the manufacture of lime. He was elected councilman in the First ward, in 1870, for a two years term; but in the spring of 1871, he was legislated out of office. He was re-elected in 1872, and was elected city treasurer in 1875, and again in 1878.

EDWARD WEST,

Of the firm of Dehoney & West, proprietors of the Delmonico Hotel, West Fifth street, was born on the 9th of June 1824, in Scott county, Kentucky, and at eighteen years of age accompanied his parents to Jackson county, Missouri. They settled four miles south of Independence, where Edward spent his boyhood days on a farm. In 1847 his father died, and he took charge of the farm, and has been engaged in farming more or less since, except during the war, and has also been considerable of a stock trader. He owns 80 acres of fine land in Cass county, and has a homestead adjoining the town of Westport. On the 15th of August 1880 he became associated with Mr. Dehoney in the hotel business. Their house is one of the largest in the city, and they are doing a first-class business. Mr. West is one of the oldest settlers in the county, and came here when it was inhabited by Indians. There are only about two men living in the city of Independence who were there when he came. He is now in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He married Miss Susan M. Canine on the 10th of March, 1854. She is a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and was born in 1836, and was educated at the Shelbyville College. Their family consists of seven children: James S., Cornelius C., Lizzie C., Lula C., Mary, Willie and Emma G. Himself, wife and four of the older children are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Westport Lodge No. 107.

HENRY P. WHITE,

Judge of the Criminal Court of Jackson county, Mo. The subject of this sketch was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, July 13, 1841, and there resided until grown to manhood. He obtained his English education in the common schools of his native county, and subsequently was sent to St. Lawrence Academy, which was located at Potsdam, where he continued in school for some time. Leaving this institution, he commenced the study of law with the firm of E. and M. Creary, which afterward became Creary & Vance, and remained with them until 1866. Then removed to Kansas City and commenced the practice of his profession in which he exhibited marked ability. In 1868, he was elected city attorney, and again in 1870, filling this office with much credit to himself, and satisfaction to his constituents. In 1874, was elected Judge of the Criminal Court, and was re-elected in 1880, which office he still holds. He married, on the 27th day of October, 1875, Miss Euphemia DeLuce, of New York City, a lady of cultivated and refined tastes. Their family consists of three children: Mary DeLuce, Thomas P., and Charles H.

C. W. WHITEHEAD,

Real estate agent, was born on the 20th of November, 1842, in England, and was taken to the United States by his parents when about three years of age. They settled in Orange county, New York, and Mr. W. spent his boyhood days in the village of Walden. He learned the harness maker's trade in his youth. Enlisted in Company H, 124th New York Volunteers in 1862, serving until the close of the War, and was with the army all through the Virginia campaign. At the close of the war, he returned to his native village. He married Miss Mary H., daughter of Dr. Charles Duke, of Newberg, in 1868. Their family consists of one child living, C. Hallock. They lost one, Nellie. Mr. W. came to Kan-

sas City in 1871, and engaged in the real estate business, and is doing a good trade. Himself and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church.

R. C. WHITE,

Of the firm of White & Holmes, live stock commission merchants, is a native of Estell county, Ky., and in 1843, with his parents, Joel and Elizabeth, moved to Platte county, Mo., where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits and dealing in stock. In 1855 he engaged in the mercantile business in connection with the stock business, and in 1857 came to Kansas City, where he was engaged in dealing in stock. In 1873 he began in the commission trade. In 1876 formed a partnership with the present firm. Was married to Miss Mary Bradshall, of Missouri, January 14, 1852. They have six children living: Viola, Mollie, Sue, Joe, James and R. C.

JOHN T. WILSON,

Clerk of the Criminal Court of Jackson county. The subject of this sketch was born in Boyle county, Ky., February 15, 1851. He was brought by his parents to Jackson county, Mo., in 1852, locating at Independence, where he received his early education at the common schools of that city. A greater part of his youth was spent on a farm. In 1869 he entered the Commercial College of St. Louis, Mo., and continued his studies until 1870, when he graduated. Afterward had quite a mercantile experience in many different establishments. In 1875 he received the appointment of Clerk of the Criminal Court, by Gov. Hardin, to fill an unexpired term. In the fall of 1876 was elected to the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court, which he still continues to hold. He married Miss Carrie Mason December 17, 1879. She is a native of Missouri, and born and reared in Jackson county.

JOHN R. WILLIAMSON,

Proprietor of the Great Western Laundry, was born in Columbia county, Ohio, August 12, 1843. He began to maintain himself at fourteen, leaving his parents at that age, and going to Goshen, Indiana. There worked in his brother's carriage shop, working with him for two years, when he went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he made his home with his parents and worked in a woolen mill for three years. Then he went to Davenport and was employed in a flour and feed store until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, 20th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. After being mustered out at St. Louis in 1865 he remained in that city and engaged in the grocery and other business until 1870, when he came to Kansas City. Before coming to the city, however, he had the misfortune to lose all he had accumulated, and had to begin again at the foot of the ladder. He engaged in the laundry business on a small scale, and by hard work and economy he has built up a large business. In 1879 he erected a large building, 32x93, and three stories high, and furnished it with all the modern improvements for laundry purposes. September 15, 1867, he married Miss Bridget A. McGillick, of St. Louis, by whom he has three children: Theodore P. (born at St. Louis, July 13, 1868,) Albert F. (born August 3, 1873), and Johnnie (born April 3, 1878, both in Kansas City). Himself and wife are Catholics and members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

JOHN W. WITHERS

Was born in Union District, South Carolina, January 29, 1817, and at the age of seventeen years removed to Alabama, remaining until 1848. From here he went to Mississippi, where he continued to live until 1856, when he came to Kansas City. He at once commenced carpentering, building and contracting, and followed it until he retired. He is an old settler here, and was the first to erect a log house near the vicinity of Sixteenth street and Broadway. At this time

Kansas City principally existed on the Levee, and Mr. Withers has seen it grow to a city of nearly 60,000. The buildings he erected can be counted by the score. He has been a hard working, industrious citizen, and deserves his success. In 1846 he married Miss Elizabeth P. Lancaster, of Spartanburg district, South Carolina. They have nine children living: Samuel C., James M., William L., Lulu A., Mary L., Benjamin F., C. Walter, George M. and Cordelia.

JOHN W. WOFFORD,

Attorney, was born in Habersham County, Georgia, August 14, 1837. He is a lawyer of large practice and a member of the Jackson County, Mo., bar.

PETER WOLTERS,

Was born in Amsterdam, Holland, December 17, 1830, and was there brought up and educated. When twenty-four years of age he left there and came to America, settling at Atchison, Kan. At the age of thirteen he commenced learning the trade of tailor, at which he worked while living in that county. After going to Atchison he was engaged at the boot and shoe business for about seven years, and then removed to a farm two and a half miles from the city. After living thereon for twelve years he returned to Atchison, remaining for two years when he came to Kansas City, where he commenced the grocery business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Wolters has been twice married. First, to Miss Peterman, who died in 1856, leaving six children: John, Minnie, Mary, Lizzie, Anna and Peter. Mrs. May, his present wife, was born and educated in Holland. She came to America in October, 1873, and immediately after her arrival was married. She takes charge of the store, but is now on a visit to Europe. They have two children: Edward and Anna.

I. B. WOODSON,

Physician and surgeon, was born in Nicholasville, Kentucky, August 23, 1845, residing in his native city until twelve years of age. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and in 1856 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, Illinois, his father's occupation being that of a farmer. In the same year the subject of this sketch entered the State Wesleyan University, in which institution he took a regular course. Then commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Parke, of Bloomington, one of the leading physicians of the place, and received the appointment from the United States Government as surgeon in the Russian Army during the Crimean war. In this he greatly distinguished himself. In the summer of 1866 he entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating from this institution in 1868. From there he came immediately to Kansas City and commenced the practice of his profession, where he enjoys a lucrative business and has been closely identified with many interests of his adopted city. On the 2nd day of October, 1872, he was married to Miss Minnie P. Myers, of Chicago, Illinois, a native of Woodford County, and the daughter of Judge J. C. Myers.

JUDGE WILLIAM T. WOOD

Was born on the farm of his father at Gordon Station, Mercer county, Ky., March 25, 1806. Mr. Wood was licensed as a lawyer in December, 1828, at nineteen years of age, and about the first of January, 1829, left Kentucky on horseback for Missouri, reaching the home of his brother, General Jesse T. Wood, in Columbia, Boone county, on the 15th of the same month, after a fatiguing journey. In 1830, at the age of twenty-one, he was appointed clerk of the county court of Clay, and after holding the office four or five years, resigned, but was soon appointed by Governor Lilburn W. Boggs, circuit attorney of that district. This office he filled with great acceptability for several years. In 1837

the "Platt Purchase" was annexed to the State of Missouri by act of Congress. Mr. Wood was chosen as one of the committee to draft a petition to Congress, and was afterward elected by the committee to prepare the document, which he did. Having lived in Liberty, Clay county, from July, 1829, he practiced there until 1845, then moving to Lexington. A few years previous to this he was elected to the Legislature. In 1854 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court, and in 1856 resigned this position and moved to St. Louis, and re-entered the practice. In the early part of January, 1861, just previous to the Civil War, the city was under great excitement, and Judge Wood was appointed one of a committee to prepare action for a general and public meeting. In this he rendered efficient help. In 1865 he returned to Lexington, and twice after his return was elected judge of the sixth judicial district. He came to Kansas City in January, 1881, where he established himself in the practice of his profession. He has been three times married. First to Miss Eliza A. Hughes, by whom he had one son: Carroll H. His second wife was Miss Maria H. Payne, by whom he had two sons: Payne and T. C. The third marriage was to Miss Mary E. Broadwell. They have two children: a son, M. L., and Maria.

MRS. R. M. YATES,

Daughter of Rev. John S. Major and Lucinda S. Slaughter, was born in Franklin county, Ky., six miles southwest of Frankfort, and was married October 5, 1847, by Rev. William Blanton, to Johnson J., son of Samuel and Nancy Yates, of Mt Sterling, Montgomery county, Ky. They moved onto a farm on the Louisville pike, three miles from Frankfort, and there resided until Mr. Yates' demise, in August, 1868. In accordance with his request, our subject sold out and moved to Missouri, having relatives in this State. After traveling for some time she came to Kansas City, in 1872, and purchased a lot, corner of Eleventh and McGee streets, erecting thereon a fine brick residence. After living there a year or so she went north for her health, and finally settled in Sparta, Wis., remaining five years. Her health being restored she returned to Kansas City, and has since resided here. In the summer of 1880 she bought a double lot on Grand avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and built what is now known as "The Hotel de Yates," a large, double three-story brick, containing thirty-seven rooms and spacious halls. Is centrally located, and in all respects a fine house. Mrs. Yates is quite a poetical contributor to the *Saturday Evening Herald*.

G. YEOMAN,

Provision and Commission Merchant, was born near Delphi, Delaware county, New York, where he was reared, and among his school fellows was the millionaire, Jay Gould. He left his native town in 1857, and went to Manchester, Iowa, where he engaged in the lumber business until 1869, when he came to Kansas City and established himself in his present business, it being a local trade, doing business with country merchants. His business aggregates \$16,000 annually. In 1859, he married Miss Marcellie Gillespie, of Manchester, Iowa. They have two children: Mary and Harvey. The latter is collector in the Savings Bank of Kansas City.

ALBERT YOUNG,

Of the firm of Alderson & Young, is a native of the State of Maryland, and was born June 3, 1853, in St. Mary county, on the western shore, about thirty miles south of Washington, D. C. Mr. Young's ancestors upon his mother's side were, and are at present, prominently connected with the political and educational interests of that State. His father and grandfather were engaged in the mercantile business and ocean navigation. The subject of this sketch was graduated at Charlotte Hall College, Md., in 1871, and in September of that year removed to Mississippi, near the City of Natchez, where he taught school, and began the study

of law. In September, 1873, he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he received an appointment as correspondent in the office of Gen. Frank P. Blair, then recently appointed State Insurance Commissioner. Here he continued the study of law under Hon. Alexander Martin, and was licensed to practice during March, 1877. In the latter part of 1878 he located in DeSoto, Mo., about forty miles from St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. Here he held the position of city attorney until March, 1880, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and formed a law copartnership with W. A. Alderson, Esq., and here has resided up to date.

EDWARD YOUNG,

Veterinary surgeon, was born in Richmond, Va., June 10, 1847, and resided there until 1869. He commenced the study of medicine with James Clark, a prominent physician of that city, and then entered Washington College, of Richmond, continuing therein for two years. After this he went to the Surgical Institution of Baltimore, where he took a regular course of lectures, and upon leaving this, removed to Montreal, Canada. At this place he went before a board of eminent surgeons, and passed a thorough examination in the Third Surgical Institute of London. He received his diploma, and after this returned to Virginia, but soon engaged in traveling over the Western States. In 1875 he came to Kansas City, and has been engaged in practicing since, having built up a good practice.

ZENITH MILLING COMPANY.

This firm was organized in 1880. The mill was built by Miller and Young, and when the present company was organized, the purchase was made and the mill became known as the Zenith Mill. They have six run of burrs, one set of rollers, and are capable of turning out two hundred barrels of flour per day. They are doing a large business, ship extensively to eastern markets, besides doing a good custom work. Chas. A. Young, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the company, is a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and became a resident of Kansas City November 1, 1879.



INDEPENDENCE.

JAMES W. ADAMS,

Carpenter and contractor, was born in Fauquier county, Va., February 25, 1828, and in 1844, he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. October 26, 1858, he moved to California, Moniteau county, Mo., where he remained seventeen months, and then moved to Tipton, same county, there residing two years engaged at his trade. He then acted as fireman on the Terre Haute & St. Louis Railroad, retaining this position about ten months. In February, 1865, he moved to Nebraska, and remained till December 2, 1865, when he located in Independence, Mo. Was married to Miss Elizabeth Stinson, of Cooper county, Mo., June 25, 1861.

A. F. ANDERSON,

Lumber merchant. The subject of this sketch was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1834. His parents died when he was a child, and when about ten years old he went to Wheeling, Va., where he spent about four years, then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the cabinet making trade, and pursued that as a vocation there, and in Louisville, Kentucky, until 1855, when he went to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth. There he learned the carpenter's trade, and, in the spring of 1857, came to Independence. In 1865, he engaged in the lumber business, and has since given it his entire attention. In 1868, he was married to Mrs. Amanda Castleman, widow of William Castleman. Her maiden name was Johnson. Mr. A. is a man of public spirit and enterprise, and has done much for the advancement of this town. Has been successful as a business man, and is now doing a large trade in lumber, lath, shingles, etc.

M. W. ANDERSON,

Was born in Jackson county, Mo., December 20, 1836, and was there brought up and acquired an education. His time was employed in farming until 1859, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, holding that position for two years. In 1860, he was elected township constable, which position he held about one year and a half, then going to Mexico. He returned again in 1864, and again engaged in farming, in which he continued until 1868, again being appointed deputy sheriff. Filling this office about two years, in 1872, he was elected revenue collector of Jackson county, and held the position for four years. In 1875, he connected himself with the banking house now known as Anderson, Chiles & Co., and also embarked in the fine stock business. He was treasurer of the Jackson County Breeder's Association, and proprietor of the Glendale herd of short-horn cattle. Is the owner of a valuable farm comprising 320 acres, within two miles of this city. His marriage occurred in 1861, to Miss Julia, daughter of Robert Daniel. She is a native of Independence. They have a family of two children: Katie E. and Nellie. Have lost one, an infant.

D. BULLORD,

Ticket agent, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., October 21, 1855, and when quite young was taken by his parents to Niles, Michigan. He was there reared and educated, and when about fifteen years of age commenced learning the art of telegraphy. Worked at the trade there for a short time and then removed to Springfield, Mo., remaining two years, when he commenced traveling through the southwestern part of the State.

He was employed at various places, but finally settled in St. Louis, where for three years he was engaged by the Missouri Pacific Company. First held the position of clerk to the superintendent, and afterward operator. January 6, 1879, he took charge of his present office, which requires considerable skill and energy as two roads arrive at this point.

CHARLTON E. BEATTY,

Editor of the *National Crisis*, was born in Independence, Mo., June 11th, 1851. His early youth was spent in acquiring an education which he completed in his native town. In 1866 he entered the printing office of the Independence *Messenger* where he was employed until 1868, and then became connected with the Independence *Democrat*, and continued about one year. Was engaged in working on the Kansas City *Evening News*, where he remained until 1870, and then came to Independence and established the Independence *Daily Herald*. This he conducted for about three months, and next established the *Daily Enterprise*, and after about thirty days removed it to Moberly, Mo. There in connection with Messrs. G. B. Kelley, Robert Freeman and A. J. Knowles, he conducted it until 1876, and then returned to Independence and established the Independence *Democrat*. In 1877 it passed out of existence, and on the 16th of August of that year, he established the *National Crisis*, which he has conducted with an untiring zeal. He was married, December 22, 1874, in Independence, to Miss Cordelia F. Atkinson, a native of Independence. They have three children living: Charlton A., William and Harvey.

D. I. CALDWELL,

County Commissioner of schools, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on Nov. 7, 1811. His early youth was spent on a farm, but most of his time was devoted to acquiring an education, which he completed at Center College of Danville, graduating from that institution in 1832. He immediately took charge of a school in Jessamine county, Ky., and conducted it until 1834, when he came to Missouri, and settled at Loutre, Warren county. Here he taught a large private school, for about one year and six months, and then returned to his native county in Kentucky. On January 22, 1838, he was married to Miss Catherine B. Clark, a native of Jessamine county, Ky. Mr. Caldwell then went to Howard county, Mo., where he was engaged in farming for about two years, when he again devoted his time to school teaching. In 1847 he moved to Independence, and has since made it his home, devoting his entire time to the advancement of education. In November 1869 he was elected commissioner of schools, and with the exception of two years has held the office since. It was at the earnest solicitation of the people that he allowed himself to become a candidate. That he has rendered much valuable service in the cause of education may be inferred from the fact that his elections to office were always brought about without any effort on his part. He has done much for Independence and Jackson county. Although advanced in years he still retains the vigor of his manhood, and continues to labor zealously for the welfare of his fellow men. His family consists of three children: Thomas C., James S. and Fannie.

HON. WILLIAM CHRISMAN

Was born in Fayette county, Ky., November 23, 1822, and is the son of Joseph and Elenor H. Chrisman. His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, who took great interest in his childrens' future welfare, in affording them means for a thorough education. When not attending school, the subject of our sketch was employed on the farm. His early education was received at a private school taught by Rev. Lyman W. Seeley, who afterward became a professor in Georgetown College, Kentucky. Young Chrisman became a student at that institution

and graduated at Centre College, Kentucky, with the degree of A. B., and afterward received the degree of A. M. in course. In addition to the regular classic course he learned to read with fluency several of the modern languages, and after leaving college, he taught school. He made choice of law as a profession, and after a thorough preparation was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1847. In 1848 he came to Jackson county, Missouri, and settled in Independence, which has since been his home. He formed a partnership with Abram Comingo, Esq., of Kentucky, and at once entered upon the practice of law, his profession, and such was the attention he gave to his business and the tireless interest manifested in the cause of his clients, that he soon built up a lucrative business, which continued to increase up to the time he withdrew from the practice in 1869. His partnership with Mr. Comingo continued until early in the late War, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. He soon after formed a partnership with Hon. Samuel L. Sawyer, of Lexington, Mo., which existed until his withdrawal from the practice in 1869, to devote his time to his large private interests, particularly to banking, in connection with which he has devoted considerable attention to the improvement of his landed estate. He has never sought but studiously avoided office, but in 1874, without solicitation on his part, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1875, and in that assembly there was no one who inspired more confidence in his integrity, his ability and knowledge of constitutional law. In 1857 he, with a few others, organized a bank at Independence, known as the Independence Savings Institution, which has continued under different names until the present time, and is now known as the Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company; and in all of the changes the bank has undergone he has been one of its directors, and to his financial skill and management is to be attributed much of its present high character. He was one of the organizers of the first National Bank of Independence, and from the first incorporation has been a director and stock holder. In educational matters he has always been prominent and took an active part in founding and establishing the Independence Female College, and furnished most of the money for erecting the building. He contributed liberally to put in operation the Independence Library, and in making it a credit and benefit to the town and community. Scarcely a public enterprise calculated to advance the religious, social or commercial interests of the community for a quarter of a century, has failed to secure his sympathy or support; and he has been foremost in aiding every worthy cause with his influence and means. Few men have lived more quietly and unostentatiously or exerted a greater influence on the community than Mr. Chrisman; would we had more such men. He married Miss Lucie A. Lee, of Danville, Ky., May 10, 1848, a lady whose graces of mind and person have endeared her to all who enjoy her acquaintance. Their family consists of two children: George L. and Maggie, wife of Mr. Logan O. Swope. Their second son, James, died at the age of nineteen, while attending Westminster College at Fulton, Mo.

C. C. CHILES,

Banker. Prominent among the pioneers of Jackson county, who are identified with its growth and development, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Clarke county, Kentucky, in 1831. His father brought him to Jackson county when a mere infant, settling in Fort Osage Township in the autumn of 1831. When about fifteen years of age, our subject engaged in the mercantile business, and continued it until 1854, when he commenced farming. In 1875 he engaged in the banking business in connection with his farming and stock business. Mr. Chiles is virtually self-made and self-educated, as he began business for himself with very limited capital. What he now has is the result of his own labor. He is in possession of several fine stock farms in different parts of Jackson county, and has taken quite an interest in the breeding of fine stock. He is a prominent member and a director of the Jackson County Breeders' Association. He has

witnessed nearly the entire growth and prosperity of Jackson county; has always been identified with its interests, and has seen many changes come and go. He was married in this county in 1857, to Miss Anna M. Haller, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children: Lizzie G., Mamie C. and C. C.

CAPTAIN CORNELL CRYSLER,

Postmaster. The subject of this sketch was born in Auburn, New York, September 27, 1829, and when about six years of age, his father moved to Syracuse, same State. There he made his home until 1868, receiving his education at Onondaga Academy, Monroe Collegiate Institute and the State University at Albany, and graduated from the law department of the latter in 1854. He immediately began the practice of his profession, and followed it until the breaking out of the War. In 1862 he organized and was appointed captain of Company D, of the 122d New York Infantry, which position he held until resigning in 1863, at Fredricksburg, Virginia. He then returned to Syracuse, and associated himself with Judge Reigel, and continued the practice of law until his removal to Independence, in 1868. He was appointed postmaster in 1873, which office he has since held. He was married in the State of New York in 1852, to Miss Nancy W. Dunlap, a native of that State. They have two children: Franc, wife of John Sullivan, and Charles S., an attorney here. Mr. Cryslar has held many offices and positions of public trust, and always to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was justice of the peace in the State of New York four years, county superintendent of schools for two terms; and was appointed assistant United States marshal for the census of 1870.

CHARLES S. CRYSLER,

Attorney, was born in Syracuse, New York, on the 21st day of September, 1856. When about eleven years of age he moved with his parents to Independence. His early youth was spent in the pursuits of agriculture, and he began the study of law when very young and has pursued it with an admirable zeal. In 1874 he entered the post-office as assistant. He attended the State University at Albany, New York, during its sessions of 1876-7 and 1877-8, graduating from the law department in the spring of 1878. He then went to St. Louis and engaged in book-keeping for a commission firm until the spring of 1879. Also pursued his legal studies at the Washington University of that city. In the spring of 1879 he came to Independence and was admitted to the bar at Kansas City. In September, 1880, he laid out an addition to Independence known as Cottage place. On the first day of October, 1879, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Child, a native of Vermont. As an attorney, Mr. Cryslar stands near the head of his profession, and has already distinguished himself in civil and criminal courts.

W. A. CUNNINGHAM,

Merchant, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, October 19, 1836, and was there educated and reared. He came to Independence in the spring of 1866 and in 1878 engaged in mercantile business and now carries on an extensive grocery business on the south side of the square; he is also engaged in the fine stock business, being in possession of a valuable farm of 150 acres, one mile south of Independence, which is devoted to stock raising. He has held many places of public trust in Jackson County, has been mayor of Independence. These duties he always discharged creditably. He was married September 1, 1864, in Bath County, Kentucky, to Miss Annie Hughes, a native of that county. They have two children living: Sadie and Lawrence.

D. C. ENTREKIN,

Retired farmer, was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 21, 1814, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving a common school education. Was there engaged in farming until he came to this county in the fall of 1868, when he settled in Independence and engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. He now owns 750 acres of land in Clay County, Mo., and 350 in this county, all of which is well improved. He also owns considerable town property. Mr. Entrek-in was married in November, 1839, to Miss Jane Tarbert, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born May 9, 1816. They have three children: Nannie (now Mrs. Momyer), Mary and Jennie; one is deceased—Torbert. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

FORBIS & WAIT.

It is a lamentable fact that few men get full credit for their deeds and acts, or are fully appreciated in the age in which they live. The rancor and turmoil of business strife warp the judgement and render impossible a true and impartial verdict, which is only reached after a calm retrospective review of a life's struggle; yet the writer has found a man in whom is embodied these admirable qualities of energy, strict business integrity and an untiring zeal in advancing the business resources and social well-being of his town. Such a man is Mr. J. B. Forbis, Jr., of the above firm, who are to be found on the east side of the Public Square, occupying a handsome three-story building, 150x30 feet. We find it well filled with a large and carefully selected stock of Charter Oak cook stoves and ranges, Garland base burners, Denmark retorts, soft coal burners, Eagle cultivators, plows, hay rakes, stalk cutters, breaking plows, Champion corn planters, hay stacker and grain drills. They also handle the justly celebrated Empire reapers and mowers, as well as the favorite Singer and Domestic sewing machines, and in fact a full line of shelf and heavy hardware. The house was established in February, 1880, and out of justice to the young firm we must say that no firm in Jackson county has a better reputation for honest, upright dealing and reliability of goods, and as they are endeavoring to win a reputation in the great struggle for prominence, they are fully alive to the interests of their patrons, and are willing to promote the well-being of them, even at a sacrifice of their own time and money.

GEORGE A. FRANKLIN,

Liveryman, is a native of the most popular county of Missouri, familiarly known as Jackson, and was born December 11, 1850. The population of said county was increased by one who, by the attentive care of its overseers, has grown into manhood, and is named as the subject of this sketch. He did not spend his time hunting and fishing during his days under fifteen years, but made use of his physical strength on his father's farm. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and when fifteen years of age his father moved to Independence, where he attended the High school two years. In 1867 he entered the William Jewell College of Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, where he was for three terms busily engaged in mental labor. He then returned to Independence and embarked in the hardware business with his father, it being conducted under the firm name of W. H. Franklin & Sons. In 1875 he disposed of the store and moved on a farm and was engaged in tilling the soil till September, 1879, when he removed to Independence and engaged in his present occupation. Miss Alice Wilson, of this county, became his wife May 3, 1871. Two children were the fruit of this union: one boy, William F., and one girl, Effie.

D. F. HARTMAN,

Dealer in saddles and harness, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., January 31, 1837, and there spent his early youth. In 1840 he moved to Warsaw, Ind., and learned the trade of saddle and harness maker, following it as a vocation until 1863. He visited California, and after a stay of a few months returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1865, then coming to this county. Soon after, he embarked in the saddle and harness business, which he has continued with marked success. He carries a well-assorted stock, and being a superior workman, finds a ready sale for his goods. Although commencing with nothing, he has now acquired a comfortable competency. In 1858 he was married to Miss A. L. Evans, a native of Indiana. Their family consists of six children: Lillie, Erastus, Winnie B., Charles M., Belle, and Jessie. Four died in infancy.

JONATHAN HILL,

Retired. His father, Isaac Hill, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of English descent, and his mother, Nancy Henry, a native of Virginia, and of English and German descent. The subject of this sketch was born in Brown county, Ohio, February 4, 1822, receiving the advantages of a limited common school education. In December, 1841, he drifted westward and located in Carroll county, Mo., at the point called Hill's Landing, his brother having located at the same place a year previous, from which originated the name. At this time he was in very meagre circumstances, and worked the first year for fifty cents a day, but by using good judgment, and being economical, he accumulated a sufficient amount of money to purchase a half interest in the Landing. This he retained till 1850, when he went to California and was there engaged in mining about six months. After returning to Carroll county, Mo., he followed painting for the next three years, when he went to Miles' Point, and until July, 1864, was engaged in the mercantile trade. On account of the war he removed his goods to Carrollton, and there disposed of them, after which he was engaged as book keeper till the close of the war. Afterward returned to Miles' Point, where he was engaged in farming and trading in real estate. Since November, 1870, he has been a member of the Carroll Exchange Bank, of Carrollton, Mo., owning a one-tenth controlling interest, of which the capital stock and surplus funds amount to over \$100,000. Having no desire for further continuance in business, and being a great advocate of education, and feeling a great interest in the welfare of his family, he concluded to seek a home where might be found all the educational facilities required, and so located in Independence in 1874. He has been twice married. First to Miss Harriet Ridgell, of Kentucky November 22, 1860. She died June 7, 1863, leaving one child, Harriet A. Johanna B. Glasser, of Switzerland, became his second wife May 5, 1864. By this union they have five children: Anna V., Minnie M., Viola B., Bertie E., and May E.

BENJAMIN HOLMES,

County Treasurer, is the son of Silas and Nancy Holmes, and is a native of Jackson county, Missouri; born August 8, 1846. He was here educated, receiving his primary education in common schools, after which he completed this course in the High school of Kansas City. Was raised an agriculturist and stock raiser, and followed the same till 1877, when he moved to Kansas City, and immediately engaged in the live stock commission business, as one of the firm of Holmes & Lail. In December, 1878, he was elected to fill the office of county treasurer, and moved to Independence. Was re-elected in November, 1880. Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Emma E. Laws, October 18, 1869. She is also a native of this county, and was born January 15, 1849. They have one child, Mattie (born August 31, 1872).

C. JACKSON,

Physician and surgeon. The subject of this sketch was born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1842, and when quite young entered the William Jewell College, at Liberty, Clay county. After receiving a liberal education there, he attended the Jefferson Medical College, during its session of 1866-7 and 1867-8, graduating in the spring of '68. Then moved to Kansas City, where he practiced until 1874. He assisted in organizing the Kansas City Medical College, where he devoted two years to the study of anatomy. In 1871 he was married in Platte county, Missouri, to Miss A. A. Perry, a native of that county. In 1874 he moved to Independence, where he has since resided. The doctor is of the allopathic persuasion, a close student and successful practitioner, and now enjoys a large practice. He is public spirited, and a zealous worker in forwarding all commendable enterprises which might promote the well-being of the county.

S. K. KNOX,

Capitalist, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1837, and was there educated and resided until eighteen years of age. In 1855 he emigrated to Illinois, and learned the art of telegraphy with the Ohio & Missouri Railroad, and took charge of an office at Sumner, Illinois, where he was also interested in manufacturing. Remained there about ten years, and, it not agreeing with his health, he came to Jackson county, and was engaged in farming for five years. Thence to Independence, where he embarked in the grain and also the mercantile business, the latter at Blue Springs. In the spring of 1879, he closed out his business here, and went to Colorado, and engaged in mining, in which he is still interested. His farm consists of 320 acres, and upon it are eleven springs, making it one of the finest stock, as well as grain, farms in the county. He has now in process of erection a residence in this city, which will be an ornament to the town. Previous to coming here, Mr. Knox employed a physician by the year, and since then, in a family of seven, has only called an outside physician about five times. His marriage was in December, 1861, to Miss Jennie Christy, a native of Illinois, born in April, 1839. They have a family of five children: Anna, Charles E., Mary A., Rodger C., and Andrew C. Mr. and Mrs. Knox and their eldest daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

M. LARKIN,

Of the firm of Larkin & Son, proprietors of livery, feed and sale stable, and also of the 'bus line, was born in Brooklyn, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1848, and when but a small boy he, with his parents, moved to Canada, where they remained about three years. Then removed to Wisconsin, residing there nearly four years, and then came to Independence. He is an experienced man in the livery business, having followed it from boyhood.

JACOB LEADER.

Among the many pioneers of Jackson county is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of December, 1814. His early youth was spent in acquiring an education, and when he was about seventeen years of age he learned the wagon making trade, and has since made it his vocation. In November, 1834, he moved to Pittsburgh, where he remained until the following spring, when he went to St. Louis. Remained about six months and then went to Taswell county, Illinois, thence to Jackson county, settling in Independence where he remained about one year. Returned to Taswell county, where he was married in 1839 to Miss Effie J. Eades, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1840 he came again to Independence, where he engaged in the pursuits of his trade. In 1849 he went to

California, and in 1851 returned to Independence, and has since made it his home. Their family consists of one child living: Mary C., (wife of M. C. Masters, of Independence); have lost three. Mr. Leader has witnessed much of the growth of Jackson county, and has always taken a warm interest in its welfare. He has seen many changes come to Independence; has seen it through its years of peace and prosperity, as well as its years of war and pestilence. Politically he was of the Democratic faith until the breaking out of the war, and since then he has been identified with the Republican party. In 1862 he was appointed to fill the office of county judge, by Governor Gamble, and afterward by Governor Fletcher. He has been elected to the city council for seven or eight terms. Was also a member of the first public school board for four years, and has held many other positions of public trust, and always with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, and has attained the confidence and esteem of the citizens of the county. He is a man of continued industry, devoting his entire attention to the pursuits of his trade.

E. E. LEWIS,

Druggist. This enterprising young business man was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 24, 1861. He there spent his early youth in acquiring an education and preparing himself for the drug business. In the spring of 1877 he went to Abilene, Kansas, where he engaged in the drug business, and also attended the Kansas State University, during the term of 1878-9, devoting his time to the study of chemistry and pharmacy, in which branches he is very proficient. In the autumn of 1880 he came to Independence and established his present business, and is now doing a good trade in drugs, medicines, fancy goods, etc.

CAPTAIN SCHUYLER LOWE,

Stock agent for the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., at Kansas City Stock Yards. The subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky and was born in Washington county, January 30, 1834. Was reared on a farm in his native county. October 8, 1853, he arrived in Jackson county, Mo., and in the summer of 1854, began clerking in a drug store for James McClanahan, remaining with him until the following spring. Then he accepted a position in the dry goods store of G. W. Arnold, retaining this position until the summer of 1857, when he purchased a half interest in a drug store, the firm name being Lowe & McMurry. He was in this business till the fall of 1858, when he disposed of his share and engaged in the insurance business till the spring of 1860. Then again embarked in the drug business, being sole proprietor, which he pursued until the beginning of the War. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 1st Cavalry, Missouri State Guards of General Raines' division; was sworn in as captain and acted as such until February, 1862, when he again enlisted in the regular Confederate service, 3rd Missouri Battery, known as Lowe's Battery, making as captain until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at St. Joseph, La., in February, 1864, and was released June 1, 1865. Was one of the 600 who were placed under fire at Charleston. While in service, he participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Pea Ridge, second battle of Corinth, Iuka, Hatchie River, Oxford, Grand Gulf, Ft. Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg and other skirmishes. After being released from prison he returned to St. Louis, and accepted a position as clerk in a wholesale drug store where he remained till fall. Then returned to Independence, where he engaged in the real estate business till 1868, when he moved on a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1873. Then commenced in the live stock trade, continuing till April, 1877, at which time he accepted his present position. February 7, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary J. Parker, who was born in Independence, Mo., August, 1838. She is a daughter of John Parker, who came to Jackson county Mo., at an early day, and was for a long time engaged in the mercantile trade as one of

the firm of Wilson & Parker. They have had eight children, five of whom are living: Lizzie, Parker L., Julia W., Susan W., and Jennie.

JOHN G. McCURDY.

A history of Jackson county would not be complete without a few sketches of the lives of its prominent old settlers, as those men have proved themselves benefactors to the towns throughout the county. The subject of this sketch was born in Rockbridge county, Va., on the 20th day of March, 1818. His early youth was spent on a farm in the pursuits of agriculture until about seventeen years of age, then went to Scottsville, in Albamarle County, and learned the trade of blacksmith. He was married in Albamarle County, on the 6th of April, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth R. Beal, a native of that State. Soon becoming impressed with the idea that the West offered superior inducements to men of energy and enterprise, he came to Independence in the spring of 1848, and soon engaged in blacksmithing, which line he has since followed with a marked degree of success. He has seen many changes come and go to Independence, and has witnessed much of the growth and development of Jackson County. But during all this time he pursued his legitimate pursuits, and labored zealously for the good of his fellow beings. In 1874, he was deprived of his wife by death. His family now consists of five children: Lizzie, widow of Wilson Powell; John Samuel, now in partnership with him; James William, engaged in railroad business in California; Joseph A. and Henry L., who are in business with him in Independence. He is now conducting a large establishment in the manufacture of plows, farm implements, buggies, etc. Mr. M. is a man of continued industry, and has done much for the development of the town in which he resides and is a much honored and esteemed citizen.

JOHN W. MODIE

Stands prominent among the pioneer business men of Independence. He was born in Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, in 1827, and was there educated and developed to manhood. He learned the harness-making trade, commencing when about fifteen years of age, and has since devoted his attention to it. In 1848 he came to Jackson county and settled at Independence, where he has since made his home, and soon embarked in the harness and saddlery business. In 1849 he was married in Independence to Miss Levena McCarty, a native of this town. Their family consists of six children living: John, Charles, Rolland, Nellie, wife of Thomas Pendleton, of Independence; Bina, now Mrs. Frank Wyatt, of this place, and Lessie. Mr. Modie has filled many positions of trust since coming to Jackson county; has been city councilman for several terms, and during the thirty-two years of his residence here, he has always retained the confidence and esteem of the people. He is now conducting a large business in harness and saddlery, carrying a large stock of goods, and is enjoying a trade which is the fruit of labor and careful management. He is closely identified with the social, moral and religious interests of the town, and has always taken an active part in forwarding all commendable enterprises.

DR. JOHN S. MOTT.

There are but few persons in Independence more highly esteemed than our subject. He was born in St. Mary's, Ohio, May 2, 1844, and there remained until the age of seventeen, when he entered the army, serving until the fall of 1865. Then came West and traveled through New Mexico, engaging in mining, etc., and in 1872 began merchandising in Independence. His father and mother, Col. Samuel R. and Caroline (Pickerell) were early settlers in northwestern Ohio. The former was colonel of the 118th Ohio Regiment during the War, and well known throughout the community in which he resided. Dr. Mott is pleasing in his manners and address, and to meet him is to wish for a more extended acquaintance

H. G. OWENS,

Ticket agent and telegraph operator at the Narrow Gauge depot, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, January 17, 1857, and there received his education. When fourteen years of age he removed to Bourbon county, Kansas, and was engaged in buying and selling stock until 1873. The panic in that year depressed business, and our subject went to Polk county, Iowa, and engaged in farming with his brother. After one year he came to Kansas City, and was employed as a shipping clerk in an agricultural implement house for three years. Then became connected with the Narrow Gauge Railroad Company at Kansas City, remaining until December, 1879; he then took charge of the office at Lexington, and afterward came to this place. He was married, May 1, 1879, to Miss E. A. Jaquiss, of Kansas City, who was born in New York City, December 2, 1852, and is of English origin. They have one child, Frances M., born May 16, 1880. Mrs. Owens is a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Kansas City, and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

B. F. PARKER,

Dentist, was born in Coles county, Illinois, on the 20th day of October, 1833, and is a son of Hon. Nathaniel Parker, who was born in Georgia, but located in Coles county at an early day, on a farm. He afterward served fourteen terms in Congress and the Legislature of that State. Our subject's early youth was spent in the pursuits of agriculture until 1857, when he began preparing for his present profession, under the tuition of a Dr. Bradley, of Charleston, Illinois. In the autumn of that year he entered the Ohio Dental College, at Cincinnati, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1858. Then went to Fort Worth, Texas, where he pursued his professional labors until 1862. In 1863 he located in Salem, Illinois, where he practiced until 1865, when he moved to Independence, and has since practiced, and is now enjoying a large and successful practice, which is the fruit of his many years persistent efforts. The doctor is a man of public spirit and enterprise, and has done much for the development of Jackson county. He is now engaged in fruit raising in connection with his professional labors, and is in possession of a beautiful farm of forty-five acres, one mile east of Independence. He was married in Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1866, to Miss Frances Draper, a native of Salem, Illinois. Their family consists of two children, living: Lillian O. and Fredrick. The doctor is a man of decided opinions, and is closely identified with the moral and religious interests of his town, and is a zealous worker for the cause of Christianity. He is a deep thinker, and is possessed of a strong and unprejudiced mind.

J. E. PAYNE,

Editor. The subject of this sketch was born in Christian county, Ky., on the 21st day of January, 1840. When about six years of age his parents took him to Morgan county, Illinois, where his days were spent until 1852, when he returned to his native county. After about two years he went again to Illinois, locating in Maynard county. In 1857 came to Jackson county, arriving in Kansas City on the 7th of April, and was there engaged in mercantile business until the breaking out of the War. In October, 1861, he entered the State's service under command of General Price, and on the 23d of December joined the Confederate service, and was appointed Third sergeant of Company A, 6th Infantry, and served to the close of the war. He was severely wounded at the battle of Corinth, Miss., but after about four months he again joined his command. Was also wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, and during the siege of Vicksburg he lost two fingers by a shell. He was then transferred to the quartermaster's department, and afterward to the ordnance department. Had charge of re-doubt No. 21. He was one of the parties who escaped on the magazine boat

from Mobile to Gainsville, Ala., where he surrendered, and was soon paroled. He returned to Kansas City, and in the spring of 1866 received an appointment on the civil engineer corps. Was one of the parties who located the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. On the 3d of September, 1868, he was married to Miss Annie E. Hickman, daughter of Major E. A. Hickman, of Independence. He established the *Cass County Courier*, at Harrisonville, in September, 1871, which paper he conducted until the autumn of 1879, and in September of that year he became the editor of the *Sentinel*, of Independence. This he has since conducted with an admirable spirit. Politically he is of the Democratic faith, and is an able advocate of its doctrines. He is a warm friend to all religious institutions, and has a large circle of friends in this and adjoining counties. His family consists of three children: Katie (born September 21, 1869), Hickman, and Robert Emmet (born September 19, 1875).

J. C. PENDLETON,

Druggist, was born in Lincoln county, Ky., in 1847. There his early youth was spent until he attained his thirteenth year, when he moved to Jackson county and located in Independence. Here he finished his education. In 1867 he engaged in the drug business at his present location, where he occupies a brick building 65x25 feet. He carries a large stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, fancy goods, etc., and is enjoying a large and profitable trade. He is a man of public spirit and enterprise, and devotes his entire attention to his legitimate pursuits.

M. PENDLETON & BROTHER,

Merchants. This business was established in 1865, by Messrs. Wilson & Pendleton. In March, 1875, Mr. Wilson withdrew, leaving the business in charge of Mr. M. Pendleton, who conducted it until March, 1880. Then he became associated with his brother, Mr. F. Pendleton. The firm is now doing a good business, occupying a large two-story brick building, 90x46 feet. They carry a large stock of clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes, notions, etc, employ four clerks, and are numbered among the solid firms of the town.

I. N. ROGERS

Was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., February 27, 1833, and there spent his days until 1847. Then he came to Jackson county, locating at Independence. In 1864 he went to Montana Territory where he remained until 1866, when he came to Independence, and was engaged in the First National Bank as book-keeper, until 1867. In 1877 was elected assistant cashier of the Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company, which office he now holds. He was married in Independence, in 1862, to Miss Natalia, daughter of John Wilson, of this city. Their family consists of four children: Julia V., Sallie W., John W., and Homer. They lost one, an infant, Willie R. Mr. Rogers is a man of public spirit, and occupies a high social position, and is esteemed by a large circle of friends. He is closely identified with the interests and growth of the town in which he resides.

THOMAS J. ROGERS

Was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on the 9th of May, 1844. In 1847 his parents moved to Independence where our subject was educated and reared to manhood, and has since continued to make his home. When about the age of sixteen years he began to learn the tinner's trade under Mr. D. R. Laramour, and succeeded in fully mastering that industry. In 1867 he embarked in business for himself at Lee's Summit, this county, and continued successfully for five years. In 1874 he became impressed with the news of the West, and, actuated by a strong desire to travel, he spent three years through the Territory of Montana and surrounding country. He then returned to Independence, and in February, 1880,

he opened his present business on South Main street. He occupies a neat store-room, which is well filled with a large stock of stoves and tinware. He is a man who devotes his entire attention to the pursuits of his trade, and should be classed among the first-class business men of the county.

MAJOR JOHN T. ROSS,

Carpenter and contractor, was born in Flemming county, Kentucky, September 20, 1829, and when about four years of age his parents moved to Shelbyville, Indiana. In 1832 he returned to Mason county, Kentucky, where he remained till 1847, and again returned to Shelbyville. In the spring of 1848 he enlisted in the Mexican War in Company E, 3rd Indiana, and at the end of one year re-enlisted in Company E, 5th Indiana, and remained in service till the close of the War. In 1857 he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1861 enlisted in the late War in Company G, 16th Illinois, acting as a musician till May 9, 1862, when, by his own consent, he was discharged and returned to St. Joseph. He then enlisted in Company B, 11th Missouri Cavalry, and in the spring of 1863 was promoted to captain, which position he filled till August, 1863, when he was promoted to major, acting as same till the close of the War and then returned to Indiana. In 1867 he moved to Independence, Missouri. He has followed cabinet making and the carpenter's trade successfully during life. He was married October 23, 1851, to Miss Clarisa Kennedy, of Indiana. She died March, 1859, leaving four children, three living: Thomas, William and Katie. He was again married to Miss Martha A. Green, of Kentucky, in June, 1861. They have had five children, two now living: James and Vernon.

A. F. SAWYER,

Cashier, was born in Lexington, Lafayette county, Mo., July 16, 1849. There he spent his early youth, until 186-. He entered Dr. Yantis' Academy at Sweet Springs, Saline county, of this State, and pursued his studies there about one year. Then entered the Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., where he remained a time and then went to St. Louis, and attended the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College for one term. Afterward entered the wholesale grocery house of Tutt & Baker, of that city, and remained with them until the spring of 1869, when he came to Independence. He became associated with the banking firm of Stone, Sawyer & Co., afterward changed to Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company, and was elected cashier at its incorporation, which position he has since held. He was married in Independence October 31, 1877, to Miss Sallie W., daughter of Hon. S. H. Woodson. She is a native of Independence. They have one son living, Samuel W. Mr. Sawyer is a man who has scarce passed the meridian of life, but has won a reputation for financial ability and business integrity, and has gained the confidence and esteem of all who have had business or social relations with him.

L. M. SEA,

Real estate agent, was born in Nelson Co., Va., on the 5th of March, 1823. When about thirteen years of age his parents took him to Anderson County, Kentucky, where he made his home until 1840, when he moved to Jessamine County. His days were spent there until 1853, when he came to Jackson County and located in Independence, where he was engaged in mercantile business. In 1863 he removed to Howard County, this State, and remained until the spring of 1865, when he went to Mason county, Kentucky. In the spring of 1868 he returned to Independence. Here he has since resided, with the exception of about six years which he spent in Doniphan County, Kansas. In 1874 he engaged in the real estate business, and has since given it his entire attention, in connection with insurance business. In 1848 he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Col. John Moesly, of Jessamine County, Kentucky. They have one

son, John A., attorney of Independence. Mr. Sea is an active member and liberal contributor to the Christian Church.

HORACE SHELEY,

Attorney, was born in Callaway County, Mo., December 30, 1846, and in 1852 he came to Jackson County. He received his primary education in the common schools and High school of Independence, and from 1864 to 1866 attended the State Presbyterian Synodical College at Fulton, Mo. In 1867 returned to Independence, where he pursued the study of his profession and in the spring of 1872 was admitted as a member of the Jackson County bar. He filled the office of Mayor in 1878-9, and from that time to the present has acted as justice of the peace. Was married to Miss Mary Williams, June 18, 1872.

A. T. SLACK,

Merchant, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the 23rd day of April, 1833. When about four years of age his parents moved to Delaware County, Indiana, and settled near Muncie, where our subject was educated and reared to manhood. His early youth was spent on a farm, and he continued in the pursuits of agriculture until 1861. In 1866 he came to Independence, where he has since made his home. He was engaged in the hardware business until 1876, and then commenced the grocery trade. He now occupies a stone building 83x23 feet on the south side of the Square, which is well filled with a large stock of crockery, glassware, queensware and a full line of staple and fancy groceries. Mr. Slack is enjoying a large patronage, and is an active worker for the interests of his many patrons.

J. N. SOUTHERN,

Attorney, was born in Tazwell County, Tennessee, August 25, 1838, where he spent his days until his twentieth year. He began the study of law under the direction of Judge T. W. Turley, of Morristown, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1860. He acted as state's attorney for about twelve months, when he became connected with a supply camp on the Richmond & New Orleans Railroad, and in the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company I, of a Tennessee regiment, Confederate States troops; was on detached duty until he went into active service. Was with General Bragg on his march into Kentucky, and after his retreat he was transferred to the department of the Mississippi, under General Pemberton; was also with Generals Longstreet, Breckenridge, and others. In July, 1865, he came to Missouri, locating in Fayette County, where he was engaged in school-teaching for two years. Then came to Independence and soon became proprietor and editor of the *Independence Sentinel*, which he conducted with an admirable spirit for about twelve years. Then he disposed of it to its present proprietor, and has since devoted his attention to the pursuit of his profession. He is also engaged extensively in the fine stock business, and is in possession of some very valuable property. He was married December 20, 1860, to Miss Martha Allen, a native of Tennessee. Their family consists of six children: Willie M., Ethel, John N., Mattie, Mabel, and Allen.

H. M. SPRAGUE,

Train and roadmaster of the Kansas City & Eastern Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was born in Serborn, Chenango County, New York, November 13, 1828, and when about eight years of age was taken by his parents to Geneva, Ontario County. Was there reared and educated, and learned to work on wood-work and agricultural implements. In 1852 he went to Elmira and was employed in the car shops, and in 1854 went to St. Louis, where he followed car repairing for four years. On account of ill health he was compelled to discontinue this,

and then received the appointment of conductor on a work-train, remaining four years. Then was made division roadmaster on the Indiana & St. Louis Railroad, and held various positions after that until September, 1880, when he received his present office. Having followed railroading all his life he is well qualified for the position. Mr. Sprague has been twice married. First, in 1852, to Miss Catherine P. Dunham, who died August, 1866, leaving five children, one now living: James P. R. His second marriage was in 1869 to Alice M. Herbert. They have two children: George, and Mary A.; lost one. Mr. Sprague belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his wife of the Catholic.

D. W. WALLACE,

Deputy recorder, is a son of Hon. B. F. Wallace, who was among the first settlers of Jackson county, having settled here in 1833. That he was highly respected by the people, is evinced from the fact that he held some position of trust from 1850, and at the time of his death - June 2, 1877,—was a member of the Legislature for Jackson County, from the First District. He married Virginia Willock, daughter of Major-General Willock, and she still resides in Independence. The subject of our sketch was born June 15, 1860, and was educated in the common schools, afterward taking a thorough classical course at Finley's High school. In 1874 he accepted a position as assistant docket clerk of the State Senate, and in January, 1877, became assistant engrossing clerk. April 31, 1878, he was appointed to his present position, having charge of the office in Independence.

F. C. WARNKY,

Owner and proprietor of Warnky's Art Studio, was born in August, 1839, in Germany, and was there reared and educated. When twenty six years of age he commenced to learn the photographing trade, and in 1850 emigrated to the United States. He located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and from there went to San Francisco, California, remaining for fifteen years. Afterward moved to southeastern Colorado, where he lived for five years, and then took up his residence in Denver, and opened an art studio. Two years later, he removed from there, and spent about four years in the southern part of the State, and in the fall of 1879 he came to Independence. He is the possessor of a nice residence property and considerable real estate. He was married December 19, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Brownell, a native of Sacramento, California, born in September, 1848. They have five children living: Melissa C., Harvey G., Mary C., Russell G., and Lester G. Four are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Warnky belong to the denomination of the Latter Day Saints.

WESTON'S PLOW WORKS.

Of the many manufacturing interests identified with Independence, the Weston Plow Works hold a front rank. The proprietor, Robert Weston, began plow making and general blacksmithing in Independence in 1848, and has pursued the business since, with an unfaltering energy. He occupies a series of brick buildings, the general blacksmith shop being 60x22½ feet, the plow shop 40x20, with two wood working buildings, each 30x20. Mr. Weston has in his employ about ten men, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of plows, cultivators, etc., beside the carriage and wagon works. His establishment is of great credit to the city, and, having almost grown up with the county, enjoys a liberal patronage, as it well deserves. He is an esteemed citizen of Independence.

J. M. WILSON,

Physician and surgeon, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, April 13, 1844. He began his professional studies when very young, and finished his medical

education at the Ohio State University, graduating in 1867. In the winter of 1869, he located at Independence, where he has since practiced. He was here married in 1870, to Miss Mary Franklin. They had one child, now deceased. The doctor is of the alopathic persuasion, is a very successful practitioner, and is always a welcome visitor in the sick room. He is a close student, and is now enjoying a large patronage from his many friends in this part of the county.

REV. IVAN M. WISE.

The subject of this sketch first saw the light on a calm July morning, in the year 1854, on his father's cotton plantation, among the hills of North Louisiana. His father belongs to that branch of the original Wise family in Virginia, that went into South Carolina in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Young Ivan's grandfather moved to the State of Mississippi directly after it was admitted into the Union, when his father was about ten years old. Ambrose Wise, his father, when quite a young man, went westward across the great Mississippi River, and settled in Claiborn Parish, La., where he has chosen to live ever since. Some years after his locating, he married Miss Mahanah O'Banion, a member of another Mississippi family, that settled in the same section of country. Ivan Munroe is the eighth child of a family of eleven children: eight boys and three girls. When he was sixteen years of age he made a profession of religion and was baptized with three other brothers, and soon afterward began to officiate publicly in divine worship, having in the meantime received considerable encouragement from his pastor, Elder John M. Melton. A short time after that his church licensed him to preach the gospel. This he had exercised but a few months, however, before he was strongly convinced that an effective and respectable ministry must have an education; so having received an invitation from the secretary of ministerial education of Mississippi, Rev. James Nelson, to attend college in that State, he entered the Mississippi College in October, 1873, where he remained four years. After taking his bachelor's degree, he returned to his native State, Louisiana, where he engaged in preaching and teaching. His first engagement was in supplying the pulpit of Rev. Chas. B. Freeman, of Bastrop, Louisiana; after which the church at Oak Ridge, Louisiana, extended to him a unanimous call to become their pastor, and requested the church that retained his membership to ordain him. Thereupon Mr. Wise was critically and publicly examined before the Association, and was set apart to the gospel ministry by imposition of hands, by the Presbyterian ministry, and authorized to preach, by the church in September 1877. He returned and took charge of the Oak Ridge Baptist Church, and was also the principal of the public schools. He had one of the most intelligent as well as respectable village churches in the State, his church and congregation being composed of wealthy planters and merchants. While there about thirteen months he baptized seventeen members, and received a number by letter. It was not his intention, however, to settle then and there. Feeling that after a year's rest and special theological study he would be rested sufficiently to pursue a post-graduate course of study, he resigned his charge in August, 1878 and went to Liberty, Missouri, and entered the William Jewell College. But he was not destined to pursue that extra course of study that was his ardent design. He had remained in school only a few months when deep seated malaria gave rise to intermitting and remitting fevers. To rid himself of this, he was advised to go immediately to the purer climate of the Rocky Mountains. He settled in La Vita, Colorado, a little railroad town at the foot-hills of the Spanish Peaks; where in January, 1879, he opened a select and graded school for young men and women. He taught six months and in September following opened another session, and after six weeks, he came back to Lee's Summit, Jackson County, and married Miss Mollie A. Hagan. Then returned to his mountain home. But their

residence in the Far West was not of long duration. In the summer of 1880 they decided to return to Missouri. In the meantime the pulpit of the First Baptist Church of Independence was vacated by the resignation of Rev. G. K. Dixon. By recommendation of several eminent divines that church invited Mr. Wise to visit them with a view of settlement. He did so, they called him and he is now energetically preaching to that church.

PROF. P. F. WITHERSPOON

Was born in Green County, Alabama, May 2, 1832, and there his days were spent until his twentieth year. He received his early education under a private tutor, and when about thirteen years of age he entered the Mesopotamia High School under Dr. Sparrows. After about two years in that institution he went to Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he attended the State University for two years. Then entered the Virginia State University and after two years he removed to Pontotoc, Mississippi, where he engaged in farming, and after the close of the War he was elected president of the Chickasaw Female College, which position he filled about ten years. Then came to Independence and in 1875 was elected president of the Independence Female College, which position he held until the spring of 1881. He was married in Green County, Alabama, March 14, 1854, to Miss Emma Hedleston, a native of that county. They have six children: Franklin (now a divinity student), Lawrence, Pauline, Mary R., Lallie and Paul.

M. R. WRIGHT,

Merchant, the subject of this sketch, was born in Granville, Licking County, Ohio, April 11, 1842. In the autumn of 1857 he moved with his father to Danville, Illinois, where his days were spent until 1861. He there learned telegraphing and in the summer of 1861 went to Cincinnati, where he was employed as an operator until 1864. Then went to Memphis, Tennessee, and was engaged in the boot and shoe business. He was there married in 1865 to Miss Mary A. Joiner, a daughter of Rufus Joiner, whose father built the first frame house in Memphis. In 1867 Mr. Wright came to Independence, where he has since resided. He engaged in the boot and shoe business, in connection with Mr. Ed. J. Mariner, and in 1875 purchased the interest of his partner and has since conducted the business alone. He is now doing a large and lucrative trade and carries a large stock of boots, shoes, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods. Is also agent for the United States and Pacific Express Companies; also for the Western Union Telegraph and Bell Telephone Companies—conducting a central office for the latter. His family consists of five children: Arthur, Florence, Emily, Earl and Loftin. Mr. Wright commands the respect and esteem of the people; he is a zealous worker for the advancement of the business of Jackson County. A warm friend to all religious institutions, he always takes an active part in forwarding all commendable enterprises.

F. F. YAGER,

Lumber Merchant, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, on the 28th day of April, 1828, and was there educated and developed to manhood. He received an education in the common schools, the advantages of which were very limited, and spent his youth in the pursuits of agriculture until he was about nineteen years of age. Then engaged in the carpenter and house-building trade, which he followed until he engaged in his present line of business. Also devoted his attention to the study of architecture, and has since proved himself very efficient in that art. A specimen of his work in that line can be seen in the design of the Chrisman-Sawyer bank building. In the spring of 1850 he came to Independence, where he has since made his home. In 1854 he engaged in the lumber trade, and, with the exception of a few years during the Civil War, has continued in that line and is now enjoying a trade which is the fruit of his many years,

labor. He was married in 1852 to Miss S. M. Ray. She was born in Kentucky, but came to Independence when a child. They have one daughter: S. J., wife of George H. Griffin, of Kansas City. Mr. Yager has done much for the development of the town. He carries a large stock of lumber, laths, singles, paints, etc. Has filled many positions of trust during his residence in Independence, and has been elected a member of its council. He is no political aspirant, preferring to devote his entire attention to his legitimate pursuits.



BLUE TOWNSHIP.

STEPHEN ADAMS,

Farmer, section 16, post-office Blue Mills, was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, November 17, 1803, and in 1824 went to Claiborne county, Tennessee, where he remained three years. In the fall of 1828 he came to Jackson County, Missouri. He has followed farming from boyhood, and now owns 100 acres of land, having given to his children nearly 500 acres. He was married, July 15, 1826, to Miss Mary Powell, a native of Claiborne county, Tennessee. She died October 28, 1857. They had ten children, five of whom are living: Nelson, William, Washington, Ada E. and Eliza J.

W. C. ADAMS,

Farmer, section 35, post-office Blue Mills, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, March 13, 1836, and was reared in his native county, and educated in the common schools. He attended the Chapel Hill College, in Lafavette County, Missouri, eight months, also for a short period attended the Wil' m Jewell College, of Liberty, Missouri, and engaged in teaching school for a few years. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in a company of militia raised in response to Governor Jackson's call, and his company was known as the Independence Blues, and was attached to Colonel Rosser's regiment. Mr. Adams was made first lieutenant, and he took part in the battle of Lexington, and afterwards lay sick on the Osage River, and subsequently returned home. In December, 1861, he joined Price's army in Southwest Missouri, and was first lieutenant in the 1st Missouri Brigade. The captain of the company was killed at Corinth, and Mr. Adams was promoted to that position. He was also wounded by a spent grape shot in this battle. He took part in the battles of Port Gibson and Champion Hill, and the day after the last battle was captured by Federal forces, and for nine months was held a prisoner on Johnson's island, in Lake Erie. He left this place of imprisonment February 12, 1864, and about a month afterward was exchanged at Point Lookout, Maryland. He was forwarded to Richmond, thence proceeded to join his old command, which was then under General Joseph Johnson, north of Atlanta. He served until that general was succeeded by Hood, and then until the close of the War. He was present at the battle of the Kenesaw Mountains, and in the rapidly succeeding engagements which formed almost one continuous battle, by which the Confederate forces strove hard to arrest the march of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. His command was captured at Mobile, Alabama, and in April, 1865, after Lee had laid down his arms in Virginia, he surrendered

at Memphis, Tennessee, and on the 1st of May he set out for Missouri, arriving May 10, 1865. Again began farming, and in 1878 he was elected to the Legislature by his district. Was married April 9, 1868, to Miss Sarah J. Herd. They have five children: Francis S., Edward L., Susan B., Dora May and Charles F.

AMOS ALLEN,

Farmer, section 29, post-office Independence, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Bourbon County, May 8, 1806. Was reared on a farm and has followed farming from boyhood. He remained in his native County till the fall of 1828, when he moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he remained till 1838. Then emigrated to Jackson County, Mo., poor in pocket. He now owns a farm of 243 acres of fine land. He has also raised considerable stock. Was married October 11, 1831, to Miss Ann Canada, a native of Bourbon County, Ky. She died in 1868, leaving five children: Mahala, Eveline, David, William C. and Amos F.

JAMES BEETS,

Farmer, section 9, post-office Blue Mills, was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., March 11, 1816, and there remained on a farm till about twenty-three years of age, when he came to Missouri, and located in Boone County for one year. Thence to the Platte Purchase, where he remained but a short time; then went with an old Methodist minister, for the purpose of establishing a Mission with the Pottawattamies. Remained one year, then went to Cass County, Mo., and stayed till 1855. During this time, in 1848, he spent six months in New Mexico. In April, 1855, he went to Kansas and located at Paola, where he was engaged in farming and keeping hotel till 1861, and, owing to his political proclivities, being a southern man in principle, was robbed and driven from his home, and came to Jackson County, Mo., where he remained till February 1, 1862. He then went to Springfield and joined the Southern Army, in Company G, 3d Missouri Infantry, and was in all its engagements and travels till April, 1863, when he was discharged on account of failing health, also for being paralyzed while in the battle of Corinth. After many hardships and narrow escapes he finally arrived in Jackson County, July 4, 1863. By order No. 11, he moved to Lexington, his family crossing at the ferry and he swimming the river about four miles above. They shortly afterward moved to Fremont County, Iowa, where he remained about eighteen months, and then went to Nebraska and remained about six months. Afterward returned to Jackson County, where he has since resided. His farm contains 240 acres. Was married June 7, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth J. Tuggle, of Patrick County, Va. She came to Jackson County, Mo., with her parents at an early day and soon after located in Cass County. They have had thirteen children, six of whom are living: Joseph B., Henry R., George W., James D., William J. and Cordelia A.

URIAH P. BENNETT,

Farmer and fruit grower, section 26, post-office Independence, was born in Jefferson County, Va., May 19, 1814, and when quite small his parents moved to Muskingum County, Ohio. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and when seventeen years of age he learned the printing trade, which he followed till 1860, publishing the *Zanesville Gazette*, and for about one year, in connection with this, he published the *Courier*. August 17, 1860, he moved to St. Louis, and was for one year employed in the post-office department, and for the same period dealt in government claims. In 1865 he came to Jackson County, Mo., and began in the fruit business, since which time he has made fruit-growing a speciality. He and his son, Lewis Bennett, are also engaged in the breeding of fine blooded cattle and sheep. Mr. Bennett was married January 1, 1840, in Albermarle,

Va. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Lucie (now Mrs. Piercee), Edward P. and Lewis.

H. B. BOHANNON,

Farmer, section 22, post-office Independence, was born in Woodford County, Ky., March 23, 1823, and was reared in his native County, and educated in Center College of Danville. Has followed farming and stock raising from boyhood. In the spring of 1880 he moved to Jackson County, Mo., where he now resides. September 28, 1838, he was married to Miss Mary Todd, of Frankfort, Ky. They have seven children: William Todd, Fannie M. (now Mrs. Griffith) Richard B., Henry B., Jr., Lacy R., Lizzie T.

ALEXANDER CALHOUN,

Section 7, post-office Independence, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, in 1850, and was reared on a farm, receiving a good education. At the age of twenty-one he moved West and settled in Blue Springs, Jackson County, where he remained for six months. He then went to Wilson County, Kansas, and after a short time removed to Sumner County. In 1873, he removed to Blue Springs, and in 1876 took a trip to the Centennial, extending his visit to his old home in Delaware. In the same fall he returned and was employed by May & Son, of Independence, and in January, 1877, he came to this township and settled on his present well improved farm. Mr. Calhoun was married in 1877 to Miss Susie M. Sanders, a native of the county, born in 1852. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Job J. and Guy Hartwell.

H. H. CANNADY,

Farmer, section 26, post-office Missouri City, Clay County, was born in Madison County, Alabama, March 12, 1825, and when about four years of age his parents immigrated to Montgomery County, Missouri, where they remained five years. His father there died, and his mother and family returned to his native State, where they remained about six years, and again moved to Montgomery County, Missouri. Here Mr. Cannady remained till the spring of 1856, when he moved to Pettis County and remained till the fall of 1860; thence to Dekalb County, staying till the fall of 1865, when he located in Jackson County. He has followed farming from boyhood, and now owns a farm of 149 acres. He was married August 5, 1847, to Miss Sarah Brown. She died in 1872, leaving thirteen children, nine of whom are living: William, Cindrella, Elizabeth M., Tantha, Monima W. and Louisa. Miss Jane Alkise became his second wife July 27, 1873. She died August 12, 1874. His third marriage was to Miss Sarah Kendrick May 20, 1875. All of his wives were natives of Kentucky.

CHRISMAN & LEE,

Importers and breeders of fine stock, section 15, post-office Independence. This firm is one of the most prominent in this line of business in the County, although not of long standing. They have spared no pains in the selection of their stock. George Lee Chrisman, the senior partner of the firm, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, August 8, 1851, and is a son of William Chrisman. He was reared in his native County, and graduated at the Forrest Home Military College of Achorage, Kentucky. He was married November 26, 1872, to Miss Lottie S. Duke, daughter of Colonel William Duke, of Danville, Kentucky. She was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, January 23, 1854, and when quite young her parents moved to Boyle County, Kentucky, where she was reared and educated, completing her education in the Caldwell Institute of Danville, Kentucky. J. A. Lee, the junior partner of the firm, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Boyle County, December 25, 1856. He was reared in his native County, and

after receiving his primary education, he took a thorough course in the Danville Classical Military Academy, graduating in June, 1875. After this he was employed as teacher in the same institution for three years, also teaching a classical school at Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. In August, 1879, he came to Jackson County, Missouri, and shortly afterward engaged in his present occupation. His special attention is given to the raising of fine blooded horses. In this business his father, Josiah E. Lee, has been extensively engaged during life, also his grandfather, George Lee.

J. D. CUSENBARY,

Farmer, section 33, post-office Independence, was born in Logan County, Kentucky, October 27, 1832, and remained there until eight years of age, when his parents moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and settled in the neighborhood of Sibley. There the subject of this sketch was reared, and since 1847 has been engaged in mining interests in different localities, and for several years spent most of his time traveling over the different western States and Territories. He occasionally went to the eastern and middle States. Has also been in different parts of the West, engaged in dealing in stock, and for some time was employed in freighting and running pack trains. His mining interest now is principally in Arizona. His farm contains 322 acres, being well improved, and being the farm on which the famous Cusenbary Springs are situated, which are mentioned elsewhere. He was married June 2, 1870, to Miss Bettie M. Davis, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, born July 29, 1851. She is a daughter of Major Davis, of Kentucky, and was reared in Lexington, and educated in the schools there, graduating from the Female Institute, a Presbyterian College. They have had three children, two now living: James L. and Anna May.

H. T. DOWNING,

Farmer, section 28, post-office Independence, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, March 15, 1832. His parents were natives of Kentucky, only living in Illinois two years, when they returned to Fayette county, Kentucky. There our subject was reared on a farm. The fall of 1856 he came to Jackson County, where he has since resided, except a short time during the War. His landed estate consists of 120 acres. He was married November 16, 1858, to Miss Sarah Fields, born in Boyle county, Kentucky, March 21, 1835. They have had six children, four of whom are living: Amanda, Nannie, Mattie and Sarah.

I. W. DUNCAN,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 33, post-office Independence, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, November 2, 1835, and was there reared on a farm, and partly educated in the common schools. He afterward attended the Central College of Danville, Kentucky, graduating from that institution in September, 1857, when he returned to his father's farm. There remained till July, 1873, when he immigrated to Jackson County, and immediately located on a farm, where he now resides. It contains 430 acres, improved, being well supplied with water, which comes from the districts of the Cusenbary Springs. He was married February 1, 1859, to Miss Susie Lee. She is a native of Boyle county, Kentucky, and was born December 27, 1841. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living: Ellis, Lee, Garnett, Robert W., Thomas G., Cameron, Mary E. and Annie C.

R. M. ELLIS,

Farmer, section 28, post-office Independence, is a native of New York, and was born in Oneida County, January 1, 1852. When but four years of age, he with his parents, Elias and Elizabeth Reese, who were natives of Wales, moved to Logan County, Ill. In the fall of 1865, they moved to Missouri, and located in

Jackson County where he finished his education, after which he engaged in teaching school for a short time. In March, 1877, he moved to his present location. His farm contains 172 acres and is well adapted for the raising of stock, containing a surplus of running water. The old Santa Fe trail passed through the the northern part of his farm. Near where his house is now located, the first wedding in the township occurred. Mr. E. was married September 1, 1880, to Miss Manerva Allen, of Jackson County., daughter of David Allen.

DANIEL FLANAGAN,

Farmer, section 6, post-office Independence, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1826. When about four years of age his parents went to Quebec, Canada. They soon after located in Lawrence County, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. When sixteen years of age, he apprenticed himself to the carriage and wagon maker's trade. Followed his trade in Ogden, N. Y., in which place he worked till December, 1847, when he came to Independence, Jackson County, Mo., working in the manufacture of freight wagons during the winter, then returned to Ogdensburg, N. Y. In the spring of 1850, he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, remaining about three months engaged in mining. He then returned by the same route to New Orleans and St. Louis, making his second trip to Independence, where he was engaged in the manufacture of carriages till June, 1853, and again returned to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and erected a carriage and wagon manufactory; this business he pursued till January, 1856, after which he spent some time in traveling over the New England States. In July, 1856, he again came to Independence, Mo., where he followed his trade till the year 1861, when he located on a farm which he had purchased some time previous, and since that time has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His landed estate now consists of 140 acres, which is considered a part of the best in the county. Was married January 19, 1861, to Miss Emily Pendleton of Kentucky. Eleven children are the fruit of their union, all of which are at home: James A., Stephen O., Nannie, Fannie, Mary, Jessy, Carrie, Jennie, George, Ida and Cora.

D. GREGG,

Farmer, section 16, post-office Independence, is a native of Jessamine County, Ky., and was born July 7, 1831. He was reared on a farm, until 1847, when he came to Missouri, first locating in Clarke County, where he resided two years. He was there attending school a large portion of the time until 1849, when he went to Randolph County. After taking a two years' course in the High School of Huntsville, he came to Jackson County, where he was engaged on a farm till 1855. Then moved to Cass County, remaining two years, when he returned to Jackson County. In November, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate service, and was taken prisoner in June, 1863, and kept at Butler, Bates County, Mo., about six weeks. Was then released, and returned home, and by order No. 11 he moved his family to Calloway County, where they remained till the close of the war. In 1874 he was appointed as overseer of the County Farm, having charge of this institution till the spring of 1881, when he located on his farm, which contains sixty acres. He was married July 17, 1856, to Miss May Harper. She was born in Bath County, Ky., July 4, 1827, and came to Jackson County in the spring of 1850. They have five children. Geo. H., Laura E., Lera H., Robert L., and Larius M.

N. S. GRIFFITH,

Farmer, section 27, post-office Independence, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., June 5, 1858, and when seven years of age his parents moved to Harrison County, Ky., where he remained till about thirteen. Then moved to Woodford County. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, was educated at Chesterville,

Va., in the State University. He graduated from the Commercial College of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in March, 1878, and also in penmanship in same place in August of that year. In July, 1880, he came to Jackson County, Mo., and located on a farm, where he now resides, having purchased the same in April previous. He contemplates making the raising of fine stock and growing of fruit a specialty. He was married January 15, 1879, to Miss Fannie M. Bohannon, of Woodford County, Ky., born December 25, 1862. They have two children: Mary Bell and H. Burrell.

JOHN S. HEDGES,

Farmer, section 16, post-office Independence, is a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born May 28, 1819. Was raised on his father's farm, it being on the line between Clark and Bourbon Counties. When about twenty-five years of age he went to Montgomery County, Ky., where he was for several years dealing in stock. From 1851 to 1856 was engaged in the mercantile trade. The fall of 1857 he came to Jackson County, Mo., and immediately engaged in agricultural pursuits, residing on a rented farm one year, when he purchased the farm on which he now resides, and which now contains sixty-two acres. Was married in Aberdine, Ohio, February 9, 1851, to Miss Sallie Whittington. She is a native of Woodford County, Ky., and was born December 28, 1834. She was the only daughter of Edward H. Whittington, ex-sheriff of Woodford County, Ky. They have eleven children: Wm. Edward, Charles C., Lulu Maude (now Mrs. Rice), Ida M. (now Mrs. McCluse), Cora C., Julia J., John O., James Y., Edmonia L., Richard T., and Ada T.

GEO. H. HIFFNER,

Farmer, section 34, post-office Blue Mills, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., February 11, 1833. Was reared in his native county till about seventeen years of age; he then went to Fayette County, where he learned the wagon-making trade, which he followed till twenty-two years of age. He then married Miss Eliza J. Hosine, February 15, 1855. March 1, 1857, he left Lexington and landed at Baxter's Landing, Clay County, Mo., March 14, and there remained till March 10, 1870, when he moved to Jackson County. December 14, 1861, he enlisted in the State Guards of Missouri, and remained in this service six months. His landed estate consists of 348 acres. Mrs. Hiffner was also born in the same county, and there reared. They have seven children: John C., Lizzie, Luella, Maggie, Wm. L., James L., and Basworth.

J. G. HOBBS,

Section 27, post-office Independence, was born in Henry County, Mo., October 2, 1847. When about four years of age his parents moved to Jackson County. His father, Dr. Samuel Hobbs, was a native of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was educated in the High School of Independence; has followed farming from his boyhood; has resided in Jackson County since his first arrival, except from the fall of 1861 till the spring of 1865, during which time he was in his native county. His landed estate consists of 225 acres. Miss Mary Hinde became his wife October 12, 1880; she is a native of Harrison County, Ky.

M. R. HUGHES,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 36, post office Independence, is a native of Kentucky and was born in Jessamine County, April 20, 1827. When but an infant his parents immigrated to Missouri and located in Howard County; he spent his boyhood days on a farm and was educated in the evening schools. When the subject of this sketch attained the age of fifteen, he began driving stock south to New Orleans, which he followed for a number of years. In 1850 he went to

California where he spent five years on the coast of California and Oregon. Part of the time he was engaged in running a brig from Portland to San Francisco and was for about four years dealing in miners' implements and provisions, both wholesale and retail, wholesale house at Sacramento and retail house at Diamond Springs; at the same time keeping a hotel called the Howard House and named in honor of Howard County, Mo. During the great fire in Sacramento, his wholesale house was burned, the loss to him and partner being about \$18,000, but soon purchased other property where he erected another building and again began business. February, 1854, he again met with greater loss than before, which was caused by a flood which overflowed the entire country surrounding. The summer of 1854 he returned to Howard County, Mo., where he remained about two months when he returned to California and was for one year engaged in the mercantile trade at Indian Diggins. April, 1855, he returned to his native home in Kentucky, and April 26, 1855, was married to Miss Martha E. Mosley; shortly after went to Howard County, Mo., where his father resided. June, 1855, he located in Jackson County, where he remained till 1863, part of the time engaged in the saw mill business, but most of the time in the stock trade. He again moved to Howard County, Mo., where he was engaged in the mercantile trade. In 1865 went to Mason County, Ky., where he was engaged in the mercantile trade one year, when he returned to Jackson County, Mo., and was for a number of years engaged in the mercantile trade. For several years has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. His landed estate consists of 168 acres finely located, well watered and improved, containing thirty-eight acres of fine orchard. He also has two fine fish ponds on his farm, well stocked with Government fish. Mrs. Hughes is a daughter of Col. John Mosley, of Jessamine County, Ky. They have had three children, one of whom is living, M. Roland, who is in partnership in the stock trade with his father.

JOHN P. JACKSON,

Farmer, section 36, post-office Independence, was born in Harvard County, Mo., July 4, in 1825. He was engaged in farming from boyhood, excepting twelve or fifteen years, during which time he was engaged in the manufacture of salt in Harvard County, Mo. His mother, Sarah Ross, was a native of Nashville, Tenn. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county receiving his education in the common schools. While in school he took great interest in surveying, taking practical lessons by use of instrument. When twenty years of age he located in Audrain County, Mo., and was there appointed surveyor by the Government for two years, and at the end of that time was again appointed for four years. During the War he spent his time in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, after which he returned to Audrain County, where he remained till February, 1871, being engaged in the real estate trade; also acted part of the time as road commissioner and surveyor. In February, 1871, he moved to Kansas City, where he remained one year. In the spring of 1872 he moved to his present location, and since then has been engaged in farming; has also acted as traveling agent for Dr. John Saffington's great ague cure. His home farm consists of thirty five acres, well improved; he also has six acres near Kansas City, and a half interest in 1115 acres; also eighty acres in Arkansas. He was married in March, 1858, to Miss Carrie Whaley. She died in September, 1861. He was again married in June, 1870, to Miss Jemima Dodd, a native of South Carolina. They have one child, Nathaniel D. (born November 3, 1873).

JOHN M. JOHNSON,

Farmer, section 32, post-office Independence, was born in Howard County, Mo., August 11, 1836, and when about seventeen years of age went to California, where he remained four years. While there he was mostly engaged in mining.

Then he returned to Howard County, Mo., and in 1856 he went to Lykins County, Kansas, and remained one year. He traveled over different counties in Missouri till the spring of 1858, when he located in Jackson County. For a short time during the War he was in the service, and afterward in Howard County. His farm contains 175 acres. His father, John Johnson, was born in Franklin County, Va., February 11, 1796, and in the spring of 1830 moved to Howard County, Mo., and has been with his son during all his moves. His mother, Sarah B. Thomas, was born in Patrick County, Va., March 5, 1796. She died June 22, 1879. They had a family of seven children, four now living: Richard C., Julia E., John M., and Michael C.

W. K. JONES,

Farmer, section 9, post-office Blue Mills, was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., February 2, 1832, and in the spring of 1843 his parents moved to St. Charles County, Mo., where they remained one year. Then came to Jackson County, where his father, Jonathan, died October 14, 1865. His mother, Ann Beets, died April 2, 1881. Since first locating in Jackson County he has here remained, excepting in 1860, when he was in Colorado. Mr. Jones has followed farming from a boy, and his farm now contains 290 acres. Was married May 1, 1864, to Miss Marinda Writsman, born in Clay County, Mo., April 28, 1838. They have five children: Wm. A., Jonathan R., Charley F., Claudie M., and Maudie E.

JOHN P. JONES,

Farmer and stock dealer, section 33, post-office Independence, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, July 25, 1833, and in August, 1843, he came to Jackson County, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, in Company G, 3rd Missouri, 1st Brigade, remaining in service till the close of the War. He was mustered in as sergeant and promoted to second lieutenant; in November, 1863, was captured by the navy at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, and taken to Vicksburg, and from there was transferred to St. Louis, where he remained five months. Then taken to Johnson's island, Lake Erie, where he remained till the close of the War, when he returned to Jackson County, since which time he has been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He now has a well improved farm of 193 acres, which is adapted for the raising of stock, being well supplied with running water. Was married February 14, 1867, to Miss Laura Parker, a native of Jackson County, Missouri, who died January 19, 1881. They had four children: William T., George H., Horace B., and Nellie.

J. H. KNOEPKER,

Farmer, section 11, post-office Independence, was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, December 21, 1838. His parents were natives of Germany, and emigrated to America in 1836 and located in St. Charles County, Missouri, where they resided the remainder of their lives. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native county. In 1865 he removed to Hopewell, Warren County, Missouri, where he embarked in mercantile pursuits, which he pursued till 1876; during this time also filled the office of post-master, and owing to the failing health of his family he was compelled to seek a more congenial climate, and chose his present location in Jackson County. His farm consists of 160 acres, being well improved. He also owns a business block on the north side of the Public Square in Independence. Was married June 18, 1863, to Miss Scowenardt, whose parents were natives of Germany, and emigrated to America about 1836. She was born in Warren County, Missouri, February 22, 1841. They had seven children, four of whom are living: Annie M. E., Fredrick H. H., Julia M. C., and George William.

JOHN KRONHART,

Farmer, section 33, post-office Independence, was born in Germany, July 1, 1834. When eleven years of age he came to America, landing at Baltimore, where he remained one year, then went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and remained six months, then went to Monroe County, Ohio, where he learned the shoemakers' trade, serving three years as an apprentice. In 1865 he moved to Iowa City, Iowa, where he remained six months, engaged as a clerk in a grocery. He then moved to Independence, Missouri, where he worked at his trade six years, and purchased the farm where he now resides, and which contains 144 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Was married November, 1854, to Miss Barbara Baker, who is a native of Ohio, but her parents of Germany. They have four children, three of whom are living: Jacob, George, and Lusetta.

JAMES LEWIS,

Retired farmer, section 17, post-office Independence. Among the pioneers of Jackson County, none are more worthy of mention than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Madison County, Kentucky, Nov. 16, 1798. Was reared in his native county, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, his educational advantages being limited. The fall of 1825 he immigrated to Jackson County, Mo., and located on a farm, where he now resides. When about twenty years of age, he learned the cooper trade which he has followed about fifteen years, and the remainder of his life he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and dealing in stock. His farm consists of 140 acres. His father, Nathaniel Lewis, was a native of North Carolina, and was a distant relative of Lewis XVI. He served a time in the Revolutionary War, and followed farming from boyhood. He came to Missouri with his son, James, and died July 14, and 1826. November 6, 1827, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Polly Gregg. She was born in Howard County, Missouri, January 19, 1813. She is a daughter of Harmon Gregg of Tennessee. They have had fifteen children, eight of whom are living: Samisa, William B., Susan E., Josiah G., John F., David W., Harmon N., and Lucy A. Mr. Lewis was elected lieutenant-colonel of the militia in the spring of 1827 and served six years.

F. M. McVAY,

Farmer, section 30, post-office Independence, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Madison County, September 21, 1829. His parents, Patrick and Malinda (Austin) were natives of Virginia, and immigrated to Missouri, when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age, and located in Pike County, and remained ten years; then to Brown County, and remained ten years; then to Marion County and remained till the spring of 1852; then to Buchanan County and remained three years; then to Atchison County, Kansas, being one of the first settlers of the county; remaining about three years he went to Platte County, Missouri, and remained four years. He then went to Texas and remained a short time, and came to Jackson County, Missouri, this time during the fall of 1867, since which time he has resided in Jackson County, except a short time when he went to Texas, remaining a brief period, then returned to Jackson County. He has followed farming from boyhood. Was married December 1, 1859, in Platte County, to Miss Josaphine Oldham. She is a native of Platte County, Missouri. They have three children: Maud A., Challis L. and Clifton.

JAMES MALLINSON,

Farmer, section 28, post-office Independence, was born in England, December 15, 1811. Was reared in his native county on a farm. In 1842 he came to America and landed at Chicago, and was for several years engaged in farming in different parts of Illinois, when he moved to Franklin County, Kansas, but only

remained a short time, and moved to Jackson County, Missouri, in the fall of 1859. His farm contains eighty acres. He was married December 25, 1844, to Miss Caroline Hagan. She is a native of Germany. She was born August, 1824. They have ten children, six of whom are living: Abraham, James, Jr., Julia, John, George and William A.

MRS. MARY W. MASON,

Section 30, post-office Independence. Her maiden name was Staples, a sister of W. C. Staples, of whom mention is made elsewhere. She was born in Morgan County, Tennessee, August 5, 1826. The following fall her parents immigrated to Jackson County, Missouri, where she was reared, and in the same house where she now lives. She was married November 12, 1845, to James C. Mason, who was a native of Kentucky, and was born near Lexington, July 6, 1811. When about twenty-eight years of age he came to Missouri and first located in Lexington; after a few years he came to Independence, where he remained till about 1852, when he moved to Platte County, Missouri, where he remained about ten years, then returned to Jackson County, Missouri, where he remained till the time of his demise, February 15, 1881. He was a wagon maker by trade, which he followed most of his life, when, on account of paralysis, was not able even to walk, and had to abandon his work. Mrs. Mason's landed estate consists of 157 $\frac{7}{10}$ acres. They have had twelve children, six of whom are living: George A., Felix G., William T., Elizabeth P., Francis M. and Emma.

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 29, post-office Independence, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, September 27, 1834, and was there reared on a farm. In the fall of 1852 he came to Jackson County, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in farming and raising stock, excepting six months of 1861, which time he spent in Texas. By order No. 11 he was obliged to leave Missouri and went to Illinois and remained till the following fall. His farm contains 106 acres. He was married February 21, 1856, to Mattie A. Sale, a native of Jessamine County, Kentucky. They have four children living: Mary A., Eugene L., Charles H. and Mattie F.

GEORGE W. MOORE,

Farmer, section 32, post-office Independence, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, August 14, 1842, and is a son of John Moore, who immigrated to Jackson County from Kentucky in 1840; he died in the fall of 1865. George was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of the county and Independence. He has followed farming closely, and now owns a farm of 152 acres. He was married January 16, 1871, to Miss Katie Powell, a native of Platte County, Missouri. They have four children: Willie L., Mary B., Robert and Orie.

J. D. NOLAND,

Farmer, section 17, post-office Independence, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, October 30, 1839, and was here reared on a farm until about fifteen years of age, when he began freighting to New Mexico, Salt Lake City and other western points. In 1858 he went to California with a drove of cattle, remaining till the winter of 1860, when he went to South America and there stayed during the winter of 1860. In the spring he went to Central America and New York City, and returned to Jackson County, Missouri, during the summer of 1861 and immediately enlisted in the Confederate Army, and remained in service till the close of the War. He then returned home, and in the fall of 1865 he went to Colorado and remained during the winter engaged in freighting in the mountains. In the spring of 1874 he made another trip to Colorado and returned in three months.

He has been married three times, first, January 19, 1866, to Miss Henrietta Glascock, who died in 1867, leaving one child, now deceased. Was married a second time February 20, 1868, to Miss Susan E. Richards, who died in 1880, leaving three children, two of whom are living: Robert A. and Samuel M. His third marriage occurred September 26, 1880, to Miss Ruth A. Fry.

WILLIAM PARKER,

Farmer, section 24, post-office Independence, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 18, 1805, and when but a boy his parents moved to Nicholas County, where he was reared, his educational advantages being rather limited. In the fall of 1838, he came to Jackson County, where he has since resided, except ten months during the War. He dealt quite extensively in stock until the last two years, his son, George H., having charge of the farm, which contains 240 acres. He was married October 4, 1832, to Miss Sarah H. Wilson, born in Virginia, July 26, 1812. They have had eleven children, six of whom are living: James S., born July 30, 1834; Elizabeth A., October 16, 1842; Charles, March 20, 1845; George H., April 30, 1847; William, Jr., August 27, 1849; Eliza J., February 6, 1853.

P. P. PARKER,

Farmer, section 29, post-office Independence, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, September 4, 1840, and was here reared, and has followed farming from boyhood, except about four years, when he was engaged in freighting to Mexico, from 1862 to 1866. He was married, February 25, 1868, to Miss Lizzie F. Anderson, also a native of Jackson County, Missouri. They have two children: Lucy and Sallie J. His parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to Jackson County about 1837.

JOHN H. PARKER,

Farmer and stock dealer, section 20, post-office Independence, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, July 20, 1842, and was here reared and educated. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, and by re-enlistment served two years. Then went to Kentucky and remained two months, when he went to Nebraska, and resided there till the fall of 1865, when he returned to Jackson County. Since that time he has been principally engaged in the stock trade. His landed estate consists of 347 acres. He was married December 11, 1866 to Miss Annette McGuire. They have three children: Thomas, Albert and Oliver.

JACOB POWELL,

Farmer, section 4, post-office Independence, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and when a mere child his parents removed to Franklin County, Ohio, settling on a farm. He followed farming, receiving a common school education. He came to this county and settled on the same section as his present location, in 1865. Mr. Powell's parents, upon settling in Ohio, in 1815, found that county all brush, and have witnessed its growth into cities and towns. Our subject was married in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1834, to Miss Elizabeth H. Brown. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are living.

C. PUGSLEY,

Breeder of fine stock, section 31, post-office Independence, was born in Columbia County, New York, September 10, 1830, and when six years of age, his parents moved to Highland County, Ohio. His father, Peter V. Pugsley, at the time of his immigration to Ohio, brought 1,000 head of Merino sheep with him, where he was engaged in the raising of sheep until the time of his demise, in January, 1842. Our subject is the youngest of ten children, six of whom are living. He has followed the stock business during life, but principally the raising

of sheep, till his immigration to Jackson County, Missouri, in October, 1865. His landed estate consists of 500 acres in Jackson County and 420 acres in Massac County, Illinois, his home farm being adapted to the raising of stock. He has a fine orchard containing nearly all the varieties of both large and small fruit. He is now considered one of the leading stock raisers of the county, keeping many imported sheep and Short-horn cattle. He was married September 18, 1855, to Miss Sarah E. Jones, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born in February, 1832. They have eight children: Nellie, Annie, Emma, William, Birdie, Cornelius, Carrie and Merrick Vaile.

MAJOR Z. S. RAGAN,

Fruit grower, section 27, post-office Independence, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, April 17, 1817, and when fifteen years of age his parents moved to Hendricks County, Indiana. Robert Ragan, his father, was born in Virginia, July 12, 1788, and died in Indiana, October 11, 1870. His wife, Nancy (Smith), was born in Kentucky, February 24, 1794, and died in Indiana, September 12, 1853. In July, 1862, our subject enlisted in the Federal service, in Company C, 70th Indiana Regiment, and was mustered in as captain. In the spring of 1864, he was promoted to major, which position he filled till the close of the War, participating in the battles of Resacca, Georgia, Marrietta, and Lost Mountain. Here he was wounded, and carried from the field. He was next engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, all the fights in the capture of Atlanta, and the battle of Aversborough; and the last and the most desperate was that of Bentonville. Was also in several other small engagements. He was discharged at Washington City, in June, 1865, and returned to Indiana. In the spring of 1869, he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and located in Independence, where he remained about six years. Then he moved to his present farm, where he makes a specialty of the growing of fruit, in which he has been engaged most of his life. Is also interested in the stock business, with his son, who takes principal charge of that department. His fruit farm contains thirty-two acres, which is covered with the finest varieties of both large and small fruit, and this location presents the finest appearance of any in Jackson County. His stock farm is in Cass County, and contains one section. He also has property in both Kansas City and Independence. Was married March 7, 1848, to Miss Mariah Hannah. She was a native of Virginia, and died May 5, 1865. They had four children: Gilbert L., Nannie J., Laura E., and Mary E. Was married the second time to Miss Lena Richardson, February 22, 1866. She is a native of Kentucky, but reared in Illinois, and afterward moved to Indiana.

ABRAM RENICK,

Farmer, section 19, post-office Independence, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, June 6, 1814, and was there reared and educated on a farm. Having all the elements of a natural mechanic, he began the gunsmith trade when he attained the age of manhood, following it in Kentucky till 1843, when he immigrated to Missouri, and located in Jackson County. Since the beginning of the War, in 1861, he has been engaged in farming, and also in working at his trade. His landed estate consists of 190 acres, on which is situated a fine orchard, containing 300 apple trees, 150 to 200 peach trees, and other small fruit. He was married to Miss Melvina Reed, December 24, 1840. She died in 1856, leaving four children: Samuel, Mary E., William H., and Louisa. Mrs. Howell, whose maiden name was Reed, and a sister to his first wife, became his second wife, June 24, 1858. They had one child, now deceased.

A. M. ROGERS,

Stock dealer, section 33, post-office Independence, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, January 7, 1833, and was there reared on a farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal service, as private in Company C, 90th Ohio Infantry, and in the summer of 1864 was promoted to first lieutenant of Company B, same regiment, having previously been promoted to second lieutenant. This regiment was in active service continuously, having the name of being in thirty-three active battles. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Chicamaugua, and was mustered out in June, 1865. Then returned to Clinton County, Ohio, and was there engaged in the stock business till the spring of 1871, when he came to Jackson County. Since then he has been engaged in farming and dealing in stock, quite extensively in short-horned cattle. His landed estate consists of 115 acres. His son, John W., is in partnership in the stock business, supplying the demand of the western country with breeding cattle. Mr. Rogers was married December 26, 1855, to Miss Mary C. Webb, a native of Virginia. They have had four children, three now living: John W., Clara B. and Lucy C.

JAMES T. ROGERS,

Section 35, post-office Independence, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, March 22, 1844, and was here reared and educated. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the Confederate service Company H, Shanks' Regiment, and served till the close of the War when he returned to Jackson County. He was married November 16, 1872, to Miss Susan R. Portwood, a native of Jessamine County, Ky. They have three children: Lottie L., Sidney P. and Willard F.

JOHN E. SCRUGGS,

Farmer, section 15, post-office Independence, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., March 18, 1833, and when about six months of age his parents, Nathaniel H. and Martha (Bradley), emigrated to Missouri and located in Jackson County, where he grew to manhood. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, his father having been one of the most successful farmers in Jackson County. He was educated in the common schools and the Academy of Jackson County, and graduated in Jones' Commercial College, of St. Louis, in the spring of 1854. In 1855 he embarked in the mercantile business in Papinsville, Bates County, Mo., where he remained till the beginning of the War in 1861. Then moved on a farm near Kansas City, and there remained during the war, after which he moved to Independence. Since then he has been engaged in the mercantile business and farming, excepting in 1867-8. Part of this time he was at Warsaw in the hotel business, and at Sedalia in the mercantile business. In 1869 he moved to his present location. His farm consists of 105 acres, improved, having a fine orchard. He was married December 2, 1856, to Miss Mary Evans, a native of Kentucky, born in Garred County, June 5, 1838. They have six children: Nathaniel, Jennie, John E., Jr., Walter S., Arthur L. and Nellie M.

DR. F. L. SEWELL,

Farmer and Physician, section 22, post office Independence, was born January 24, 1827, in Fairfield County, Virginia, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. While receiving his education he was compelled to work to pay his expenses. When eighteen years of age he chose the profession of medicine, and began its study under the tutorship of Dr. William B. Day, of Drainesville, Virginia. After studying for three years he attended two full courses of lectures at the State Institution of Maryland, graduating from this institution at the close of the session of 1850-1. He then went to Henry County, Kentucky, and in that fall began the practice of his profession. The following season being noted for the typhoid fever, and its nature not being understood by many of the practitioners, the

doctor had flattering prospects, having just returned from the hospital where he had become acquainted with this disease. He remained in this location till 1862 when he moved to Christiansburgh, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession till the spring of 1868. Then moved to his present location, having purchased a farm, on a previous visit, in the spring of 1867. Since coming here he has made farming his principal occupation; his farm consists of 180 acres.

W. C. STAPLES,

Farmer, section 31, post-office Independence, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, July 15, 1830. His father, A. G. Staples, was a native of Augusta, Georgia, and when about thirty-eight years of age immigrated to Tennessee, where he remained till 1826, then coming to Jackson County, Missouri. Here he remained till the time of his demise in 1870. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of eight children, five boys and three girls, all of whom grew up, but only two are now living. In 1856 he went to Saline County, Missouri, where he was married to Miss Virginia Staples. In September, 1864, he enlisted in the Confederate service, Company H, Wood's Battalion, and shortly after his enlistment was taken prisoner and held in St. Louis five months, then transferred to Alton, Illinois, where he was detained four months, and was released on the evening of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, being the last man ever released by him. After being released he returned to his farm in Saline County, Missouri, where he remained but a short time when he returned to his native county. His farm consists of 112 acres. Mrs. Staples is a native of Henry County, Virginia, and was born May 30, 1835, and came to Missouri when about five years of age; she is a daughter of Colonel James Staples.

J. H. STORALL,

Farmer, section 16, post-office Independence, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, February 24, 1841, and was there reared on a farm. In 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri State Guards, and at the end of six months re-enlisted in the Confederate service, in Company A, 16th Missouri. Served until the close of the War, and was paroled at Shreevesport, after which he returned to Jackson County. During the winter of 1876-7 he was in Colorado, and was there engaged in teaming. His farm consists of eighty acres, improved. He was married in September, 1869, to Mrs. Lucinda J. Noland, whose maiden name was Moon, and a daughter of William Moon. She has two children by her first husband.

CALVIN THOMPSON,

Farmer, section 36, post-office Independence, was born in Canon County, Virginia, August 20, 1818, and was there reared and educated, attending the New London Academy of that county. He was in the mercantile business for a number of years, five years as clerk. In 1848 he moved to Carroll County, Missouri, where he engaged in the stock-trade till the beginning of the War, during which time he was mostly engaged on a farm. In 1866 he moved to Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, where he engaged in the grocery trade for several years, and in 1877 moved to his farm, containing 150 acres, where he now resides. He was married in 1846 to Miss Catherine Gwatkin, of same county as himself. They have had four children, two now living: Charles A. and David L.

ROBERT TURNER,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 5, post-office Independence, was born in Yorkshire, England, where he remained till he attained his twenty-second year. Then came to America, landing at New York City, and after a short stay went to Canada West, where he lived about nine years. He went to Edgar County, Illinois,

where he remained four years engaged in farming, and then moved to Douglas County, same State, where he lived two years. In 1856 came to Independence. Mr. Turner had many obstacles to contend with, as the change in the current of the Missouri River at one time took his entire crop. He then went to his present place, and in 1877 the river again rose and swept away his old home, crop and all, to the amount of \$8,000. He is now working 500 acres, and is also engaged in the ice business, having one ice house in Independence and two houses on the farm. He was married, in Canada, to Miss Maria Richardson, of Sommerville, Canada West. They have had twelve children ten now living: William J., Mary J., Frances A., Hannah M., Robert J., Esther E., George R., Joseph H., David L., and Oliver A. Henry and Daniel are deceased.

JUDGE JAMES B. YAGER,

Section 16, post-office Independence. Among the pioneers of Jackson County, none have figured more conspicuously than our subject, who is of German extraction, but a native of Kentucky. His parents, Ananias and Rachel (Brumfield) immigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day. James was born July 19, 1809 in Washington, where he received the advantage of a limited common school education. While living there he acted as deputy sheriff during the years 1833-4-5. In the spring of 1837 he moved to Missouri stopping in Callaway County till December, when he located in Jackson County. His first election as member of the county court occurred in August, 1842, and he served till 1844 when he resigned the position. In 1854 he was elected a second time as a member of the county court and served till the expiration of his term in 1858. At the election in 1858, he was chosen as representative in the Legislature, and served during the sessions of 1858-9 and 1859-60. In 1868 he was elected a third time as judge of the county court, and has held the same position by re-election and appointment up to the present time, now serving a term of two years. From 1854 to 1861, Judge Yager, in connection with his official duties, was engaged in freighting to Santa Fe, and other western points. During the War of the Rebellion his time was spent transiently over different parts of the State not being physically able for service. He was married in Washington County, Kentucky, September 29, 1835, to Miss Mary J. Berry. She is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Washington County, September 14, 1812, and is a daughter of Richard and Mary (New), who immigrated to Missouri in 1820. They have had five children, two of whom are living: Rachel M., (now Mrs. Harper) and Louisa M., (now Mrs. Hamilton).



FORT OSAGE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES M. ADAMS,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 35, post-office Buckner, was born in Little Blue Bottom, Jackson County, Missouri, on the 13th of November, 1833,—a night made memorable by the falling of the stars. His father, Lynchburg Adams, was one of the earliest settlers in this county. James spent his youth on a farm, and received his primary education in the common schools, then entered Chapel Hill College, in Lafayette County. He afterward attended the State University at Columbia, and also Jones' Commercial College, at St. Louis, from which he graduated in the spring of 1859. Returning to this county, he was engaged in teaching and farming until the outbreak of the War, when he enlisted under General Price, in December, 1861, and served until after the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Was taken sick, and remained for two weeks in the hospital at Little Rock. He returned to this county in 1862, and then went to Clay County, and engaged in teaching. At the close of the War, he again came home and engaged in farming. In 1866 he became interested in the mercantile business at Pink Hill, and continued therein, in connection with his farming, until 1876, when he sold out his store, and now gives his attention to farming. He owns a fine farm of 150 acres, well improved and also well stocked. He held the position of constable in Kansas City, from November, 1878, to November, 1880; has also held the position of justice of the peace and notary public. He married Miss Anna C. Nottingham, April 5, 1859, also a native of this county, born April 1, 1837. They have a family of ten children: Lynchburg, John W., Cozettie, Bessie, Fannie, James M., Arthur, Aronia, Emmet, and Otis. He, his eldest son and daughter Bessie, are members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife and daughter Cozettie are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Adams is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders, and has filled the position of master in the Masonic Order some eight years.

S. AKERS,

Farmer, section 31, post-office Levasy, was born December 6, 1832, in Floyd County, Kentucky, and came West with his parents when five years of age. They settled in Cass County, ten miles south of Harrisonville, and here Sylvester spent his boyhood days on the farm. He received an education in the schools of that county, and also learned the blacksmith trade. When seventeen years of age, he commenced teaming across the plains, and followed it three years, and then engaged in farming, and followed it until the War broke out. In 1862 he enlisted under General Shelby, and took part in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove, and was with Price in his raid through this county. At the close of the War, he turned his attention to farming, and in the spring of 1879, he and his family moved to Leadville, Colorado, where he engaged in the freighting business. In the spring of 1880, he returned to his farm, and now owns 160 acres of well cultivated land, and keeps a moderate amount of stock. He married Miss Malvina Parsons, in 1852. She is a native of Cass County, born July 30, 1835. They have three children living: Mary B. (now Mrs. Hollingsworth), Joseph and William; lost three. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JOHN B. ANDERSON,

Farmer, Clay Township, Lafayette County, post-office Napoleon, was born in West Virginia, January 13, 1802, and was reared there as a farmer, also following

river life for a time. In the fall of 1848, he came to Missouri, and resided two years near Wellington, and then moved on the place where he now owns 160 acres of improved land. In 1833 he was married to Miss Mary Best, a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, born May 4 1814. She died January 22, 1879, leaving two children: John J. and Martha (now Mrs. Nealey).

MOSES BEAVER,

Farmer, section 20, post-office Levasy, was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, February 17, 1825, and was brought up on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. He came to Jackson County in the fall of 1865, and settled in this township, engaging in farming. In 1872 he moved to the farm where he owns seventy acres, on which he resides; also has sixty acres in the bottoms. Has been school director for several terms. In the fall of 1859, he was married to Miss Margaret A. Beavers, a native of Indiana, born December 10, 1840. They have six children living: James M., John C., Robert L., Pelatiah, G. A., and Stonewall J.; lost two. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. J. CHILES,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 23, post-office Buckner. His parents were natives of Clark County, Kentucky, and there S. J. was born June 27, 1832. He was brought to this county by his parents during the fall, and was here reared on a farm and received his primary education in the schools of this county. Then entered Chapel Hill College, where he completed his education. In 1850 he started across the plains to California and spent about five years in the mines, then returned to this county and engaged in farming. He had his first insight into the mercantile business when a boy about fifteen years of age, with his father at Sibley. In 1878 he commenced the mercantile business at Buckner and followed it some two years and then turned his attention to farming again. He owns 120 acres of land, forty of which are well improved. Mr. Chiles has filled the office of justice of the peace some eight years and of school director several terms; also taught three terms of school. He was in Kansas City when the first house was erected within the present city limits. In 1852 he married Miss Mary E. Hamilton, a native of Kentucky, born in 1834. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Artie S. and Itaska B. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias Lodges. The eldest daughter, Artie S., holds the position of ticket agent and operator at Buckner for the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Lexington Railroad. She received her education at Lexington, and is an estimable young lady and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. G. CHILES,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post-office Buckner, was born on the 22nd of June, 1836, in this county, and has here been reared and educated. He gives his attention to agricultural pursuits and owns a well improved farm which contains some 280 acres. He has just erected a handsome residence which is an ornament to the township. He has a good orchard, and the farm is well stocked. Mr. Chiles has never been an office-seeker, but has always given his attention to his legitimate business. He took a trip to Texas and was captured by the Federals in the Indian Territory in 1862 and held a prisoner at Ft. Leavenworth about one year. Was then banished to Canada by General Schofield. From there he went to Kentucky and received a pass to go on a visit to the coast in 1864, and there spent some two years; he returned to this county by Mackinaw flat boats in the fall of 1866. In 1867 he again went to Texas and engaged in farming; returned to this county in 1869. He married Miss May E. Marfee in 1870. She is a native of this State, born April 23, 1849. They have two

children living: Isaac C. and Graham M.; lost two. They are members of the Christian Church at Sibley.

H. C. CHILES,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 20, post-office Buckner, was born May 28, 1838, in this county, and here was reared and partly educated. He attended the Masonic College at Lexington, Mo., and took a trip West in 1858 in charge of some Government cattle, and went on to the Black Hills. Returned to this county again and commenced freighting for himself and made several trips across the plains in or about the year 1865. He moved to the place where he now resides in 1869, and owns 780 acres of well improved land. He gives his attention mostly to stock-raising, and, being one of the pioneers here, has won the respect of a large circle of friends. He has filled the office of school director some fourteen years. He married Miss Julia Perrin, December 27, 1866. She is a native of Platte County, Mo., born July 25, 1847. They have six children: Jane, Franklin, Azubah, Maggie, Susan and Jessie. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

B. R. CHILTON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 25, post-office Buckner, was born February 16, 1808, in Culpepper County, Virginia, and was taken to Wood County, Kentucky, by his parents in 1816. There he was reared and educated, and, after becoming old enough to do business, he engaged rather extensively in stock dealing. At one time he held the position of tax collector, also constable, and has held other positions of trust. He came West in 1854 and stopped at Sibley, and moved to the place on which he now resides in 1861, but was not suffered to remain on it. Then removed to Texas and remained until the close of the War, when he returned to his farm, which consists of over 281 acres; it is one of the finest stock farms in the county and has a handsome building site on it. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Nancy H. Chiles, and Miss Belle McMerty keep house for him.

WASHINGTON DIXON,

Merchant, Blue Mills, was born in Cass County, Indiana, November 8, 1836. His father, William Dixon, was one of the pioneers of Cass County, and for several years acted as county commissioner. When Washington was about sixteen years of age they moved to Jackson County. When about twenty years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farming till he began in his present business in February, 1881. In the fall of 1861 he went to Jackson County, Kansas, where he remained one year, and then to Coffey County, Kansas, where he remained till the close of the War. He was married October 6, 1863, to Miss Georgie A. Roberts, a native of Monroe County, Missouri, born October 26, 1841. They have six children: Mary E., Ida M., Mattie Estella, Bessie and Claude.

WILLIAM I. DOUGLASS,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 7, post-office Lake City, was born in April, 1825, in Madison County, Kentucky, and accompanied his parents to this county in October, 1835, and has here made his home since. He took a trip to Mexico in 1846, and also went to California in 1849 and spent about four years on the coast. When order No. 11 was issued he removed to Ray County, and resided in the same eighteen months. He owns 200 acres of land, part of which is improved. He married Miss Milda J. Sanders in 1855. She is a native of Kentucky, born December 5, 1833. They have one child, Thaddeus T. They are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Douglass is among the oldest pioneers in the county, and has the respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

JAMES H. DOUGLASS,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 8, post-office Buckner, was born June 5, 1829, in Madison County, Kentucky, and was brought to this county by his parents when six years of age. Here he has been reared as a farmer, and stands high among the pioneers of this county. He took a trip to Mexico in 1848, returned the same year, and in 1850 went to California and spent three years on the coast. During the late War he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served some three years under Shelby and Johnson, and suffered the loss of his right eye by a bullet at the battle of Kennesaw Mountains, Georgia, on the 24th of June, 1864. At the close of the War he settled on the place where he now resides, and owns 145 acres of fine farm land, and fifty-two acres of timber. His farm is well improved and well stocked. He has filled the office of school director several terms. He married Miss Henrietta Dixon September 4, 1854. She was a native of Virginia and was born in 1835. She died on the 13th of September, 1879, leaving a family of eight children: Walter, May, Thomas, Hattie J., Annie M., Ebenezer, Mertie E. and James. Mr. Douglass is a member of the Christian Church, also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES DUFFIELD,

Harness maker, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1853, and there spent his youthful days on a farm, and received good educational advantages. In 1869 he came West and settled in this township on a farm, engaging in agricultural pursuits for six years. He then established himself in the harness business with A. D. McPherson, the firm thus continuing until 1879, when Mr. Duffield bought out his partner's interest and has since continued the business alone. He has a good business throughout the township, and is popular with all. He is a member of Buckner Lodge No. 364, I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias.

ALEXANDER ECKLES,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 5, post-office Sibley. "Aleck," as he is familiarly called, is the son of R. C. Eckles, one of the pioneers of this county, and was born November 15, 1853, on the place where he now resides. His early youth was spent upon a farm, and here he received his preparatory education, afterward completing it by attending the William Jewell College. In April, 1875, his father died, and our subject came into possession of the farm, consisting of 170 acres of well improved and stocked land, and eighty acres of timber. Mr. Eckles has filled the position of sub-director and clerk of this district for about six years. He married February 11, 1879, Miss Susan Hamilton, also a native of this county, born February 19, 1854. They have one child, Robert. Mr. Eckles is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

J. L. H. FRANKLIN,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 25, post-office Lake City, was born March 30, 1842, in this township, and has here been reared on a farm. He received a common school education, and commenced life on his own account when twenty-one years of age, and has given his attention to farming and stock raising since. He owns 634 acres of improved land, and ninety acres of timber; his farm is well stocked; he has a fine orchard and a comfortable house. He moved to Lexington, Mo., and resided there some six months, when Order No. 11 was in force. He has never been an office-seeker, but has always given his attention to his legitimate business, and he has the respect of a large circle of friends. He has been twice married: First to Miss Marietta Tar in 1871. She died in 1873. He married again, September 16, 1874, Miss Laura C. Turner, a native of South Carolina, born November 27, 1846. They are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM H. FUNK,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 7, post-office Buckner, was born September 15, 1852, in Kentucky, and was brought to this county by his parents when about seven years of age. He was principally reared here as a farmer, and received his education in the schools of this county. He commenced business on his own account when about twenty years of age, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now farms 130 acres of land, and raises considerable stock, principally graded. He holds the office of school director at present, and in his manner is much of a gentleman. He married Miss Mary Kimsey in the fall of 1872, an estimable lady and a native of this county, born in 1856. They have two children: Johnny and Elizabeth. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM N. GRAY,

Merchant at Levasy, was born December 26, 1836, in this county, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. During the late War he served three years with General Shelby, and took part in the battles of Helena, Springfield, Lone Jack, Lexington (under General Price), Saline River (under Kirby Smith), and in many other minor engagements. At the close of the War he engaged in farming again, continuing therein until 1878, when he engaged in the drug business at Levasy, and continued this until the spring of 1881, when he sold out. By his agreeable manners he has won the respect of a large circle of friends. In March, 1867, he married Miss M. R. Hightower, a native of Kentucky, born March 21, 1846. They have two children. Charlie H. and Lena L. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church: Mr. Gray's father, James Gray, was one of the early pioneers in the county, and came here in 1835. During the Mormon War, and also the Osage Indian War, he held the position of brigadier-general of the State troops, from the Sixth District. Also held the position of county judge a number of years. He died in 1865 and left a large circle of friends.

S. T. HARRIS,

Merchant, postmaster, and agent for the Wyandott, Kansas City & Lexington Railroad at Lake City. His parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to this county in 129, and S. T. Harris was born in 1828, in Sni-a-bar Township. Was here reared as a farmer, and received his education in the district schools. During the late War he enlisted under General Shelby, and served over two years. He commenced the mercantile business in the spring of 1872, at Fire Prairie, and removed to Lake City in 1876, and built the first store in that place. Was also influential in having the depot placed there, and has held the position of agent since the office was first established. He holds the position of post-master and trustee, and also carries on a general merchandise store. He formed at partnership with H. W. Webb, the 1st of April, 1881, and they have opened a complete stock of staple and fancy groceries, queensware, etc. Mr. Harris is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Miss Barbara N. Bridges in 1862. She is a native of Lake City, and was born in 1843. They have seven children: Lucy, Rhoda E., Martha A., Mertie, Ernest and Atox, twins, and Anna. H. W. Webb, of this firm, was born August 15, 1819, in this county, and was reared as a farmer. He became a partner April 8, 1881. He is one of the rising young business men of the place.

JOHN HIGHTOWER,

Merchant at Levasy, was born March 16, 1816, in Jessamine County, Ky., but was principally reared in Mason County, that State. He came to this county in October, 1855, and settled in this township and engaged in farming, where he resided until Order No. 11 compelled him to retire, and he then to moved Lafayette County. Returned to his farm at the close of the War, and continued farming

until the spring of 1881. He owns 240 acres of fine land. He commenced the mercantile business here about the first of March, 1881, and carries a general stock of dry goods and groceries, and is building up a good business. In November, 1858, he married Miss Sarah A. Van Ardoll, a native of Kentucky, born in March, 1822. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are living: W. H., C. C., J. T., Geo. P., Margie, Janie, Alice, and Pearly. Mr. Hightower and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

S. W. HUDSON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 3, post-office Buckner, was born March 2, 1842, on the place where he now resides, and has been reared here as a farmer. He received his education partly at the Masonic College of Lexington, and also at William Jewell College of Liberty. When Elijah Chiles organized his company here, Mr. Hudson became one of its members, and held the position of orderly until the company disbanded. He went to Texas in the fall of 1861, and returned in January, 1862, and took part in the battle of Lone Jack. Mr. Hudson has never been an office-seeker, preferring the peace and quiet of his own business. He took a trip across the plains in April, 1865, in the interest of Butterfield's Overland Dispatch Company. He owns 420 acres of well-improved land, where he lives and has a good residence, and two good barns; also owns ninety acres in Kansas. He is an active member of the Christian Church, in which he holds the office of deacon. January 18, 1871, he married Miss Mollie Gilbert, a native of Kentucky, born April 28, 1852. She died July 14, 1873.

ROBERT N. HUDSPETH,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 12, post-office Lake City, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, February 22, 1822, and came with his parents to this county in 1828. Here he has since made his home, and has seen the county grow from a vast wilderness to one of the richest in the State, and Mr. Hudspeth has not been backward in doing his share toward making this change. He is now one of the most highly respected citizens in the county, and is the owner of 1200 acres of fine land, and raises considerable stock. In 1849 he went to California, remaining two years, and afterward took another trip to the same place at the close of the War, stopping one year in Utah. During the late War he served for some time with Quantrell. Recently he made a visit to his native county in Kentucky. Being an old settler here, and widely known, he numbers his friends by the score.

J. R. HUDSPETH,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 25, post-office Lake City, was born November 21, 1839, in this township, and has here been reared as a farmer. He owns a fine farm of 440 acres, well improved with a good orchard, and has 100 head of cattle, mostly graded. His residence is situated on an elevation which gives him a view of a vast scope of country and a sight of the towns of Independence, Lake City and Buckner Hills. He has filled the position of school director six years. During the late War he joined General Shelby's command and served four years, taking part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, Little Rock, Lone Jack, and was with General Price on his raid through Missouri in 1863; and also in many minor engagements. August 15, 1866, he married Miss S. A. Franklin, a native of Jackson County; she was born December 24, 1847. They have four children: Joseph, Mary A., Elvira B., and Charlie R. Mrs. Hudspeth is a member of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE W. HUDSPETH,

Farmer, section 24, post-office Lake City, was born January 27, 1820, in Simpson County, Kentucky, and was brought to this country by his father, when eight years of age, and has been partly reared in Jackson County. He owns 487 acres of land. He has filled his present office of school director for some twenty

years. During the time of order No. 11 he moved across the river, and remained about one year and six months. He took two trips to Mexico; also several journeys to California, and spent five years on the coast. He married Miss Elizabeth Jessie, in March, 1857. She is a native of Russel County, Virginia, born May 6, 1830. They have a family of six children: Tybithia P., Anna E., Lola G., Ida M., Joel E., and Silas B.; lost two. He is a member of the Baptist Church, also of the Masonic fraternity.

JACOB W. JAMES,

Farmer, section 9, post-office Buckner, was born August 18, 1834 in Switzerland County, Indiana, and at fifteen years of age commenced boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1854 he went to California and spent four years on the coast engaged in mining. He then returned to Kentucky and followed farming. During the War he joined General Buford's Division in 1862 and served six months; then joined Gen. John Morgan and remained with him until he was captured; was taken to Camp Morton, Indiana, and held there five months; was then removed to Camp Douglas, Illinois, but dug out of this prison and made his way to Kentucky. He came to this county in 1868 and settled on his present farm. It contains 120 acres, all under cultivation, and he has one of the handsomest building sites in the county. He married Miss Emily C. Gibson in February 1868. She was born in 1846. They have seven children; Lulu, Emma, Ada, George, Nancy, Ida and Ernest.

J. J. KASTER,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 20, post-office Lake City, was born January 10, 1839, in Rush County, Indiana, and was taken to Burlington, Iowa, when eight years of age. He was there reared and received his education, and early engaged in shipping cattle to Chicago and New York. He moved to Fremont County, Missouri in 1863, and engaged in stock raising, farming and lumbering. He came from there to this county in 1878 and purchased the farm on which he now resides. It contains 490 acres of well improved land, and he is quite extensively engaged in stock raising, especially sheep. He holds the office of school director. February 13, 1862, he married Miss Sarah E. McAlister, a native of Burlington, Iowa, born May 21, 1842. Her parents were among the pioneers in that vicinity. They have had six children, five of whom are living: Eugene L., Earl T., Birdie, Thomas T. and James J. They are members of the church of Latter Day Saints.

A. KITTLE,

Blacksmith, carpenter, wagonmaker and farmer, section 7, post-office Blue Mills, was born September 15, 1823, in Randolph County, Virginia, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He commenced to learn the blacksmith trade at eighteen years of age, and after working some three and a half years at home, he took what might be called a journeyman's tramp through Ohio and Indiana, and finally settled at Lafayette County, Indiana. There he resided two years, and learned to do general wood work on wagons, and also carpenter work, and then returned to Virginia. He came to this county in 1865, and has made this his home since. He started the shop he now operates in in 1867; he also farms about sixty acres. He has filled his present office of school director for seven years. He married Miss Martha E. Triplett on the 26th of August, 1847. She is also a native of the same place as her husband, and was born March 4, 1830. They have four children living: Alonzo, Bruce, John L. and William G.; lost three. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he holds the office of moderator.

JAMES W. KINSEY,

Farmer, section 8, post-office Buckner, was born October 4, 1837, on the same tract of land where he now resides, and has been reared here as a farmer. He

received his education in the schools of this county. He took a trip to Fort Laramie in 1860, and one to Texas in the fall of 1861, returning the same fall. He then joined the Confederate Army and served four years with Joseph Shelby, and was at the battles of Jenkin's Ferry, Helena, Prairie Grove, Lone Jack, and many other smaller engagements. Was also with Price and Shelby in their raids through this county. He took a trip to New Mexico in 1866, and returned the same fall to his farm. He owns eighty acres of improved land, upon which are three springs that have never been known to go dry. He has never sought after office, but gives his attention to his business. He married Miss Missouri A. Hudspeth in 1868. She is a native of Buckner, and was born December 25, 1837. They have two children: Robert S. and Sally V. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM KIRBY,

Farmer, section 34, post-office Buckner, was born May 6, 1831, in Warren County, Kentucky, and was there reared as a farmer and received his education in the schools of that county. He immigrated to Texas in 1854 and remained three years; then came to this county and resided here a few years, then taking a trip to California, he spent three years on the coast and returned to this county in 1868, and has been engaged in farming since. He owns 120 acres of land, part of which is under cultivation. He has filled the office of school director several years. He married, October 7, 1868, Miss Susan Capell, born in this county April 29, 1841. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Eddie E., Sally A. and Derwood B. Himself and wife are members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church at Pink Hill. Mr. Kirby is one of Jackson County's best citizens.

MARTIN LAREY,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 34, post-office Buckner, was born June 7, 1829, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and was there reared as a farmer, and received his education in the schools of that county. He commenced the mercantile business in Palestine, Ohio, in 1861, and continued there until coming West in 1867. He first settled in Sni-a-bar Township, this county, and moved to his present farm in the winter of 1870. He owns 260 acres, 160 of which are well improved and stocked. He has filled the office of school director several terms. In 1851 he married Miss Annie Dick, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born in November, 1829. They have a family of three children living: Mary F. (now Mrs. Becket), Viola E. and Willie M.; lost four. Mrs. L. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM LIVESAY

Farmer and stock raiser, was born in Virginia October 1, 1824, and when ten years old accompanied his parents to Lafayette County, Missouri, settling in Lexington in 1834. There William was educated, and in 1846 went to Mexico, but returned in the spring of 1847. In 1849, he took a trip to California, spending about two years in the mines, when he returned home and during 1852 and 1853 he was in Mexico. Mr. L. came to this county in 1855, and is now in possession of 247 acres of fine land, well improved and stocked. The town of Levasy is situated on a part of his land, and was intended to be named after him, although a mistake was made in the name. He has been school director, and is one of Jackson County's best citizens. In 1855, he married Miss Nancy Ward, a native of Lafayette County, born in 1833; they have had nine children: John W., Annie, Sallie, Libbie Rebecca, Maggie, David F. and Lydia; have lost two. Mrs. L. died in July, 1878.

NATHANIEL McCUNE,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 26, post-office Buckner, was born January 30, 1842, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and was there reared as a farmer, and received

his education in the common schools. He enlisted in Company A, 194th Ohio Infantry in 1864, and served until the close of the War. He made a visit to this county in the fall of 1868, and returned to Ohio and moved here in the spring of 1869, and now owns a fine farm of 160 acres, mostly improved and well stocked. He was married to Miss Maggie Hall, in August, 1868. She is also a native of Ohio, born in 1853. They have three children living: Nora B., Mary B. and Sarah; lost one. Mrs. McCune is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

G. W. C. McPHERSON,

Farmer, section 18, post-office Lake City, was born December 13, 1806, in Roan County, East Tennessee, and was there reared as a farmer. He immigrated to DeKalb County, Missouri, in the spring of 1844, and during the spring that the county was organized he received the appointment of commissioner to locate the county seat; laid off the town of Maysville, and made the sale of the lots. In 1863 he moved to Daviess County, remaining about three years, and then came to this county and settled on the Bank farm, three miles south of Independence. He moved to his present place in the spring of 1870, and owns 120 acres of fine land, 100 acres of which are improved. He has filled the offices of school director and overseer. He has been twice married; first, to Amelia Oliver, in 1827, a native of Tennessee, born in 1813 and died in 1857, leaving a family of five children, living: Sophia J., Elizabeth, Samuel H., John W. and Francis A.; lost seven. He was married again in September, 1860, to Mrs. Julia A. Rollins, a native of Kentucky, born December 1, 1823. She has five children by her former husband living: Susan E., John C., George W., Thomas J. and K. Miller. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. McPherson holds the position of steward and trustee.

J. J. MANN,

Merchant, Buckner, was born in Cass County, Missouri, in 1850, and when a child his parents removed to Cedar County, and engaged in farming. There J. J. received his education, and next moved to Morgan County, and from there to Johnson County, Kansas, in 1866. In 1872 he went to California, and engaged in trading stock. In 1877 he came to Buckner and opened a drug store. On the 15th of April, 1881, he opened a general store, and now runs both establishments; his stock is as good as can be found in town, and he merits the esteem in which he is held by the people. Mr. Mann is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1878, at Olathe, Kansas to Miss Bessie Clark, an estimable lady, a native of this State, and born in 1859.

B. H. MORROW,

Farmer, section 24, post-office Lake City, is the eldest child living of Jessie Morrow, and was born December 16, 1840, in this county, and was reared here as a farmer. During the late War he enlisted in Shelby's Division, and served about five months, being lieutenant most of the time. He returned home and joined Quantrell, and remained with him three years, being with him at Lawrence, Kansas, Centralia, Missouri, Baxter Springs and other noted places. He owns fifty-six acres of land, and a third interest in his father's farm. He has held the position of road overseer. He was married to Miss Ellen A. Marsh, in 1875, a native of Kentucky, who was born on the 29th of September, 1848. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Kate E. and Robert A. Mrs. Morrow is a member of the Christian Church.

JESSE MORROW,

Farmer, section 19, post-office Lake City, was born March 4, 1810, in Simpson County, Kentucky, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He commenced to learn the blacksmith trade at sixteen years of age, and worked at it while remaining there. He came to this county in the fall of 1829, and has made his home

here since. He opened a blacksmith shop in this township, and also carried on his farm. During the time of Order No. 11, he moved to Carroll County, Missouri, and resided there one winter. In 1845 he took a trip to California, and remained but a short time, and about 1855 went to Texas. He owns 300 acres of fine land, part of which is under cultivation. He has deeded most of it to his children. He was married to Miss Sylvia Hudspeth, in the spring of 1829. She was also a native of Simpson County, Kentucky, born in 1807 and died in 1873, leaving a family of three children: Benjamin, Nathan and Rufus F. B.; lost six. He is a member of the Baptist Church. His daughter, Rufus, keeps house for her father. She is an estimable young lady, and one that is deserving of a happy future.

S. S. NEELY,

Justice of the peace, Sibley, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, in 1836, and there remained, receiving a good education, until twelve years of age, when he moved to Madison County, same State. Lived there until 1855, when he came to Fort Osage Township, this county, and commenced teaching school, at which he continued until the breaking out of the War. He took up farming but soon resumed teaching, and in September, 1865, was appointed magistrate of this township, holding the position until 1868. Was then elected to represent this district and served until 1870, when he returned to Sibley, and was again justice of the peace. He was the only justice from 1865 to '68, but in 1872 two were elected, Mr. Neely being one of them, making sixteen years service in all. Has held the office of postmaster, and is also a dealer in real estate, and has, in connection with his other business, a law office. He is one of the main supports of Sibley.

RICHARD POWELL,

Merchant and postmaster at Blue Mills, was born in Henry County, Kentucky, August 14, 1855, and when but a boy his parents moved to Missouri, and first located in Buchanan County, since which time they have lived in several different counties of the State. Richard was educated in the common schools and the State High School of Independence, and also attended the William Jewell College for one year. Has made two trips to Colorado and one to Mexico. He began in his present business December 16, 1880.

JOHN S. PRYOR,

Merchant, Buckner, was born May 5, 1832, in Crawford County, Missouri, and was taken to Franklin County by his parents when about four years of age. Was there reared and received his education at the Virginia University in Franklin County. He came to this county in 1853, and settled at Sibley, and engaged as clerk and commenced the mercantile business at Sibley, in 1866. Continued therein until March, 1878, when he moved to Buckner, having built the brick block he now occupies, in 1876. It is 20x50 feet, with a large hall overhead. He carries the largest and most complete stock of general merchandise in town and does a good business. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and Ancient Order of United Workmen Lodges, and joined the two first in 1855. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1859, and has held his present office of school-director several terms. He was married December 6, 1856, to Miss Matilda McMillen, a native of this State, born May 29, 1839. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living: John, James, Abbie, Lucy, Mabel, Wallace, and Charlie. Mrs. Pryor died on the 4th of January, 1877. Mr. Pryor is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. T. SALE,

Farmer, section 14, post-office Blue Mills, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, May 17, 1833, and when five years of age his parents moved to Palmyra, Missouri. There his father died soon after, and his mother and

family returned to his native home where they remained about five years. In the fall of 1843 they immigrated to Jackson County, and in 1850 he went to California by ox-team. Remained there till the summer of 1853, and during this time was engaged in mining. Returned to Jackson County the following spring; took a second trip to California, but only remained a short time, and since then he has resided in Jackson County; his farm contains 125 acres. Mr. Sale was married April 26, 1846, to Miss Caroline Botts, a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky, born June 2, 1837. She came to Jackson County in 1842. They have had eight children, only one living: Lulu.

JOSEPH ST. CLAIR,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post-office Buckner, was born in Virginia, March 5, 1806, and was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. In the fall of 1835 he immigrated to Lafayette County, Missouri, and came to this county in 1836, being the first settler in Sni-a-bar Township. In 1850 he bought the place on which he now resides, containing 207 acres, mostly improved and well stocked. During the War he removed to Texas, and staid about four years. He has filled the offices of justice of the peace, school director, road overseer, etc., for several terms. February 26, 1835, he married Miss Mary Gose, a native of Virginia, born July 24, 1831. They have one child, Henry C. Their youngest son died at Vicksburg during the War. Mrs. St. Clair is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. H. TEEGARDIN,

Farmer and trader, Sibley, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 4, 1849, and was reared there on a farm. He attended Tiabouan College, of Warren County, and graduated from that institution in 1870. Was then employed in teaching for one year, then commenced traveling for an eastern hardware firm. In April, 1872, he came to this county, and with the exception of one year spent in Carroll County, has made it his home since. February 18, 1875 he was married to Ellie Embree, a native of Indian, born August 23, 1849. They have had four children, two of whom are living: Alice and Edwin. Mrs. Teegardin is a member of the Christian Church, and he belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and also K. of P. fraternities.

A. J. TURNER,

Blue Mills, is a native of South Carolina, and was born in Moberly District, January 10, 1816. When about ten years of age, his parents moved to Stokes County, North Carolina, where he grew to manhood. In the summer of 1849, he came to Missouri, and located in Ray County, where he remained till 1853, when he located in Jackson County. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits and dealing in stock till the fall of 1877, when he moved to Blue Mills, and took charge of a store, by invoice of Luvane Turner, deceased. Was there engaged in the mercantile trade till December 16, 1880. His landed estate consists of 150 acres, besides comfortable property in Blue Mills. Mr. Turner was married December 24, 1833, to Miss Elizabeth Frazier, a native of North Carolina, who died November 2, 1880. They had nine children, two of whom are living: Nancy J. (now Mrs. Minter), and Laura (now Mrs. Franklin).

GEO. T. TWYMAN,

Physician and surgeon, is a son of Dr. L. W. Twyman, a well-known practitioner of about thirty years experience in Jackson County, Missouri. Here the subject of this sketch was born December 16, 1853, where he was reared, being educated in the common schools, and at the William Jewell College of Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. He studied medicine with his father, and attended the Louisville Medical College, of Kentucky, in the year 1877, for five months, and then attended the Kentucky Medical College for five months. Afterward took a

second course in the Louisville Medical College, graduating February 28, 1879, after which he returned to Jackson County. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession with his father.

JOHN W. TYER,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 32, post-office Lake City, was born January 16, 1839, in Linn County, Missouri, and was brought to this county by his parents when eleven years of age. Here he received his education, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. During the late War, he served four years under General Shelby, and was at all the most important battles fought in this vicinity, with the exception of Prairie Grove. He owns 160 acres of fine land, 100 of which are under cultivation. He has filled the office of school director for six years. He is a man that gives his entire attention to business and is one of Jackson County's best citizens. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Amanda George, in 1868. She died in 1879, and left two children: Mary E. and L. W.; lost two. He was married again in the fall of 1879, to Betty Tucker, a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, born in 1841. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH VAUGHN,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 32, post-office Lake City, was born on the 5th of August, 1839, in Sni-a-bar Township, this county, and accompanied his parents to Buchanan County when about six years of age. There he resided ten years, and received his education in the common schools. He returned to this county in 1855, and engaged in farming, and during the late War served about one year with Quantrell. He then turned his attention to farming, and now owns a fine farm of eighty acres, where he resides, and 100 acres in the bottom. "Joe," as he is called, is a hard-working, industrious farmer, and one that attends to his own business. He was married in December, 1870, to Miss S. B. Harris, a native of Kentucky, born in 1852. They have two children living: Josephine and Walter; lost two.

G. J. WARD,

Merchant, postmaster and agent for the Wyandott, Kansas City & Lexington Railroad, at Levasy, was born December 21, 1844, in Lafayette County, Missouri, and was reared in that and Jackson Counties. He received the principal part of his education at Wellington, and during the late War he enlisted under General Price in 1861, taking part in the battles of Lexington, Homersville, and others. In 1862 he took a trip to Mexico, and in 1863 went again to the same country. In 1864 traveled west, and visited Salt Lake City, Denver, and spent the winter of 1865 in the Black Hills. Then returned to this county, engaging in teaching, and was married on the 14th of April, 1868, to Miss Jennie Latimer, a native of this county, born in September, 1845. He moved to Napoleon, and resided there one winter, and then purchased his father's old homestead, south of Lexington. Two years later, he came to this county, and engaged in farming. Here Mrs. Ward died, April 27, 1874, leaving one child, James L. In the winter of 1874, he taught school, and attended the Normal Institute at Warrensburg, in 1875. Afterward engaged in teaching, clerking, etc., and in the spring of 1877 came to Levasy, and erected the first building in the place. He keeps a good store, is postmaster, and also express and railroad agent. His second marriage was November 13, 1878, to Miss Bettie M. Oldham, a native of Independence, born July 5, 1853. They have one child, John L.; one is deceased. They are members of the Christian Church.

SNI-A-BAR TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT AUSTIN

Was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 28, 1811, and came to Oak Grove in 1833 and bought 200 acres of land. He married Miss Eliza Jane Watkins in this township in 1834. They have seven children: Jessie G., Thomas T., Mary Jane, William F., George, John H. and Sarah Ann—all well married and settled in several different States. Mr. Austin is one of those men whose advice and counsel are always sought. Mr. Austin was a Union man and for that was compelled to go to Platte County. While there his buildings were burned and his property destroyed, which came near ruining him. In 1864 he disposed of his property in Oak Grove and bought a farm of 160 acres in Johnson County, Kan. He has always been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has done much for churches, schools and benevolent institutions of different kinds.

WILLIAM P. BAILEY,

Farmer, section 24, post-office Pink Hill, was born in Shelby County Kentucky, April 17, 1832, and remained in his native county on a farm till 1843, when his parents moved to Clay County. There they remained one year, and on account of the high water of 1844 returned to Breckenridge County, Kentucky, where they remained till the spring of 1850. He then came to Jackson County, where he has since resided; he moved to his present location in the spring of 1880. Mr. Bailey has followed farming from boyhood, and his farm now contains more than eighty acres. Was married May 28, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, a native of Shelby County, Kentucky, but reared in Jackson County, Missouri. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Nannie, Katie L., Mamie, Emma, Paulina, Fannie and Myrtie.

O. F. BRIZENDINE,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 32, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, December 25, 1829, and was reared on a farm in his native county. December 10, 1856, he started for Jackson County, Missouri, and during the spring and summer seasons of 1858 and 1860 he was in the mountains engaged in freighting. He enlisted in Price's army and served two months, and during the last two years of the War he lived in Ray County, Missouri. Since that time has been a citizen of Jackson County. His farm contains 174 acres. He was married July 7, 1861, to Miss Frances Bowlm, a native of Jackson County, Missouri. They have had ten children, of whom seven are living: Nancy E., John Lucy J., R., Jacob, Charles, Joseph, Samuel and Sarah M.

WILLIAM Q. BRIZENDINE,

Farmer, section 14, post-office Grain Valley, was born on the 19th of November, 1832, in Sumner County, Tennessee, and spent his boyhood days there on a farm; also worked some at the stone-mason trade. He moved to Kentucky in 1853, and remained there two years, and came to this county in 1855, settling in this township; he moved to the place he now occupies in the fall of 1876. He owns 175 acres, about 100 of which are under cultivation. He also has a large amount of stock. Mr. Brizendine has filled the office of school director. He enlisted

in the Confederate Army in 1862, served but a short time, and received a wound, which compelled him to return home. He married Miss Susan K. Alley in 1856. She is a native of Tennessee, and was born in 1841. They have eight children living: John F., George R., Carolina C., Nancy E., Joseph W., Samantha E., Mary M., and Samuel J. T.; lost four. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. B. BRIZENDINE,

Farmer, section 29, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Simpson County, Ky., February 2, 1847. His father being extensively engaged in raising fine stock, J. B. has followed it more or less during life. He came to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1871, where he has since resided; his farm consists of eighty acres, all of which is well improved. He was married November 7, 1872, to Miss Sarah E. Porter, who is a native of Jackson County, Mo. They have four children: Julia B., Mary L., John H., and Thos. L.

JAMES M. BURRUS, SR.,

Farmer, section 36, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Henry County, Virginia, May 23, 1823, and came to Jackson County, Missouri, in the spring of 1834. He has followed farming from boyhood, excepting from 1859 to 1863, when he was running a saw and grist mill. During the War, on account of Order No. 11, he moved to Boonville, Missouri. His farm contains 120 acres. He was married August 9, 1859, to Miss Arminta Kimberlin. They have had seven children, of whom five are living: Mattie K., Minnie, Georgie., T. K., and Eva.

JAMES M. BURRUS, JR.,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 19, post-office Blue Springs, was born November 2, 1845, in this county, being raised here as a farmer. He was educated in the common schools, and in the spring of 1861 enlisted in the State Militia, and served six months, and was discharged on the 15th of August, 1862. Then enlisted in the Confederate service in Company D, 2nd Missouri Cavalry, and served till the close of the War, and surrendered at Shrevesport. He took part in the battles of Lexington, Lone Jack, and the most important fought in this vicinity. After the close of the War he returned to this county and engaged in farming, making the raising of stock a specialty. He has one of the finest farms in Jackson County, containing eighty acres, well watered and improved, and his house and surroundings present a fine appearance. He was married November 22, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Noland, a native of Jackson County. She was reared and educated here. They have five children: Florence A., Olney F., James E., William R., and Jesse L.

J. B. CAMPBELL,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 5, post-office Levasy, was born January 20, 1822, in Loudoun County, Virginia, and immigrated to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1854, and bought 145 acres and entered forty acres of land, where he remained until 1863, when he moved to Kansas and settled on the Shawnee Reservation. In 1866 he returned to this county, and found his farm in almost as bad a state as when he first commenced to work it; but it is now well improved. Mr. Campbell came to Jackson County a poor man, and by strict economy, honest industry, and careful attention to his own business, he has accumulated quite a fortune. He owns 1400 acres of fine land. He was married August 17, 1847, to Miss Rachel A. Grubb, by whom he had eight children: Joseph E., Mary E., Charity R., James R., John B., George G., Sarah R., and Ruth H.

J. H. CANNON,

Merchant, postmaster, magistrate, notary public, and grain dealer, Grain Valley, was born February 27, 1840, in Warren County, Virginia, where he resided until fifteen years of age, there receiving a part of his education. He then accompanied his parents to Frederick County, remaining for three years, and taught one term of school. Thence to Wood County, West Virginia, where he engaged in farming and teaching, and in the fall of 1862 enlisted in Company H, 17th Virginia Cavalry, and served until the close of the War, taking part in the battles of Gettysburg, Winchester, Lexington and others. During the last six months of his service he held the position of captain. At the close of the War he removed to Craig County, Virginia, and engaged in teaching for a number of years. Then engaged in the stock business for some eighteen months. In the spring of 1868 he went to Colorado and engaged in mining, remained there one year, then returned to Virginia and resumed the stock business. In the spring of 1871 he came to this county, and engaged in farming and teaching until July, 1873, when he began the mercantile business at Stony Point. In the spring of 1879 he moved to Grain Valley. Mr. Cannon owns 129 acres of land, all improved. April 11, 1871, he married Miss Mary E. Dyer, a native of Warren County, Missouri. They have six children: Marshall D., William A., Mary E., Blanche D., Martha A. and Annie S.

BRITTON M. CAPELL,

Farmer, section 34, post-office Grain Valley, was born October 2, 1815, in Richmond County, North Carolina. His parents were natives of that State, and moved to Simpson County, Kentucky, in 1815. Here Britton was reared and educated in the subscription schools. When seventeen years of age his father apprenticed him to the cabinet maker's trade, at which he worked two years; afterward followed the trade five years. He turned his attention to farming, and immigrated to this county in the fall of 1839 with limited means, and settled on the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 460 acres. When Order No. 11 was in force he moved to Lafayette County, and resided there two years; then returned to his farm. Mr. Cannon has one of the finest farms in the county. He has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1833, and has held the positions of steward and class leader for several years. In early days his house answered the purpose of a church. December 16, 1834, he married Miss Sarah A. Clayton, a native of Logan County, Kentucky, born January 20, 1814. She was reared and educated there, and died September 9, 1871. They had eight children, six of whom are living: Bennetter A., Susan R. (now Mrs. Wm. Kirby), Mary M., Martha J. (now Mrs. J. T. Wright), John O. and Truften P.

ADAM CHRISTISON,

Retired, was born in Mercer, now Boyle, County, Kentucky, August 18, 1794. In 1817, he came to Missouri, and first settled in Howard County, and in 1820, moved to Boone County. In the fall of 1825, he came to where Independence now stands, where he took a claim and remained till 1838, when he moved to Platte County, Missouri. In 1856 he moved to Jefferson County, Kansas, where he remained till 1863, when he moved to Leavenworth, and there resided till 1866. Then moved to Vernon County, Missouri, and in 1876, returned to Jackson County, where he has since resided. Since that time he has lived a retired life, but previously had followed farming from boyhood. He was married August 6, 1816, to Miss Margaret Silbers, a native of North Carolina; she died in Jefferson County, Kansas, in 1859. They had seven children, four of whom are living: John, Tolan McC., Wilborn, and Marion. He was again married October 7, 1866, to Mrs. Fannie Cadle, who died in 1876. John Christison, a son of Adam

Christison, was born in Howard County, Missouri, January, 19, 1819. He remained with his father during all his moves till May, 1843, when he was married, in Platte County, to Miss Margaret Russell, of Jackson County, and in 1845 located in the latter county. Here he remained till 1849, then returned to Platte County. In 1859, he moved to Jefferson County Kansas, and in 1862, moved to Buchanan County, Missouri. In 1865, he again went to Platte County, and remained during the winter, and returned to Jackson County and located on a farm where he now resides, in section 27. His farm consists of 210 acres. They have had ten children, six of whom are living: Amanda P., James M., Charles T., Francis, John W., Louis A.

J. T. COBB,

Grocer, Blue Springs, was born in Henry County, Virginia, November 24, 1840, and was partly reared on a farm. During the remainder of his boyhood he worked in a tobacco factory. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service in Company H, 24th Virginia Infantry, and remained about fifteen months, then was discharged. Soon after, he enlisted in Company I, 24th Virginia Cavalry, serving until the close of the War. While in the battle of Cold Harbor, he received a slight wound by a minnie ball in the left thigh. In 1868 he moved to Castersville, Georgia, where he was engaged in the mercantile trade till 1870, when he came to Jackson County, Missouri, and began in the mercantile trade at Buckner, and there continued till 1876, when he moved to Independence, where he continued business until February, 1879; then began at his present location. Was married September 22, 1872, to Miss Mollie Kimberlain, born in Boyle County, Kentucky. She came to Jackson County when about four years of age. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Fredrika and Jay Gould.

H. CURREN,

Farmer, section 33, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, January 18, 1830. His father was a native of Ireland, and was there reared, and when about twenty-one years of age, he came to America, being one of the first settlers in Fayette County, Ohio. His mother was also a native of Ireland. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native county, where he was reared, and has followed farming from boyhood, except about three years when he was engaged in teaching. He moved to Jackson County, Missouri, in the spring of 1870, where he has since resided. His farm contains eighty acres. He was married in February, 1852, to Miss Barbara Rowe, a native of the same county as himself. They have had fourteen children, eleven of whom are living: Sarah C., Elizabeth J., David H., Mary L., Josephine E., Margaret E., Annie E., Eliza A., Jesse E., Clara and Herbert A.

REV. J. G. DALTON,

Minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, section 22, post-office Pink Hill, was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, June 7, 1824, and there remained on a farm till he was fifteen years of age. In 1858 he immigrated to Jackson County with his parents, and was educated in the common schools. In 1847, he chose the ministry as his profession, and in 1849 was licensed to preach, and in 1852 was ordained. Since then he has been actively engaged in preaching. In the spring of 1863, he moved to Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he remained till June, 1865, when he returned to Jackson County. His landed estate consists of 100 acres, forty of which, his home farm, are well improved. He was married November 30, 1865, to Lucy J. Crump, a native of Jackson County, Missouri, born November 10, 1842. They have three children: Samuel G., Mary E., and Paulina A.

DR. J. H. DANIELS,

Physician and surgeon, section 20, post-office Grain Valley, was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, March 4, 1834, and when but two years of age his parents moved to Jackson County, where he was reared. He attended the common schools of the county, also the Chapel Hill College in Lafayette County, entering in 1850 and attending twenty months. Then under the gold excitement, he started to California and there remained about four months. After his return to Jackson County, in the year 1853, he chose the profession of medicine and first began its study under Dr. Porter, of Lone Jack. One year later he studied under Dr. Gregg, continuing from 1855 to 1858; he was also engaged in the mercantile trade at Kingsville, Johnson County. In the fall of 1860 he went to Cincinnati and attended the Physio-Medical College, attending the session of 1860-61. In the spring of 1861 he went to New Albany, Mississippi, where he was engaged in his practice till July 4, 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate service as a medical officer of Company A, 3rd Mississippi, being assistant surgeon from December, 1861, till after the battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862. He then joined General Bragg, at Alabama. Leaving the army at Danville, Kentucky, at the time of Bragg's raid through Kentucky, he remained in Caldwell County, Kentucky, engaged in teaching school and pursuing his studies till February, 1865. Then returned to Jackson County, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in his practice. Was married July 18, 1855, to Miss Nancy King. They had one child (now deceased). Was married again September 20, 1867, to Miss Martha A. McGill, a native of Jackson County. They have seven children: John, Julia F., Mamie E., Thomas L., George Huston and Eleanor (twins), and Josiah H.

JOHN DARBY,

Merchant and postmaster, was born in Oak Grove, May 7, 1836. His education was neglected yet he studied at home and improved every opportunity. He married Miss Mary J. Austin, April 29, 1858. They have nine children: R. Belle, Samuel T., Robert Winfield, Eliza J., William T., Alice, Mittie, Bessie Bertha. Mr. Darby learned the milling business with his father, and carried it on near Oak Grove, in connection with farming, for many years. He afterward sold out his mill and farm and bought a store and also engaged in stock raising. He was appointed postmaster under Grant's administration and has now served for eleven years. He was in the army for six months. After his discharge he was obliged to live for a while in Platte County to protect himself from Quantrell's men.

C. J. DILLINGHAM,

Farmer, section 30, post-office Blue Springs, was born November 24, 1847, in Jackson County, Missouri, and was here reared; also received his education in the common schools of this county. In 1863-64 he spent his time in Clay County. His farm consists of ninety acres of well improved land. November 19, 1868, he married Miss Sarah Luttrell, a native of the same county as her husband. They have had three children: Lulu L., Willis J. and Annie M.

ROYAL DUNHAM,

Farmer, section 32, post-office Blue Springs, was born September 1, 1815, in Mansfield, Tolland County, Connecticut, and received excellent educational advantages. Leaving school at eighteen years of age, he worked for four years and was then employed about five years in the Jerome Clock Works. In the fall of 1846 he went to Texas, being twenty-five days on the voyage. He was engaged for seven months with Giddings & Harvey's surveying expedition. Then joined the Texas Rangers and took part in the Mexican War, belonging to Captain Henry McCollough's company, and served fifteen months on the frontier.

He took the gold fever in 1849 and went to California that fall, and remained six years, engaged in mining, farming and working in lumber. In 1856 he returned to his native home and went from there to Iowa, locating in Marion County on land which he obtained with a land warrant received from the Mexican War, and remained until 1866. Then came to this county and located where he now resides. Was married in August, 1857, to Miss Sarah Ellis, a native of Connecticut. They have five children: Mary E., Hattie, Albert R., Lucy and Jeannette.

W. E. FRICK, M. D.,

Was born in Russell County, Virginia, May 21, 1828, and came to Oak Grove in 1857, and for many years was the only physician in that vicinity. He married Miss Ellen J. Fulkerson in Virginia, July 31, 1856. They have five children living: Kate V., Eva E., William J., Frank M. and Charles Dow; lost one. Dr. Frick studied medicine and attended the medical department of the University of Philadelphia and graduated in 1853. The doctor owns a farm, and he gave the railroad company land for depot, etc.; also donated land for mills, churches, etc. Through his long and successful practice and the location of Oak Grove on his lands, he finds himself in very easy circumstances. He is a strong Jefferson Democrat.

J. W. GARUHART,

Farmer and stock dealer, section 34, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, September 12, 1841, and in the spring of 1850 his parents moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and the year following went to Lafayette County. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Garuhart took a trip to Saline County, where he remained till the fall of 1869, then returned to Lafayette County, and located in Waverly. In 1876 he came to Jackson County. His farm consists of 100 acres, and is well stocked. He was married February 2, 1864, to Miss Rushia F. Tally, born in Jackson County, January 28, 1846. They have had eight children two of whom are now living: Edward E., born November 8, 1865, and Mary E., born March 5, 1868.

SILAS H. GIBSON,

Farmer, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, April 24, 1836, and when sixteen years of age he went to California by ox-team, and was for some time engaged in hunting and working in the red woods. He attended school a short time while there, and was also engaged in the mines for about eighteen months. In 1855 he returned to Jackson County, and began farming. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, where he mined, having an interest in eight claims called the Colorado Gulch, and now known as Leadville. Returned home the same year, and in 1861 enlisted in the Missouri State Guards. In the spring of 1862 he went to Texas and remained until fall, being under the employ of the Confederate Government; then went to Arkansas, and soon returned to Jackson County, and then moved to Carroll County. Thence to Shelby County, Illinois, where he remained one season, and returned to Jackson County in the fall of 1865. In February, 1866, he again went to Texas. His farm contains 180 acres. He was married, April 6, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Slaughter, a native of Jackson County Missouri. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living: Sarah A., Lucy J., John R., Josiah L., Elizabeth M., Myrtie S. and Mary E.

JOHN GRAVES,

Merchant, Grain Valley, was born December 20, 1852, in Howard County, Missouri, was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools. In 1869-'70 he attended the State University at Columbia, Boone County, and in 1871 came to Kansas City, where he was employed as clerk in a bank. In the fall of 1874 he commenced the grocery business, and two years later traded this for a farm in

Johnson County, Kansas, where he resided two years. Then commenced business at this place; is engaged in the lumber business and is express agent. His father, E. P. Graves was one of the leading citizens of this County. April 4, 1872, he was married to Miss Ida Porter, a native of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri. They have four children: Porter, Lou, E. P. and Ella.

J. F. GREGG,

Grocer, Grain Valley, was born in Stony Point, this county, March 22, 1844, and there received his education. During the War, in the fall of 1862, he and his father were taken prisoners, and were held in confinement some time. J. F. then enlisted in the Missouri State Militia in December, 1862, and served with them until February, 1863, when he went to Clay County, and in April he met Frank James, and enlisted in Captain Andy Blount's company, remaining with it until fall. He next went to Texas and joined Captain John Jarrett's regiment, and traveled to Shreveport, Louisiana, where, and on the Mississippi River, he remained for some time. During the winter of 1863, he went to Camden, becoming one of General Shelby's command, and belonged to Ben Elliott's Battalion. In June, 1864, with sixteen men, he made his way to the Missouri River, being slightly wounded while *en route*, and was a member of General Todd's command until that officer was killed. At the close of the War he held the position of lieutenant, and surrendered at Lexington. Then turned his attention to farming, and on March 17, 1869, was arrested on an old war indictment, and removed to Lexington. Was held prisoner until December following, and on account of disease was bound over until May, 1870, when he was released. Then returned home, and in 1872 went to Texas, returning in the fall of 1877. Purchasing property in Grain Valley, in the fall of 1880, he commenced in his present business. February 11, 1872, he married Miss Sallie C. Gilliland, a native of this county. They have three children: Estella P., Lula P. and Samuel T.

M. L. HALL,

Farmer and stock dealer, post-office Pink Hill, section 13, was born in Montgomery, now Powell, County, Kentucky, November 19, 1844, and was reared on a farm. He came to Jackson County, December, 1868, and located where he now resides. His farm contains 270 acres. Was married November 29, 1863, to Miss Sarah F. Steward, who is a native of the same county as her husband. They have been blessed with seven children, four of whom are living: James M., William R., Carrie Lee, and Herschel L. His father, James H. Hall, is a native of Kentucky, where he now resides. His mother, Emily (Thomas), is also a native of Kentucky, and both are of English descent.

B. F. HARDING,

Farmer, section 30, post-office Oak Grove, was born January 26, 1842, in Jackson County, Missouri, and lived with his parents until 1861, during which time he acquired such an education as could be given in the common schools. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service; in 1862 was promoted to the position of first lieutenant, serving in that position until the close of the War. In August, 1856, returned to the old homestead. Moved to his present place May, 1867. He now owns 186½ acres of fine land, 100 acres of which is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Harding was married December 20, 1866, to Miss Parthenia J. Webb, by whom he had three children: Adlia, Maud, Oscar G., and John A. His wife having died, he married Miss Mary A. Webb, in 1874, by whom he had two children: Bettie and Nettie.

JOHN M. HARDING,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 25, post-office Pink Hill, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, October 20, 1843; was reared in his native county on a farm, and attended the common schools of same county. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Missouri State Guards, Company H, 14th Missouri. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the 3rd Missouri Artillery, and remained in the service till the close of the War. He was promoted to Corporal 1864. He participated in all the battles that the company was engaged in, which were many; Captain Schuyler Lowe being captain of the company. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Vicksburg, but was paroled in five days. After being discharged from service he returned to his home; at that time his parents were living in Ray County, Missouri. He then went to St. Louis and attended Stewart's Commercial College, graduating September 13, 1865. He then returned to Jackson County, and in the following spring taught school, and in the fall went to Pleasant Hill, and began working in a store, where he was engaged as clerk till 1868, when he began in the mercantile trade for himself, which business he pursued till 1870, since which time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits; owns 445 acres of land. He was married to Miss Mary E. J. Youree, who is a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and was born March 24, 1843. Her father, Francis A. Youree, was a native of Tennessee and came to Jackson County about 1834.

M. M. HERRINGTON,

Farmer, section 23, post-office Grain Valley, was born April 24, 1836, in Simpson County, Kentucky, where he was reared and educated. He came to Dade County, Missouri, in the fall of 1856. In the spring of 1857 came to Jackson County and engaged in farming. He enlisted in the Confederate Army in August, 1862, and served until the close of the War, participating in about thirty noted battles, among which were Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Springfield, Hartsville, Cape Girardeau and others. Was taken prisoner in Lafayette County in Price's raid, and was taken to St. Louis and thence to Alton where he was released June 21, 1865, when he returned to this county and engaged in farming. His farm consists of eighty-three acres; he also owns town property in Grain Valley. He married Miss Sarah F. Holland, a native of Kentucky. Their marriage occurred November 30, 1861; they have had eight children, seven of whom are living: John M., Annie L., David C., May Bell, Magdalene, David S. and Clarinda M.

H. HINKSON,

Druggist, Grain Valley, was born May 1, 1833, in Harrison County, Kentucky. His parents were natives of that State. He was there reared and received his education. He came West in 1855 and settled in Lewis County, Missouri, and remained there until the spring of 1875. He then came to Jackson County and settled on Sec. 27, Tp. 49, R. 30, and engaged quite extensively in the stock business. He came to Grain Valley in October, 1880, and in April, 1881, he commenced the drug business. He also keeps a stock of groceries and deals in grain. He married Miss Emma Bowen, a native of Lewis County, Missouri, January 4, 1856. They have four children: Ida M., James P., John T. and William H.

JAMES R. HUDSON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 2, post-office Grain Valley, was born July 30, 1833, in this county. He was reared here and received the benefit of a common school education. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and at present owns a fine farm of 190 acres, 160 acres under cultivation and thirty acres of timber. Being an old settler here he has won the respect of a large circle of friends. He took a trip to California in 1852 and remained there about two and a half years. During the late War he was enrolled among the militia-men at Kansas City and

Independence, for some three months. He took a trip to New Mexico, and spent some three months looking over the country. He married Miss Geneva E. Hamlin, an estimable lady, a native of this State, born April 12, 1843. This marriage occurred April 14, 1859. They have a family of eight children, six of whom are living: Alice F., Amy B., James O., Page, Hattie M., Frank and Charles S. His mother, Mary P. Hudson, is still living, and is at present in her seventy second year. She came here with her husband in 1833, and has reared a family of six children.

GREEN T. JOHNSON,

Blue Springs, was born in Patrick County, Virginia, October 25, 1820. When fifteen years of age, he came to Howard County, Missouri, with his parents, where he remained till the spring of 1836, when they located in Jackson County. During the late War he enlisted in the Confederate service in Co. D, 1st Missouri Cavalry, remaining in service three years, and participated in the battles engaged in by his company. After the close of the War, he returned and found his family driven to Lafayette County, and his farm in a very dilapidated condition, since which time he has been engaged in farming and dealing in stock in Jackson County. Part of the years 1878-9 were spent on the plains in the live stock business. His landed estate in this county consists of 540 acres; also 640 acres in Texas. Was married February —, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Hall, who is a native of Virginia. They have had four children, only two of whom are living: James R. and Cogar W. Cogar W. was born in Jackson County, April 13, 1857, where he has been reared and educated. Was married March, 10, 1880, to Miss Mattie Knight, of Kansas City. They have one child, David Knight.

LARKIN J. JOHNSON,

Farmer, section 22, post-office Pink Hill, is one of a family of sixteen children, eleven boys and four girls, all of whom were born in Jackson County, and here grew up, excepting one boy who died when about nine months old; one girl died after she was grown. Larkin J. was born June 6, 1843, and has followed farming during life. His farm, on which he resides, contains seventy-one acres, improved. Also has 107 acres in section fifteen, and twenty-five acres in section nine. He was married February 9, 1864, to Miss Smira E. Dillingham, a native of Jackson County, who was born February 9, 1832. They have had nine children, six of whom are now living: Lucy J., Dora F., Mettie E., Thomas P., Myrtie E. and Elmer.

J. R. JOHNSON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 11, post-office Pink Hill, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, May 16, 1852, and was here reared and educated; also spent six months in the South Normal School at Warrensburg, Johnson County. Has always resided in Jackson County, except during the time when Order No. 11 was in force, when he was in Lafayette County, Missouri. Has been actively engaged in the stock trade during his life. His landed estate consists of 135 acres. Was married April 25, 1878, to Miss Louvina R. Montgomery. She is a daughter of J. N. Montgomery, and was born in Jackson County.

E. H. JONES,

Farmer, section 31, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Amelia County, Virginia, March 26, 1833. When about two years of age his parents moved to Roanoke County, Virginia, where he remained till thirteen years of age, and then came to Jackson County, Missouri, in the fall of 1847. In May, 1856, he went to California, where he remained till February, 1861, and was there engaged in teaming to the mines. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service, and by re-enlistments he remained till the close of the War. Was for a short

time, at the beginning, second lieutenant; the remainder of the time, first lieutenant. He participated in about thirty-five battles during his time of service. After the surrender he remained in Texas one year, then returned to Jackson County, where he has since resided. His farm contains ninety acres. Was married February 6, 1862, to Mrs. Bettie A. Walker whose maiden name was Montgomery. She is a native of Boyle County, Kentucky. They have had three children, one living, Ida M.

J. E. W. KABRICK,

Of the firm of Kabrick Bros., merchants, Pink Hill, was born in Morrisonville, Loudoun County, Virginia, July 7, 1839, and there received his education. In the spring of 1855 he accompanied his parents to Jackson County, Missouri. His father being a carpenter, Joseph commenced to learn that industry, which he followed until the War broke out. He enlisted in the Missouri State Guards, and served one year; then re-enlisted in the Confederate service in Company B, 6th Missouri Infantry. He was captured at the battle of Champion Hill, May 16, 1863, and was taken to Camp Morton, and from there to Fort Delaware. There remained until September 20, when he was taken to Point Lookout, and in 1864 to Richmond, where he received a furlough. He went to Montgomery and the White Sulphur Springs, and remained in Virginia until April, 1867. Then returned to this county and engaged in the carpenter's trade until the spring of 1871, when he commenced farming. In January, 1879, he embarked in the mercantile business at Pink Hill, and receives a liberal patronage from the public; also holds the position of postmaster. Was married November 18, 1869, to Miss Sarah C. Patterson, of Jackson County. She died February 4, 1873. He married again on the 2nd of December, 1875, Miss Lottie Philips, a native of Warren County, Kentucky. They have one child, George P. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY V. P. KABRICK,

Farmer and carpenter, section 32, post-office Oak Grove, was born November 15, 1841, in Morrisonville, Loudoun County, Virginia. Immigrated with his parents to Jackson County, Missouri, in April, 1865, where they bought a farm. Worked for his father until 1861, at which time he entered the Confederate service as a private, continuing in that capacity until the close of the War. He then went to St. Charles County, where his parents were living, and in 1866 returned with them to the old homestead in Jackson County. At this time he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1872, when he bought a farm. Since that time he has improved about eighty acres of land, owning at the present time ninety-five acres, eighty of which are under a good state of cultivation. He was married November 15, 1870, to Mrs. Frances Moore, a native of Jackson County, by whom he has had three children: Lorena N. J., David George Lee, and Lula Edna.

CONRAD KERN,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 35, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Germany, May 29, 1834. In the spring of 1852 he came to America, landing at New York, and in the following fall came to St. Louis and from there to Independence, Missouri. He was educated in the schools of his native country. When fifteen years of age he apprenticed himself to the tailor's trade. After working at it in Independence eighteen months, he went to St. Louis, where he was engaged on a steamboat till fall; then returned to Independence. In the spring of 1855 he embarked in the mercantile trade, locating in Blue Springs. In 1861 he enlisted under Jackson's call for State Guards. In January, 1862 was taken prisoner, and released in March, 1862. In the fall of 1862 entered the Federal militia, remaining in service till March, 1863, then went to Kansas City and

clerked in a store till 1864, except a short time during the summer. In 1864 he went to Montana, where he remained till 1865, when he returned to Jackson County, where he has since resided and been engaged in farming. His farm contains seventy-five acres, all well improved. Was married November 26, 1857, to Miss Emery Smith; she is a daughter of Franklin Smith, who was once elected to the Legislature from this county. She was born in this county September 4, 1841. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living: Thomas F., Fred C., Mary E., Edwin C., Joseph Wm., Nettie S., Nancy, and George L.

MRS. SARAH B. KESHLEAR,

Section 13, post-office Pink Hill. Her maiden name was Riggs, and she is a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky, and was born October 7, 1817. When about three years of age her parents removed to Boone County, Kentucky, and came to this county in 1829. Was married July 25, 1837, to Jacob Keshlear, a native of St. Charles City, Missouri, born February 12, 1813. He was raised on a farm, and came to this county some time previous to 1829. He died May 16, 1858, leaving a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living: Mattie A. (now Mrs. Blackman), William G., James C., Joseph B., George B., Jacob B., and Alice. Since his death Mrs. Keshlear, with the assistance of her sons, has taken care of the farm, which consists of 220 acres of land. By Order No. 11, during the War, she was compelled to leave her farm, but soon afterward returned. Her stock was all taken and she and her sons imprisoned.

J. B. KESHLEAR,

Grain Valley, proprietor of Keshlear's Livery Stable, was born July 12, 1855, in this county, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving a common school education. After he became of age he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he engaged as mail contractor and followed this business four years; first, between Independence and Lexington, then between Buckner and Pleasant Hill. In 1879 he engaged in the hotel business at Grain Valley, and continued there until 1880. He then engaged in the livery business, and is ever found ready to supply the wants of the public. Was married March 1, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Karr, a native of this county. They have one child: Lola F.

GEORGE KRIEGEL,

Shoemaker and harness-repairer, Grain Valley, was born March 27, 1842, in France, and accompanied his mother to the United States when six years of age. They landed at New York City and located at New Haven, Connecticut, where they remained some six years. They then moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he attended school, remaining there some three and a half years. He then traveled over the State, and in the spring of 1858 returned to Hartford, Connecticut; he remained there three and a half years, working at the shoemaker's trade. He then spent about eighteen months in New Haven at his trade; then went to New York City and there worked some three months, and then returned to New Haven, and from there went to Lawrence, Kansas; remained there one year, then went to Burlington, Kansas, and remained about four years; then went to Greenwood County, Kansas, and engaged in farming. He came to Grain Valley in the fall of 1880, and purchased the property he is now located on; has a cosy little shop, and being a first-class workman he is prepared to give entire satisfaction to the public. He is honest and industrious, and gives his entire attention to his business.

JOHN KING,

Farmer, stock and grain dealer, was born in Virginia, May 21, 1831, and came to this county in 1844, and engaged in farming, merchandizing and dealing in stock. He has 600 acres of choice land near Oak Grove, and nine acres in the village. He married Miss A. C. Freeman, in Cass County, in 1854. They have ten children living: Columbus F., Theo. Richard, Mary, Martin, Myrtie, Wallace, Sally, Herbert and Pearl. Mr. King has been very successful in his business, and having seen the county grow up from its infancy, very well understands what the future will be, and is prepared to take advantage of his knowledge. He is, in addition to his farming interests, engaged in selling organs and in the real estate business, and acting as insurance agent, notary public, etc.

M. C. MASTERS,

Merchant, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, February 9, 1833. Was educated in the common schools, and since he attained the age of fifteen years, has depended on his own resources for support. When at that age, he began clerking in a store, which occupation he followed while in his native county. In 1853 he came to Jackson County, and engaged in the same business. In 1859 he located on a farm, and remained till Order No. 11, then returned to Independence. During the summers of 1864 and 1865, he was engaged in freighting on the plains, and after the War was engaged in farming till 1871, when he moved to Independence, since which time he has been engaged in the mercantile trade. He began business in Blue Springs, in March, 1879, and the firm is now doing the leading business in Blue Springs. Was married May 24, 1860, to Miss Mary C. Leader. She is a native of Independence, and was born March 4, 1842. They have seven children: Lizzie H., Susie L., Annie M., Charley P., Effie, Nellie, and Gertie B.

C. W. MOCK,

Of the firm of Mock & Parr, dealers in drugs, groceries and notions, Blue Springs, was born in Platte County, Missouri, October 4, 1851, and remained in his native county till fourteen years of age, when he went with his parents to Danville, Colorado. There they resided nine months, then returned to Missouri, and located in Jackson County. C. W. was educated in the common schools, and after returning from Colorado, he worked on a farm, and studied medicine under his father, Dr. David Mock. In 1877 he began in the mercantile trade at Little Blue, where he remained one year, and while there established the post known as Mock's Store Post-office. He then went to Blue Springs, where he now resides; helped lay off the town, and built the first house, in which he began in the drug trade. He is eminently fitted for this business, having studied medicine for six years. He has also been postmaster since he began business in Blue Springs, the post-office being as fine as any seen in a town of its size. Mr. Mock was married March 13, 1878, to Miss Anna J. Smith, a native of Jackson County. She died November 22, 1878. He was again married February 24, 1881, to Mrs. A. E. Smith. Her maiden name was Knight. She is a native of Jackson County.

I. N. MONTGOMERY,

Farmer, section 21, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, May 17, 1834. His parents, Levi S. and (Sophia W. Crum), moved to Jackson County, Missouri, in the fall of 1846. He was reared on a farm and attended the schools of this county; in 1851 he was engaged part of the time in freighting to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and other points West. In the spring of 1851 he went to California, driving an ox team, where he remained two years engaged in farming and mining; he afterward returned to Jackson County. In the spring of 1856 he took another trip to Mexico; in 1863 went to Nebraska and there

remained till the close of the War, when he returned to Jackson County, where he has since resided. His farm contains 120 acres. Was married December 23, 1856, to Miss Eliza S. Lowe. She was born in Jackson County, Missouri, December 24, 1840. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living: Louvina R., Amber W., Samuel L., Eugene E., John W., Roy, Gratz, and Lealar.

T. L. MONTGOMERY,

Of the firm of Andrews & Montgomery, dealers in lumber, Blue Springs, was born in Boyle County, Kentucky, February 29, 1836, and the following fall his parents moved to Jackson County, where he was reared. When nineteen years old he returned to Kentucky, where he remained on a farm one year, part of the time attending school; he also learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since principally followed. In the fall of 1862 he went to Quincy, Illinois, and in the spring of 1863 to Nebraska City, where he remained till the close of the War. While there he was engaged at his trade and dealing in lumber, being of the firm of Montgomery & Brown. In March, 1879, he began in the lumber trade in Blue Springs, shipping the first freight over the Chicago & Alton Railroad west of Higginsville. Mr. Montgomery was married October 2, 1858, to Miss Susan E. Gibson, of Jackson County, Missouri.

ELISHA MOORE,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 26, post-office Grain Valley, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 27, 1836. When about five years of age his parents moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate service, Company K, 2nd Missouri Cavalry; in 1864 he was promoted to the quartermaster's department, which position he filled till the close of the War, when he returned to Jackson County. His farm contains 140 acres, his house and surroundings being inviting and pleasant. Was married September 8, 1859, to Miss Mary Meador. She is a native of Jackson County. They have five children: Lucy, Mollie, William, Albert Lee and Richard.

G. MORRISON,

Farmer, section 16, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Rappahannock County, Virginia, in 1839, and was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1870 he came to Missouri and settled in Lafayette, where he resided one year and then removed to Sni-a-bar township this county. He occupied J. Walker's farm for one year and then bought the same; his property now consists of fifty acres on section 19, improved, ten acres of timber on section 18, and seventy-six acres where he resides. Mr. Morrison has been twice married. First, in 1872 to Miss K. J. Bell, who died in 1876, leaving one child, J. E. In 1877 he was married again, to Miss Mary J. Slaughter, in this township.

A. F. MONEY,

Farmer, section 19, post-office Blue Springs, was born October 31, 1849, in Spencer County, Kentucky. Our subject spent his boyhood days on a farm in his native county, and received his education at Shelby County Academy, Kentucky. After completing his education, he returned to his native county and engaged in farming. He came to this county in February, 1881. He owns a beautiful farm containing 130 acres which nature has supplied with living springs. Was married October 31, 1876 to Miss Jennie Sleadd, a native of Shelby County, Kentucky; she was reared and educated in that county. They have one child: Maggie.

ALMA OWEN,

Farmer and stock dealer, section 5, post-office Lake City, was born in Tazwell County, Illinois, August 5, 1833, and in 1836 his parents moved to Caldwell

County, Missouri, and remained about two years, then returned to McLean County, Illinois, where they resided three years, and soon went to Marshall County, Illinois. After becoming of age, he went to McLean County, where he learned engineering and milling, and followed the same for several years. In November, 1866, he came to Jackson County. His landed estate consists of 420 acres on which is located the finest house in the township. His farm is well adapted to stock raising, in which business he is principally engaged. He was married November 28, 1858 to Miss Sebethnie Barnhouse. She was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 13, 1840. They have six children : Charles H., Edward J., William H., Frank A., Ida M. and an infant.

J. K. PARR,

Of the firm of Mock & Parr, dealers in drugs, groceries and notions, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 7, 1844. When about nine years of age, his parents moved to Franklin County, Ohio, and there remained till he was thirteen years of age, and then moved to McDonough County, Illinois. Was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 16th Illinois Infantry, and remained in service till the close of the War. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to corporal and in 1865 was promoted to captain, but was not commissioned on account of the close of the War. He then returned to Illinois. In 1868, he went to Osage County, Kansas, where he remained one year, and in the fall of 1869 came to Jackson County, where he remained till the fall of 1875, when he returned to Cowley County, Kansas, and remained about eighteen months then went to Colorado, where he remained six months when, in 1878, he again came to Jackson County and began in the mercantile trade at Blue Springs, and continued the same till the spring of 1879, when he sold out and began dealing in grain and keeping hotel. April, 1881, he became the partner of C. W. Mock; is marshal and collector of Blue Springs. Was married, November 22, 1865, to Miss Isabell Knox, a native of Pennsylvania.

JOEL PATTERSON,

Farmer and bridge contractor, section 25, post-office Grain Valley, was born in Surry County, North Carolina, June 19, 1816. Was reared and educated in his native county, and there remained till the fall of 1836, the time of his immigration to Jackson County, having come by land, and being sixty days on the road. He was for several years engaged in milling, both saw and grist mills. His mill at one time being burned his loss was about \$2,000. By Order No. 11 he moved to Carroll County, where he remained about six months and returned to Jackson County, since which time has been farming and bridge contracting. His farm contains 124 acres. Was married September 8, 1833, to Miss Sarah Patterson; she is a native of same county as himself. They have had ten children; three only are living: Jesse, Joel B. and Mollie.

HUGH A. PORTER,

Farmer, section 29, post-office Blue Springs, was born January 27, 1826, in Rutherford County, Tennessee, and in 1833 his parents immigrated to Cass County, Missouri, and remained there until 1846. Hugh received his education in the common schools of this county, and assisted his father on the farm. He came to Jackson County and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1850 he went to Colorado, engaged in teaming, and returned to this county in 1853, where he has since resided, excepting about four months spent with the State Militia. His farm contains 320 acres of well improved land. He was married to Miss Susan M. Gibson September 28, 1854. She is a native of this county. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living: Sarah E. (now Mrs.

Brizendine), Elizabeth J. (now Mrs. Gore), Silas W., Rosa B., Samuel J., Dora A., James Lee, Clay T. and Georgie.

J. K. REID,

Farmer and stock raiser, post-office Blue Springs, was born July 26, 1843, in Delaware County, Ohio, and was reared there as a farmer, and received his education in the common schools. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, 20th Ohio Infantry. He was taken sick at Pittsburg Landing, just after the battle of Shiloh, and was sent home, where he lay sick some eighteen months, and was discharged in the fall of 1862. He went to Illinois in the spring of 1864, and farmed one season in Starke County. On the 12th of October, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, 31st Illinois, and served till the close of the War, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and many others. He returned to Starke County, Illinois, and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1866 he went to Colorado, and visited most of the Territories, and was engaged in trading with the Indians. He settled in Jackson County in the fall of 1868, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since; he stands among the leading citizens of the county. He was married October 23, 1870, to Miss Matilda A. Care, a native of this county, daughter of John Care, a native of North Carolina, who was one of six men who were taken out and shot near Lone Jack during the War. They have four children: Mary V., Lucy O., Ella W. and Georgie B.

JOHN RIEDEREN,

Miller, Oak Grove, was born in Switzerland, February 18, 1836, and in 1845 came to this country with his parents, who pre-empted a claim of 160 acres in Washington County, Wisconsin, and in 1847 built a saw mill and in 1851 a grist mill. Although but fifteen years old, John took charge of the mill and made improvements, until finally the property was sold at a large advance. In 1857 he bought 160 acres of land, but not being satisfied with farming, in 1857 he built a saw mill, with a corn burr attachment, continuing until 1861. Then moved to Holten, and in company with another person, erected a steam mill. In 1865 he went to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, bought a hotel, which he soon sold at a profit, and in 1866 bought a farm on the Delaware River. He was engaged in building mills for some time, losing a few by fire, and in 1872 resumed milling, but sold out in 1880 and came to Oak Grove, where he is following his trade. June 22, 1857, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Gilbert. They have had nine children: Caroline, Andrew, Emma, George, John, Louisa, Hattie and Mary.

W. E. ROWE,

Farmer, section 28, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, November 17, 1837, and was educated in the schools of that county. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army, in Company G, 73rd Ohio; he enlisted as a member of a brass band, and played during the War, and was discharged July, 1865, when he returned to his native county. In the spring of 1868, he immigrated to Jackson County, Missouri. Has followed farming from boyhood, and is at present dealing in stock. His farm contains 160 acres. He was married September 15, 1874, to Miss Viola L. Mayes, a native of Kentucky. They have one child, William Guy.

M. T. ROWE,

Farmer and apiarist, section 28, post-office Grain Valley, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, June 3, 1841, and was there reared. In 1861, he enlisted as a member of a brass band in Company G, 73rd Ohio, and served till the close of the War, when he returned to Ohio. The band of which he was a member, received the prize for playing before the President's residence, at Washington City.

In 1867 he embarked in the mercantile business in Staunton, Fayette County, Ohio, and was there engaged one year, when he came to Jackson County, Missouri. Since then he has been engaged in farming and operating an apiary. His farm contains ninety acres, with one of the finest houses of the township. He was married, March 3, 1873, to Miss Carrie Woodruff. She was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1840, and was educated in the State Normal School of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1861. In 1868 she went to Nebraska, where she remained one year, and went to Kansas, there remaining one year; then came to Independence. While in Nebraska and Kansas she was engaged in teaching school, also after coming to Independence, she was employed in the High School. They have two children: George C. and Truman.

J. P. SEITZ,

Farmer, section 18, post-office Oak Grove, was born January 1, 1827, at Darmstadt, Germany, and in the spring of 1848, emigrated to America. He settled first in Wabash County, Illinois, and then moved to Missouri (Wert County) in the fall of 1852. In 1868 he moved to Jackson County, when he bought the farm on which he now lives. He owns 160 acres, about 100 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Seitz was married in April, 1851, to Miss Deborah Morse, a native of Illinois, by whom he has had six children: Eliza A., Mary H., Lovina A., John H., James P. and George J.

ANDREW SHROCK

Proprietor of Hotel, Oak Grove, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 11, 1836, and moved to Indiana in 1847, and to this county in 1870. He married Miss Julia A. Working, in Miami County, Indiana, October 6, 1861. They have three children living: Mary Susan, Phileta and Charles B.; lost three. Mr. Shrock was engaged in farming, milling, etc., until he came to this place, when he opened a boarding house which has grown into the new hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Shrock are active Methodists, and lose no opportunity in lending a helping hand to advance the interests of the church. Mr. Jacob Working, the father of Mrs. Shrock, was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1830, and in 1853 came to this place and bought 100 acres of land, a portion of which is now a part of the village of Oak Grove. He was a very worthy man and esteemed by all. He was a true Union man, but never obtruded his views upon any one; yet for holding these views, he was shot down by his neighbors, while chopping wood at his own door.

SAMUEL STEWART,

Farmer, section 18, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Robinson County, Tennessee, October 14, 1821, and when about seven years of age, his parents, John and Agnes (Warren) moved to Macoupin County, Illinois, where he was reared on a farm. When sixteen years of age he learned the blacksmith trade, and followed it about twelve years; was also engaged in farming and raising stock in Illinois till 1875, when he moved to Jackson County, Missouri; remaining one year in Independence, and then came to his present location; his farm contains 120 acres. Was married June 24, 1842 to Miss Lucy A. Wardrip, a native of Kentucky. She died December 4, 1845, leaving Elizabeth A., Almarinda, J. W., Louisa, Franklin and Ada.

WILLIAM E. SURFACE,

Farmer, section 8, post-office Lake City, was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, December 2, 1819, and remained in his native county till thirteen years of age. In 1832 his parents moved to Indiana and located in Johnson County near Indianapolis. Wm. E. was reared on a farm and was engaged in farming and teaching school until September 6, 1862, when he enlisted for one year in Com-

pany K, 99th Indiana; was mustered out in August 1863. In 1868 he moved to Jackson County, Missouri. His farm contains 200 acres, and he makes a specialty of raising fruit, having about 1,000 trees. He was married August 3, 1843, to Miss Maria St. John, a native of Johnson County, who was born October 5, 1822. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living: John M., Elmer E., Eliza J. and Laura E.

W. J. SURFACE,

Farmer, section 8, post-office Lake City, was born in Johnson County, Indiana, January 19, 1844, and was reared on a farm and followed farming in his native county till 1861. In September of that year he enlisted in the Federal service in Company F, 7th Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battles of Green Brier, Winchester and Cedar Mountain, where he was wounded August 9, 1863, in his left limb which necessitated amputation. He was taken to the Mansion House, Alexandria, where he remained nine months, after which he returned to Indiana. Remaining there till 1869, he immigrated to Jackson County, Missouri. He was married in July 1864, to Miss Eliza J. Surface. They have five children: Melinda A., Annie L., Myrtie M., Theresa and Windel B.

HARRISON TROW,

Of the firm of Hoover Jones & Co., stock dealers, Blue Springs Mills. He was born in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1843, and when about four years of age his parents moved to Hancock County, Illinois. When he was nine years old they moved to Linn County, Missouri; his mother having died while in Illinois. At the age of eleven our subject left home, and came to Jackson County, since which time he has relied wholly on his own efforts. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the State's service under Captain Rennick, for six months, and then re-enlisted in the Confederate service under Captain Webb and served with him about two years. He received two slight wounds, and was taken prisoner, but held only a short time. Since the close of the War he has been dealing in stock. His landed estate consists of 210 acres. Was married September 10, 1866, to Miss Missouri A. Jesse, who was born in Jackson County, Missouri, October 6, 1843. They have had five children, one now living, Ella Lee.

E. B. TUCKER,

Farmer, section 34, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Benton County, Missouri, October 3, 1848, and was four years of age when his parents moved to Jackson County, where he was reared and educated. He has followed farming from boyhood, excepting the time when he was working in a saw mill. His farm consists of sixty acres. Was married December 23, 1873, to Miss Mary Stanley. She was born where she now resides April 5, 1846. They have had three children, one now living, Lulu J.

JOHN A. TUCKER,

Farmer, section 3, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Benton County, Missouri, November 25, 1842, and when about ten years of age his parents moved to Jackson County. During the late War he was in the service of the State guards, 3rd Missouri. In August 1862, he re-enlisted in the Confederate service, in Company D, 2nd Missouri, Cavalry, and served till the close of the War. In the fall of 1862 he was promoted to sergeant. Since 1865 he has been engaged in farming in Jackson County; his farm consists of 140 acres. Was married January 28, 1866, to Miss Susan Stanley, born in Jackson County, in January, 1844. They have had eight children, five now living: William L., James R., Thomas E., Mary J., and Richard W.

A. J. WALKER,

Farmer, section 18, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, September 1, 1836, and was here reared, and was engaged in farming till the fall of 1863, excepting the time when he was engaged in freighting. In October, 1863, he went to Texas, where he remained till the spring of 1864, and then went to Mexico where he resided about nineteen months. Took a trip to California, remained about two years, and during this time went to Oregon. In March, 1867, he returned to Jackson County where he has since been engaged in farming and dealing in stock, having an interest in a large herd of cattle in the Cherokee Nation; his farm contains seventy-eight acres. Was married April 12, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Braden, of Missouri; she died in 1874. They had four children: Lucy A., Andrew J., Polly J., and Eliza E. Was married November 25, 1875, to Miss Eliza Hannon, of Missouri; she died 1879, leaving four children, three of whom are living: Morgan and Monroe, (twins), and Edward E. Was married February 18, 1880, to Miss Fannie Warren, of Missouri.

T. J. WALKER,

Druggist at Blue Springs, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, July 17, 1857, and received the advantages of a common school education. In the fall of 1876 he entered the State University, and there remained till the spring of 1879 and the same year he attended Spalding's Commercial College at Kansas City, graduating in August, 1879. During the following winter he taught school, and in the spring of 1880 he embarked in his present business.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. WEBB,

Dealer in hardware, farm implements, etc., was born in Jackson County, October 8, 1836, and was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. His father, Allen Webb, was a native of North Carolina, as was also his grandfather, Joseph Webb, who immigrated to Jackson County in 1838. His mother, Margaret (Shelby), was a native of Virginia. From 1856 to '61 John A. was engaged in traveling over different States and Territories. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Missouri State Guards, and remained till they were dismissed, during the time acting as second lieutenant. He then returned to Missouri, and helped to organize a company of Confederates and was elected captain of the same and served during the War, in Shelby's command, participating in some sixty battles. Was wounded at the battle of Cane Hill, by a ball passing through the left part of his neck, and was disabled about three months. After returning to Jackson County he began farming, and moved to his present location in February, 1880, and embarked in his present occupation. Was married February 8, 1866, to Miss Rogers, a native of Jackson County, who died August 26, 1877. He was again married September 15, 1879 to Miss Laura P. Philips, who is a native of Texas.

JUDGE ALBERT G. WILLIAMS,

Farmer, section 17, post-office Blue Springs, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, December 9, 1835. His father, Judge William J. Williams, was a native of Sumner County, Tennessee, and moved to Kentucky at an early day. He was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, and was in the last engagement of the battle of the Thames. He also represented the county in the Legislature for several terms; was judge of the county for a number of years, and was one of the commissioners in the founding of the county seat of Franklin, Kentucky. Albert was reared in his native county till seventeen years of age, and in 1852 he came to Jackson County, Missouri, on a visit; at this time he determined to make Jackson County his future home. Then spent about eight months on the plains, and

returned to this county and was engaged in teaching school for some time. Next engaged in farming, and in 1858 he was elected constable, which office he filled till the winter of 1861; at the same time he acted as deputy sheriff. During the War he was in the militia about six months. Then he went to St. Louis, and remained there and in Illinois till the spring of 1863, when he went to the plains and Denver. There remained till 1865, when he returned to Jackson County. In 1874 he was elected a member of the county court, serving two years, and has also held other minor offices. From 1877 to 1880 was engaged in handling grain and live stock, since which time he has made farming his entire business; he has a well watered farm of 148 acres. Was married June 3, 1855, to Miss Amanda Gibson, who was born in Jackson County, Missouri, August 17, 1838. They have had eleven children, ten of whom are living: Louisa A., Mary S., Permelia P., Joseph E., Rufus L., Albert L., Flora S., Cora E., Rettie A., and Alice Maud.

M. N. WOMACKS,

Blacksmith, Blue Springs, was born in Brown County, Ohio, June 5, 1851, and when about six years of age his parents moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where he remained till 1863, his father having died in 1862, and his mother while in Ohio. In 1863 his step-mother and family returned to Brown County, and when fifteen years of age he learned the blacksmith trade and worked at it in Ohio till the spring of 1870, when he came to Jackson County and located at Pink Hill. There he worked one year and went to the plains remaining one year; then returned to Pink Hill, since which time he has been engaged at his trade; moved to his present location in the spring of 1880. Was married November 4, 1873, to Miss Sue Munday, born in Jackson County. They have two children: Delbert B. and an infant.

CRITTENDEN WYATT,

Farmer and stock dealer, section 14, post-office Pink Hill, was born December 25, 1819, in Simpson County, Kentucky, and received a common school education. He came to this county in 1850 and has since given his attention to farming and stock-raising, and deals quite extensively in stock. He owns 372 acres of fine land, well improved, and has two good orchards. He has always attended to his own business. Was married in August, 1840, to Miss Winifred Duncan, a native of Simpson County, Kentucky, where she was reared and educated. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living: Emery H., John J. C., Columbus, Joseph M., Frances E. (now Mrs. Mayberry), Sarah J. and Arabella.

D. G. YOUNG,

Farmer, section 34, post-office Grain Valley, was born January 15, 1833, in Simpson County, Kentucky, where he was reared and educated. He first visited this county in the fall of 1860 and returned to Kentucky in the spring of 1863 and remained four months. Then returned to Wellington, and from there went to Clay County and came to this county in the fall of 1865. Here he has made his home since. He owns 145 acres of well improved land; also some town property in Grain Valley. He married Mrs. Merinda Karr on the 10th of June, 1862. They have two children: Eddie C. and Joseph A. His wife's maiden name was Merinda J. Gibson. She has three children by her former husband: William A., Benjamin F. and M. E.



VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

W. H. ADAMS,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 8, was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, July 8, 1837, and was a son of Spencer and Rachel Adams, natives of Tennessee, but very early settlers in Missouri; now both dead. He moved to Jackson County in 1864, and has ever since been engaged in farming. He had no help in starting in life, and at the close of the War, all the property he possessed was one old pony. But, with a good constitution and a determined will, he went to work, and by industry and perseverance, he has secured a fine home of ninety-two and one-half acres, well improved and stocked. He enlisted as a member of Colonel Hays' Regiment, under General Price, and served with him till after the battle of Lone Jack, where he was severely wounded. He is known as the king of fox hunters, having within the last year, captured twenty-two foxes. At the beginning of the War, he lost everything he had, besides having been security for others, which debts he afterward had to pay. He was married February 16, 1859, to Mary Ann Cantrell, who was born in Lafayette County, August 21, 1840; she was a daughter of Christopher and Narcissa Cantrell. There have been seven children born, to-wit: Martha Jane, born December 20, 1869, married and living in Jackson County; Willie Ann, born July 20, 1862; Mary Ellen, April 16, 1867; Rachel Narcissa, September 15, 1870; Sarah C., February 1, 1872; Minnie Belle, March 21, 1874; and Lilly May, October 13, 1876.

EASTHAM ALLEN,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 9, was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, March 11, 1825, and was a son of Erasmus and Lucy Allen, both natives of Kentucky. Our subject received his education in Kentucky, and lived there until 1856, then located in Missouri, where he has since lived, engaged in farming. At the beginning of the War, he enlisted as a member of Colonel Hays' Regiment, under General Price, and served four years with his regiment in the many engagements in which it participated, serving as orderly sergeant. He has served the public in many official capacities, as postmaster, assessor, school officer, and justice of the peace, which office he still fills. He is an earnest advocate of good schools and a liberal education. At the beginning of the War, he had accumulated considerable property, but, like many others, lost nearly all of it. He now has a comfortable and pleasant home, well improved; also some fine stock. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church. He was married September 16, 1852, to Margaret Jane Arnold, a daughter of Isaac and Jane Arnold. She was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, January 1, 1827. By this union four children have been born, to-wit: Isaac, born October 7, 1853, married and living in Carroll County; Erasmus, born June 18, 1855, now a miner in Leadville; John, born January 26, 1858, married on December 19, 1880, to Miranda Jane Bailey, a native of Jackson County, and born September 13, 1863. This son and his wife are living with his parents, and managing the farm. Lucy Jane, born November 24, 1861, married and living in Johnson County.

A. E. BAIRD,

Farmer, and stock dealer. The subject of this sketch is a native of Brown County, Ohio, and was born December 19, 1835. He was reared and educated in Brown County till eleven years of age, then removed to Putnam County, Illinois, and remained there about nineteen years; then located in Jackson County, Mis-

souri in March 1866. While in Illinois he attended, for a number of years, the South Salem Academy in Ross County, Ohio, and there received a very liberal education. He was married March 28, 1861, to Margaret E. Dysart who was born in Putnam County, Illinois, January 23, 1843. By this marriage eight children have been born, seven of whom are still living: Leslie E. born May 12, 1862; William A., born November 6, 1864; Frank D., born September 11, 1867; Leola J., born October 29, 1868; Archibald S., born August 29, 1871; Ida May, born April 29, 1874; John C., born April 14, 1877, and Helen, born May 18, 1880, who died in infancy. He had but little help to start in life, but by energy, and perseverance has secured a beautiful and fertile farm of 170 acres, and he is noted as the model farmer in the township. Although he carries on his farm in such an excellent manner, yet he makes a specialty of buying and shipping stock. Besides his very arduous labors in managing his farm and his other business, he finds time not only to cultivate his own mind, but takes an active interest in the education of his children. His wife is a lady of refinement and education. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Surrounded by a pleasant family and in an excellent neighborhood, well esteemed by all, they have reason to be, as they are, thankful and happy.

JACOB BENNETT,

Farmer, stock raiser and carpenter. The subject of this sketch is a native of the State of Ohio, and was born May 12 1833. He lived there till 1853, and there received his education, and learned his trade in Cleveland, Ohio. He then came to Missouri and located in Van Buren Township, and has ever since lived here, except two years during the War, and has been engaged in farming and as a carpenter and joiner. He owns a farm of sixty acres, with fine buildings and orchard, and well stocked. He has served for a number of years as school officer, and takes a great interest in educational matters. Both he and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Christian Church. He is a man of fine business qualifications, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors. He was married October 4, 1857, to Elizabeth Cave of Jackson County, who was born August 31, 1837. Six children have been born, five of whom are still living: George born July 24, 1858, now a member of Warrensburg Normal School; Price born July 17, 1861, now salesman in Kansas City; Ella W. born September 4, 1864, and died November 16, 1874; Gius born February 24, 1868; Charles born March 10, 1872, and Frank born February 10, 1875.

JOHN BYNUM,

Farmer and stock raiser. In this sketch we have to speak of one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Van Buren Township. He was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, July 17, 1822. At the age of fourteen he came with his parents, and a company of seventy-five others, to Missouri, and located at Lone Jack. Here his father owned 520 acres of land where the town of Lone Jack now stands. They landed here in May, 1836, and out of the entire company that then came, there are only four or five now living. He only had the opportunity of going to school a few weeks in his life, yet he is one who has gathered up a great deal of useful information, and is often consulted by those who have had better opportunities to store their minds with knowledge. He is a son of Pomfrey Bynum, a native of South Carolina, but one of the pioneers of Jackson County, Missouri. His father lived here until 1846. There were nine children in his father's family, only three of whom are now living: the subject of our sketch and his brother, Thomas, now in Oregon, and his sister Catharine, now the wife of George Oldham of Benton County, Missouri. Few men enjoy so much of the public confidence and so many warm friends as our subject. He was married September 29, 1842, to Charlotte Cave, of Jackson County, but

formerly of Surry County, North Carolina, and born October 6, 1818. She is a daughter of Bartlett Cave, one of Jackson County's old pioneers. The fruits of this marriage have been six children, three of whom are still living: Robert, born March 24, 1845, living near home; William, August 22, 1847, died at the age of eight years; Galen C., September 29, 1849, died at the age of twenty-four years; James P., January 8, 1852, living near home; Bettie, October 6, 1855, died in infancy; John W., November 3, 1859, living at home. Mr. Bynum owns a finely cultivated farm of 156 acres, with good improvements and an excellent orchard.

WILLIAM CASH,

Farmer and hotel-keeper, Lone Jack, Missouri, was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, April 16, 1815, and was a son of Lewis and Mary Cash. At an early age he moved with his parents to Lincoln County, Kentucky. Lived in Lincoln County till about seventeen years of age, then learned the blacksmith trade and went to Lexington, and remained for three years working at his trade; thence to Bracken County, Kentucky, and worked at his trade for about seven years. He was married July 7, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Duncan, who was born in Pendleton County, Kentucky, October 3, 1823, she being a daughter of Thornton and Mary Duncan. This couple then moved to Harrison County, and remained there till they moved to Missouri, in 1856, when they settled in Benton County, and lived there eight years; thence to Cooper County, Missouri, and remained there until 1877, when they located in Lone Jack. To this family eleven children have been born, six of whom are still living: Thornton, born October 10, 1843, now a blacksmith in Lone Jack; Oscar, October 13, 1845, also a blacksmith in Lone Jack; Mary E., November 10, 1847, now married and living in Benton County, Missouri; Milton, May 4, 1853, married and living in Lone Jack, and has charge of the drug store of George T. Shawhan; Ellen, April 29, 1858, living at home, and John H., January 8, 1861, living in New Mexico. At the beginning of the War he was possessed of considerable property, but, like many others, he lost it all, and at the close of the War had to begin anew. But by care he has again secured a comfortable home in the village of Lone Jack.

THORNTON CASH,

Lone Jack, Missouri, was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, October 10, 1843; lived there till 1856, then moved with his parents to Benton County, Missouri. When but a child he was continually in the blacksmith shop with his father, who was an excellent mechanic, and he would work on the anvil when he had to have a large block to stand upon. He, in this way, intuitively learned the trade which he has ever since followed, and he is an artisan of good ability and skill. At the beginning of the War, although but a boy, he enlisted in the Confederate Service and served faithfully and well during the War. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Helena, Prairie Grove, Lone Jack, and a number of other engagements and skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and kept for a short time. After the close of the War, he went to the mountains and remained there for some time, and then returned to Missouri, and on February 5, 1866, was married to Miss Mary Dawson, who was born in Benton County, Missouri, May 24, 1846. He has been blessed in his family, eight children having been born, and all of them are now living, viz: Oscar J., born October 31, 1866; Jennie A., August 14, 1867; William, January 1, 1870; Talitha M., December 28, 1871; Mary Alice, January 25, 1873; Wallace L., September 23, 1875; Daniel L., May 3, 1878, and Georgia E., May 5, 1880. Mrs. Cash is a member of the Baptist Church, and a noble christian wife and mother. Mr. Cash is yet a young man, but has won the confidence and esteem of many warm friends.

MARTIN CORN,

Farmer, section 25, post-office Lone Jack, was born May 27, 1813, in Patrick County, Virginia, and resided there on a farm till twenty years of age. He accompanied his parents to this county in 1833, having previously entered the land on which he now resides. He resided some two years in Lafayette County, during the time of Order No. 11. He owns a fine farm of 260 acres, about half of which is under cultivation. He has filled the offices of school director and road overseer. In his manners he is pleasant and agreeable, and has the respect of a large circle of friends. He married Miss Martha Cummings, in 1840. She is a native of this State and was born in 1823. They have had eleven children, six of whom are living: Samuel, George W., Susan F., now Mrs. Brown; Nancy E., now Mrs. Temple; John S., and Louisa, now Mrs. Bale. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

C. M. DIMMITT,

Of the firm of Dimmitt & Arnold, proprietors of steam saw mills on section 24, was born on the 22nd of March, 1841, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and was reared there and in Iowa. He came to this county in 1869, and has been engaged in threshing and the saw-mill business since. He owns a fine farm of thirty-six acres. During the late War, in 1862, he enlisted in the 65th Illinois, Company E, and served for eighteen months, then re-enlisted in the 7th Tennessee, Mounted Infantry, and served about eighteen months; took part in the battles of Antietam, Harper's Ferry, Nashville, and many other minor engagements, serving under McClellan and Thomas. He married Miss Nancy L. Markham in 1860. She is a native of East Tennessee and was born on the 2nd of June, 1840. They have had eight children, six of whom are living: Mary T., Sarah J., William W., Ida O., Albert F., and Louisa E.

STEPHEN H. EASLEY,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 20, was born and reared on the farm on which he now lives, and is a son of Miller and America Easley; his father was a native of North Carolina, and his mother a native of Virginia. His parents were very old settlers, having located on the place now occupied by the heirs, in 1837, and here they lived till they died. The father died April 17, 1868, and the mother December 30, 1879. They left a family of nine children, five of whom are still on the old homestead: Stephen H., the subject of this sketch, born January 18, 1854; Mary, born July 23, 1850; Laura, born May 17, 1852; Achilles, born February 2, 1856; and Albert, born November 14, 1859. The other four children are named and located as follows: Parthenia, wife of Mr. Raggsdale, at Chapel Hill; Susan, wife of Mr. Rice, in Johnson County; Virginia, wife of Dr. Raggsdale, at Lone Jack; Leonidas, now living in New Mexico. These have all received fine educations, and are persons of refinement and taste. Several members of the family have been very successful teachers. The estate is one of the finest in this part of the country, and consists of 390 acres, well improved and stocked. The family are church members and highly esteemed citizens.

FRED EDMONDSON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 25, is a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and was born January 23, 1849. He is a son of Julius Edmondson, who was the first white child born in Van Buren Township. His grandfather, Frederick Edmondson, was one of the very earliest settlers of this part of Missouri. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received his education in this township. At the age of fifteen years, he enlisted in the Confederate service, in Williams' Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, and served with his regiment till their surrender.

at Shreveport at the close of the War. He was with his regiment in many engagements and scouts, and has endured many of the hardships and trials of a soldier's life; at one time riding three days and three nights without rest or food. After the close of the War, he returned to Missouri, but being sick and completely worn out, he lay for some time at the point of death, at Waverly, Missouri, but under the care of Dr. McReynolds, of Cass County, (a man who deserves great praise for his kindness in caring for returned soldiers) he finally recovered and the good doctor only charged \$1 for fifteen days medical treatment. Mr. Edmondson came to Jackson County and remained a short time, then crossed the plains from Nebraska City to Fort Laramie, and by the way of Fort Fetterman and Fort C. S. Smith. He endured many hardships during this nine months' trip, as it was the only train that dared to venture so far that season. He was married on December 20, 1869, to Miss Serilda Edmondson, a native of Andrew County, Missouri, born April 16, 1848, she being a daughter of John Edmondson, one of the pioneers of Missouri. In the spring of 1873, he together with his young wife and at that time his only child, made a trip to the Green Horn Mountains in Colorado, and there remained for about one year engaged in the stock business, and then returned to Jackson County. He has been an extensive traveler and a close observer, having visited nearly all of the western and southwestern States and Territories for the purpose of selecting a place for a permanent home; yet, after all, he has returned to his "first love," and thinks the home farm in Van Buren Township the best; and he certainly ought to be satisfied, for he owns 220 acres that cannot be excelled for beauty of location and fertility of soil, and is surrounded by good neighbors and a happy family. Two children have been born to this family, to-wit: Julius C., July 24, 1871, and Julia, June 3, 1874.

AMBERS GRAHAM,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 25,. Here we have as the subject of our sketch one of the natives, born in this township and county March 4, 1837, and although now in the forty-fifth year of his age, has never been more than 125 miles from home. He was a son of Daniel Graham, one of the first settlers of Jackson County. He had but very little opportunity for getting an education; but having an abundance of native talent, he has become a good business man, and one well posted in his business and in the affairs of the county. He takes an active interest in good schools and believes thoroughly in a liberal education. He has a beautiful home of 120 acres, under a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings and orchards. All this has been gathered together since the War, as at that time he lost everything except his wife and one poor pony that was not worth taking from him. Yet he is one of those happy and contented men who is ever willing to share with a needy neighbor, and, although not a church member, yet he is always ready to give as much as many that are richer, for the cause of Christianity and education. He was married to Sarah J. Stulz on September 13, 1857, she being a native of the same county, and born July 17, 1839. To them have been born three children: Mollie, born June 24, 1866; Lulu, born July 9, 1869; Della, born June 25, 1872.

GEORGE W. GRIFFITH,

Farmer and stock dealer, is a native of Mason County, Kentucky, born January 29, 1829, and was a son of John and Mary A. Griffith. His father served in the War of 1812 and participated in the battles of McHenry and Baltimore; he was of Welsh descent and his mother of German origin. At the age of seven years he came with his parents to Missouri and they located in Lafayette County, and in the spring of 1837 came to Jackson County and settled permanently in Van Buren Township. His father died in November, 1859, and his mother in

September, 1875. He never had an opportunity of attending school, but by experience has become a very fine business man, and few can excel him in his judgment of, and ready mental calculations as to stock and its value. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California and remained till 1861 (with the exception of a short visit home), when he returned some \$12,000 the gainer by his farming operations there. He says that he was always a good boy till Order No. 11 was issued, in 1863, when he had to leave home; and after living in Cass County for about nineteen months, he then went with General Price's command till the close of the War. When he started to California in 1852 all this world's goods that he possessed was one cow, and now he owns 400 acres of very choice land well improved and stocked and all accumulated by his own efforts. He is a self-made man, both mentally and financially.

THOMAS HAIR,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 28, is a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky, and was born November 19, 1811. He was a son of James and Elizabeth Hair, who emigrated from Ireland when quite young. The father died when Thomas was but an infant, and the mother when he was but seven years of age. Left an orphan thus early, without a known relative or any property, he was taken by a man by the name of A. Sublett, who treated him with the same kindness as if he had been one of his own children. He lived with Mr. Sublett till nineteen years of age, then began business for himself by renting a farm. At this he remained two years and then was employed as an overseer for seven years, and then again went to farming and has followed that ever since. He was married when twenty-four years of age, to Jane Duncan. By this union five children were born, three of whom are still living, viz: Samuel, living in Illinois; C. L., living in Cass County, Missouri, and James T., living in Oregon. Mrs. Hair died in August, 1855. Mr. Hair was again united in marriage on November 28, 1879, to Mrs. Emily Dutro, of McLean County, Illinois. She was a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and born November 20, 1828. One child, George, born on August 5, 1860, was the issue of this marriage. Mr. Hair lived about fourteen years in McLean County, Illinois, and in 1865 moved to Missouri and located where he now lives. He controls 170 acres of land, well adapted for grain or stock raising. He is now in the seventy-first year of his age, and is a man who has labored very hard all his life time, yet is a man of remarkable strength and vigor. He and wife are both earnest and consistent members of the Christian Church. They are noted for their liberality and hospitality, and every one speaks highly of this respected Christian couple.

JOHN HUNTER,

Farmer, section 29. Our subject is not only one of the oldest settlers, but one of the oldest men now living in Jackson County. He is a native of Stokes County, North Carolina, and was born March 16, 1789. He was a son of David and Dorothy Hunter, both natives of Virginia. He lived in Stokes County until nearly forty-five years of age, and then moved to Missouri. After he attained his majority he commenced business for himself, running a distillery, and continued in said business until 1835, when he came to Missouri, and on April 8, 1836, he located upon the farm he now occupies. Mr. Hunter suffered more hardships and trials during the War than any of his neighbors. On the morning of September 6, 1863, a company of Federals of Colburn and Clark's command came to his place, as he was about moving out of the county under Order No. 11, and took two of his sons (William and David), one son-in-law, one grandson, one cousin and another man, and taking them a short distance from the house, shot them all dead, and left the bodies lying on the ground; and this aged father, with only the assistance of his neighbor Martin Rice, hastily buried

the bodies, without shroud or coffin, by merely covering them up with quilts and placing them in the ground. (It is not the biographer's place to comment in this connection upon this sad affair, as it is fully treated of in another part of this volume.) Mr. Hunter was married on July 18, 1812, to Elizabeth Jeans, she having been born May 14, 1792. By this union nine children were born, three of whom are still living: Nancy, the widow of John Cave, one of the six shot, as above mentioned; Matilda, the wife of David Ousley, and Berrilla, born April 8, 1831, and the only one of the children now at home. There she desires to remain and with care and affection, soothe as much as possible her deeply bereaved and venerable father, while he remains on earth, Mrs. Hunter died October 25, 1879. Mr. Hunter has been a member of the Baptist Church for a great many years, and clerk of the church since 1852. Mr. Hunter is now in the ninety-third year of his age, and for one that has passed through so much suffering, is still in remarkable health and vigor of intellect.

NOAH HUNT,

Proprietor of Lone Jack Flour and Grist Mill and dealer in wool-carding machinery, is a native of Davie County North Carolina, born February 20, 1831, and is a son of N. C. Hunt, who immigrated to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1842. He was reared on a farm till 1849. His father then put him in charge of the Nathan C. Hunt Horse-power Grist Mill, located six miles northeast of Lone Jack, and he remained there for three years. On August 28, 1851, he was married to Miss N. E. Cave, who was born April 1, 1833. He then located one-half mile west of Lone Jack, and commenced the wool-carding business. In 1856 he also built a horse-power grist mill, and continued to run the wool-carding and milling business for thirteen years. Then in 1869 he built his present steam-power grist mill, and has ever since continued to run the same, in connection with the carding business. He owns 283 acres of land, 120 of which are in cultivation and well stocked. Twelve children were born to this family: E. F., born October 9, 1852; G. C., born March 16, 1854; Mary A., born April 11, 1856; J. M., born March 20, 1858; J. B., born April 29, 1860; Bettie F., born September 21, 1862; Lucinda M., born December 24, 1864; W. W., born March 11, 1867; Virginia L., born February 7, 1870; Benjamin B., born September 25, 1871; R. T., born January 11, 1874 and S. A., born December 25, 1876. G. C. died November 3, 1857; Mary A. died November 28, 1878, and Virginia L. died November 13, 1870. Mrs. Hunt died March 7, 1878. He was again united in marriage on September 13, 1880, to Mrs. Mary E. Travis, widow of R. Travis, deceased; she having been born May 25, 1834. As two other members of his family, there live with him the aged mother of his first wife, Mrs. Susan Cave, now in the seventy-sixth year of her age, and Zellah Travis, a daughter of his second wife; she having been born on November 20, 1863.

JAMES B. JACKSON,

Minister and farmer, section 34, post-office Lone Jack, was born on the 22d of February, 1820, in Granville County, North Carolina, and was reared on a farm. He studied for the ministry, and received his education at the Missionary Baptist College of Wake Forest, near Raleigh, North Carolina. Commenced preaching in Wake County, North Carolina, in 1850, and remained there until November, 1868. Then removed to Kentucky, and soon came to this county. In the spring of 1869, he took charge of the churches at Lone Jack, Oak Grove, Elvira Springs, and Pittsville, Johnson County and Concord, Lafayette County. He has retired from the ministry, on account of age, and has given his attention chiefly to farming, and owns 110 acres, most of which is under cultivation. He has filled the office of school director. June 5, 1850, he married Miss Helen P.

Knight, a native of North Carolina, born in 1830. They have five children; Julian, Noel, Donald, Sidney, and Fannie E; lost one.

WASH. KENNEDY,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 28, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, November 22, 1821. He lived in Bourbon County until 1857, when he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and located on the farm which he now occupies in Van Buren Township. He was married June 15, 1858, to Sarah Amos, of Jackson County, Missouri, but who was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, May 13, 1842. Eleven children have been born, all of whom are living at home, and named as follows: Granville A., born October 19, 1859; Jesse F., June 28, 1861; Mary W., April 21, 1863; Julia W., December 24, 1864; Joseph, October 28, 1868; John S., February 21, 1869; James E., January 21, 1871; Martha C., December 20, 1872; Lulu B., December 14, 1874; Edna P., March 5, 1877; Ida G., May 7, 1880. There has never been a death in this family, and all are in excellent health. Mr. Kennedy spares no pains to give his children good educations. His son, Jesse F., is a member of the William Jewell College, in Clay County, and his daughter, Mary, is a member of the Female Seminary, at Independence. Mr. Kennedy had but little means when he started in life in Missouri, and what he had accumulated when the Civil War broke out, was all either confiscated or destroyed, and at the close of the War he had to begin life almost anew. But he now has a very fine farm of 240 acres, and well stocked with some of the finest blooded stock in this part of the county. He makes a specialty of fine stock breeding. During the War he was terribly persecuted by both parties; his life was threatened, and even attempts were made to shoot him, yet he has survived all these hardships, and has again built up a beautiful home, where he and his family live quiet and peaceful lives, honored and respected by all with whom they are acquainted.

J. D. KREEGER,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 27, is a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and born February 22, 1855, and was a son of George W. Kreeger, one of the old settlers of Jackson County. Our subject received all the advantages of a common school education, and afterward was for two years, a member of Central College, Howard County. After completing his education he became engaged in teaching for a number of years, and was considered a very successful teacher. He was married December 22, 1880, to Miss H. A. Armstrong, of Vernon County, but originally of Mercer County, Kentucky, and born May 6, 1854. She was a daughter of Joseph Armstrong, of Kentucky. Mr. Kreeger was appointed census enumerator for the thirty-third district of the sixth supervisor's district of Missouri, in the spring of 1880. He has 340 acres of choice and well improved land, and deals extensively in stock. Another member of the family, is his younger brother, R. R. Kreeger, who is connected with him in his farming and stock interests. They are all members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Kreeger is a lady of education and refinement, and both of the young men are possessed of a good education and fine business qualifications, and are leading and influential members of society.

HENRY LONG, JR.,

Farmer, section 24, post-office Lone Jack, is a native of Surry County, North Carolina, born October 24, 1828. Is a son of Henry Long, Sr., a native of North Carolina, and one of the old pioneers of Jackson County. At the age of fourteen years, and in the year 1842, he located in Van Buren Township, near where he now lives. His occupation through life has been farming. He was married February 4, 1858, to Sally Long, who was born February 6, 1836. They

have four children: Rettie Ann, born September 30, 1860; Isaac Lee, July 31, 1865; Eddie E., February 4, 1874; Rena May, January 5, 1876. He is an earnest worker for good schools, and spares no pains to give his children a liberal education, believing it to be the best legacy he can leave them. His daughter, Rettie A., has been a very successful teacher, and is highly accomplished, both in vocal and instrumental music. By industry and good management he has secured a fine home of 200 acres of well improved land, and on his farm is one of the finest orchards in the county. He makes a specialty of horticulture, and there are but few who can excel his well selected and large stock of all kinds of fruits and berries. All this has been gathered together by the united care and labor of Mr. and Mrs. Long since their marriage, with the exception of what he made in about eight months in California, in 1850. At this time he crossed the plains and endured many hardships and lost his health, but returned \$2,000 the gainer. His ancestry are noted for longevity, there being four members in his father's family, three sons and one daughter. The daughter died at the age of seventy-seven, and one of the sons at eighty-seven, and another son is now eighty-two, and the other, the father of our subject, is now seventy-eight years of age.

L. C. MARTIN,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 29, is a native of Henry County, Virginia, born November 1, 1847, and is a son of John R. and Susan Martin, who were both natives of Virginia, their ancestors being originally from England and Scotland. Mr. John A. Martin, the father of the subject of our sketch, is one of the most renowned ministers of the Baptist Church in Henry, Franklin and Pittsylvania Counties, Virginia, where he has been a faithful and honored laborer for forty years, and although now in the sixty-ninth year of his age, is still in full health and vigor. He is a representative of the Martin family of Virginia who were very extensive land and slave owners, and who have done much toward building up that part of the State in which they live. Our subject came to Missouri in 1869, and located in Sedalia, and lived there and in Pleasant Hill until 1877, when he located upon his farm in Van Buren Township. He was married May 16, 1872 to Sally Jones, a daughter of William Jones of Pleasant Hill. Mrs. Martin was born April 27, 1852. Two children have been born to the family: Willie R., born September 16, 1875, and Charles F. born March 14, 1879. Mr. Martin owns a beautiful farm of eighty acres finely improved and stocked, and it has all been secured by the united labor of Mr. Martin and his excellent wife within a few years. They are both members of the Baptist Church, and are living a quiet peaceful life, honored and respected by all who know them.

W. H. MAXWELL,

Farmer and stock dealer, is a native of Johnson County, Missouri, and was born March, 27, 1850. He was a son of O. J. Maxwell who was one of the first settlers in Johnson County, Missouri. Our subject came with his parents to Jackson County, and located on the farm on which he now lives. He received his education in this county, and was reared on a farm and thoroughly taught his business of farming and handling stock, in which business he is quite proficient. He was married December 23, 1869 to Eliza D. Yankee, a native of Jackson County, and born September 17, 1854. By this marriage three children have been born: Sally E., born December 28, 1870; Charles O., born March 14, 1872, and Joe K., born October 8, 1873. These children are all more than ordinarily bright and intelligent, and one seldom finds any one of their age so well advanced in education and general knowledge. Mrs. Maxwell is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Maxwell a leading member of the A. F. and A. M. fraternity. He owns 120 acres of fine land with good improvements. He is a self-made man, and illustrates fully what may be accomplished by a young

man when he has energy and perseverance, coupled with integrity and honor. He is now, in connection with two other young men, Oscar Cash and Fred Edmondson, using great exertions to raise funds to build a fine Union Church in Lone Jack.

W. J. PHILLIPS,

United States Store-keeper and Gauger, Lone Jack, was born in Steuben County, New York, September 6, 1838. Removed with his parents to Lee County, Illinois, in the spring of 1854, and came to Missouri in the fall of 1856. Was connected with the engineering party on the survey and location of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, until the fall of 1857, when he came to Kansas City, since which time he has made this county his home, though much of his time has been spent abroad, in the employ of the United States Government, either in the military or civil department. He was a member of the 2nd Colorado Cavalry, in the quartermaster's department and as acting ordnance officer. Has also been connected with many of the Kansas City newspapers, and was one of the founders of the *Kansas City Evening Mail*. Has also visited the most of our western and northwestern cities, but for the greater part of his time has been connected with the revenue department. Was married July 22, 1866, to Mary S. Luggle, at Hickman's Mills, she having been born in Cass County, March 10, 1849. The family consists of four children: Ocie G., born June 16, 1867; Pearl V., born December 25, 1869; Jettie M., born January 12, 1872, and Irving A., born June 3, 1876. He owns a beautiful and pleasant home at Lone Jack, and is surrounded by a pleasant and happy family.

EDWARD RAGGSDALE,

Physician and surgeon, post-office Lone Jack. The subject of our sketch is not only one of the old settlers, but has been one of the most useful and honored citizens of Van Buren Township. Born in Bedford County, Tennessee, July 30, 1836. He was a son of Edward and Sarah Raggsdale, both natives of Tennessee. When he was but an infant, his mother died, and when he was but eighteen months old, his father moved to Lexington, Missouri, and lived there till 1842; then moved to Lone Jack, Jackson County. Remained there but a short time, then went to Texas, but soon returned to Lone Jack, and lived there till 1851; then in Lafayette and Holt Counties till 1854, when his father died. He received his education at Chapel Hill College, and graduated in the class of 1856. He then engaged in teaching for six years. He afterward took a course of medical lectures at St. Louis, and subsequently was a member of Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and graduated from there in 1868. He began the practice of medicine before attending college in Philadelphia, and during the War was steadily engaged in practice at Lone Jack and Chapel Hill, and rendered valuable service to the wounded at the battle of Lone Jack; here he has ever since remained, actively and successfully engaged in his profession. He has been twice married. First, on March 3, 1861, to Elizabeth Easley, of Jackson County, who was born December 3, 1840, and who died August 7, 1875. By this union, five children were born: Luetta, May 2, 1862; William Lee, February 9, 1864; Ann Eliza, April 12, 1866; Edward W., December 29, 1870, and Thomas, December 3, 1873. He was again united in marriage, March 29, 1876, to Virginia W. Easley, a sister of his first wife, and who was born March 11, 1844. His present wife was a personal but unwilling spectator of the terrible carnage at the battle of Lone Jack. She was a guest at the hotel, which the Federals occupied during the battle, and was standing in the front door when the battle began; several balls passed through the door while she was there. She was obliged to get what shelter she could, by lying on the floor among the dead and wounded, till the close of the battle. Although a lady of

refinement, she was also one of compassion and tenderness, and at the end of the battle rendered great aid in caring for the wounded.

GEORGE RHEEM,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 25, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and was born January 13, 1844. He was a son of Daniel and Sarah Rheem. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ohio. He was reared on a farm in Ohio till 1866, then moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and located where he now lives. His father and mother both came to Missouri with him and lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. Rheem until their deaths, which occurred on the following dates: His father's on March 19, 1873, and his mother's on March 14, 1876. His grandfather on his father's side was the noted soldier, Samuel Rheem, of Revolutionary fame, who was in the Prussian Army, and emigrated to America in time to lend a helping hand to our forefathers in the struggle for independence. Mr. George Rheem was married February 25, 1874, to Miss Lucetta Dutro, of Jackson County, Missouri, but formerly of Muskingum County, Ohio, born July 30, 1850. By this union they have been blessed with two children: Mary, born January 25, 1875, and Sally, born October 16, 1880. He owns a farm of 340 acres. Mr. Rheem is an active member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masonic fraternity, and is a well respected citizen.

MARTIN RICE

Ranks among the old settlers of the county, though not among the oldest. He was born in what is now Union County (then Campbell), in east Tennessee, on the 22nd of November, 1814, and came with his father and mother, and a large family, to Jackson County in the fall of 1833. His father Enoch Rice entered the farm on which Martin now resides in October, 1833. It is near Lone Jack, in Van Buren Township, and to this farm he moved in the next month. Martin was the oldest son, then nineteen years old, with nothing but his own energy to depend upon. After assisting to open and fence a small farm in the brush, he was hired to a neighboring farmer during cropping time, for ten dollars per month. After that he taught a small school in a small house (or pen) for a small term, and for very small pay; and again during the winter assisted in improving his father's farm. The next summer, 1835, he made a crop with his uncle Absalom Powell, who lived near the road between Independence and Blue Mills, where Salem Church now is, and during the fall he molded and burned the first brick that was made in Van Buren Township, some of which may be seen in his chimneys to-day. Later in the fall he sold his crop, and with the money obtained and some borrowed, entered lands near his father's (a part of the present Yankee Farm, in Van Buren Township); sold it in a few months, and in March, 1836, entered land in Van Buren (now Cass County). On the 3rd of April, 1836, he married Mary Lynch, near Greenton, in Lafayette County, a girl of sixteen, and moved to his newly purchased home in Van Buren County, where he remained during twenty years, until after the death of his wife in December, 1855. His father having died before, he sold out in Cass County and bought his father's old farm, on which he yet lives. When he married and settled on the Shawnee trail, his nearest neighbor was a mile and a half off; and the first house below him on the road toward Clinton, was twenty miles away. In August of that year at the first general election in the county, he was elected county surveyor, and in April, 1837, surveyed, or laid out the town of Harrisonville. He is remembered yet by the old settlers of Cass County as one of the business men of the olden time. At the meeting of the Old Settlers' Association of that county in 1879, he was by a vote of the association made an honorary member of it; and was also by vote requested to prepare and read a poem, descriptive of old times, at their next annual meeting, which he did on

the 30th of September, 1880. He had also before that, at the request of the Old Settlers' Historical Society, of Jackson County, prepared and read one at Kansas City in May, 1880. Mr. Rice, during his career in life, has been farmer, surveyor, school teacher and nurseryman. In 1849 he commenced the propagation of fruit trees, which he has kept up ever since, and some of the oldest orchards in Jackson County and adjoining counties, are of his grafting; he has often been heard to say, "when I am dead and gone, the orchards will be my memorial stones." He began the world poor, and has never accumulated much of this world's goods. Since he moved to the old homestead in Jackson County, his aged mother has made her home with him, and it was only a short time since (March 12, 1880) that she was laid by the side of her husband and father, who preceded her by nearly thirty years.

Martin Rice is now sixty-six years old and is considered *par excellence* the old fogey of the township. He is one of those who cannot be made to believe that the new-fashioned way of doing things is much better than the old.

In his youth he had not the advantages of a scholastic education. He never went to a college or an academy—not even to a public district school; and but little to the subscription schools of that period. Before he was fourteen he quit school altogether, and he says he had then never seen the inside of a grammar. Webster's American Spelling Book, the Testament and Pike's Arithmetic were the sum total of his school books. In the fall and winter of 1832 he taught the first free school taught in the district, Claiborne County, Tennessee. He had seen the inside of a grammar then and knew something about it, by hard study at home, having carried Lindley Murray in his hat while following the plough. In the winter of 1833, while making rails and grubbing by day to open up a farm on the new Missouri home, he studied Gibson's Surveying at night, and continued the study until it was mastered. And to-day, in some branches of mathematics, he stands head and shoulders higher than any college professor in the land.

On the farm of Mr. Jones, of Polk Township, in Cass County, there is pointed out the old cabin into which, on his marriage, he moved in 1836. It is now a stable, but has been made famous by his poem of "The Old Cabin Home."

In 1877 he published his volume of poems entitled "Rural Rhymes, and Poems from the Farm," which has been read by thousands—and by thousands admired for their ease and simplicity. He is an old-fashioned farmer of the old-fashioned school; has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1841, and clerk of the Lone Jack congregation for the last twenty-five years.

Politically, he has nearly always been in the minority. In the great Civil War he was a firm friend of the Union, quietly remaining at home, aiding and befriending, so far as he could, his neighbors on the other side, and being aided and befriended by them in turn.

W. M. RUST,

Farmer and stock raiser, a native of Murray County Tennessee, was born January 31, 1821, and is a son of William Rust, a native of North Carolina, who was a valiant soldier under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. When quite young he moved with his parents to Hamilton County, Illinois, and lived there about seven years; then moved to McLean County in the fall of 1834, and lived there till 1867, when he came to Missouri and settled in Van Buren Township, Jackson County, on the farm on which he now lives. He was married January 24, 1842, to Catherine Meyers, of McLean County, Illinois, who was born February 25, 1825, in Christian County, Kentucky. There have been nine children born: James W., born December 18, 1842, and died at the age of two months; Mary J., born August 7, 1844, died November 7, 1871; Amanda,

born February 17, 1848, now living in McLean County, Illinois; Franklin P., born July 9, 1851, now living in Jackson County, Missouri; Emma A., born September 30, 1853, now living in Cass County, Missouri; Andrew J., born February 27, 1856, died November 3, 1871; Carrie, born March 6, 1859, now living in Vermillion County, Illinois; Louisa M., born May 6, 1862, died October 30, 1871; George B., born October 6, 1864, now living at home. Mr. Rust started in life almost penniless and now owns 220 acres, a fine farm, upon which he has some very fine, blooded stock, especially horses. He gave each of his children an excellent education; several of them have been successful teachers, and George, the youngest son, is a highly accomplished pianist. Mr. Rust is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife and son George of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are worthy citizens of the community.

JAMES SAUNDERS,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 28, a native of Fauquier County, Virginia, was born January 11, 1809, and is a son of Presley and Lancy Saunders, both natives of Virginia. When five years of age, he went to Mercer County, Kentucky, and lived there till the fall of 1836; then moved to Missouri and lived for one year in Pettis County, and in 1837 located near where he now lives in Jackson County. He has always been engaged in farming. Was married April 27, 1837, to Mary Ann Yankee, who was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, July 11, 1821. She was a daughter of Samuel and Permelia Yankee, they being old pioneers of Jackson County, Missouri. There were nine children as the fruits of this marriage, five of whom are still living: Julia Ann, now Mrs. Spainhour; Mary Frances, now Mrs. Gibson; Samuel, married and living near his father; Jacob B., married and living near home; Josephine, now Mrs. Houston, and Robert Edwin Lee, living at home. Mr. Saunders has ninety-two acres of well improved land, and has been able to give each of his children an excellent eighty-acre farm. He lost at least \$5,000 worth of personal property during the War. Mrs. Saunders died August 13, 1877, and he was again united in marriage to Miss E. H. Reed, March 14, 1880, she having been born in Alabama, July 10, 1821. They are both leading members in the church; he having been a member over thirty-eight years. All his possessions have been gained by his own labors, as he had no financial help to start with.

JOHN T. SHAWHAN,

Farmer and fine stock raiser, section 20, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, September 27, 1847. Was a son of Daniel and Minerva Shawhan. His father was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 5, 1801, and his mother in Harrison County, Kentucky, May 15, 1807. The father of Daniel, named John, was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, October 23, 1771, being a son of Daniel Shawhan, who was born in Kent County, Maryland, in the year 1738. John T. Shawhan was reared on a farm and lived in Bourbon County, Kentucky, until 1868; then came to Jackson County and located in Van Buren Township. He was married February 24, 1870, to Julia F. Daniel, born in Jackson County, Missouri, April 6, 1853, and a daughter of John Daniel, one of the old pioneers of Missouri, but originally from North Carolina. There are five children in this family: John D., born March 10, 1871; Thomas R., born November 11, 1872; Willie G., born November 13, 1874; Walter R., born July 18, 1877; and George A., born December 22, 1879. Mr. Shawhan owns 760 acres of fine land, all cultivated, and well stocked with 120 head of blooded cattle, etc. He has very fine farm buildings and good orchards. He met with a sad misfortune on July 1, 1874, as follows: he was driving his mower when his team started to run away, and to escape falling before the sickle, he jumped off and broke his ankle; through bad treatment and the mismanagement of his physician, it did not heal, but gangrene set in, and the amputation of

his left leg above the knee became necessary to save his life; and on the 12th of July, 1874, the operation was successfully performed.

GEORGE H. SHAWHAN,

Proprietor of distillery and drug store at Lone Jack, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 2, 1843, and was a son of Daniel and Minerva Shawhan, the father having been born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 5, 1801, and the mother born in Harrison County, Kentucky, May 15, 1807. The father of Daniel, named John, was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, October 23, 1771, being a son of Daniel Shawhan, who was born in Kent County, Maryland, in the year 1731, and who built the first still, and manufactured the first whisky in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and who first gave to his manufactures the noted name of "Bourbon Whisky;" he commenced the manufacture of this brand of liquor in 1787. Mr. George H. Shawhan lived in Bourbon County, Kentucky, until sixteen years of age, then enlisted under D. Howard Smith, Colonel of the 5th Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Abe Buford, as brigadier-general; served about five months with that regiment, then served under Colonel Chenault for five months, and then returned to the original regiment commanded by Colonel D. Howard Smith, under General George H. Morgan. He was in Morgan's noted raid through Ohio, and was twenty-one days and nights without rest; he was captured July 21, 1863, at Cheshire, Ohio, and sent to Columbus, Ohio, for one month, and then to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained till the close of the War. He then returned to Bourbon County, Kentucky, and lived there till 1872, engaged in farming; then came to Jackson County, Missouri, and located at Lone Jack, and engaged in his present business. Was married January 20, 1868, to Mary F. Tateman, who was born in Ohio on March 16, 1849. Six children have been born to this family: Daniel Lee, born on March 30, 1869; Margaret L., born May 8, 1871; Beulah F., born July 26, 1873; Edna M., born September 11, 1875; Georgia E., born October 26, 1877; and Sally G., born September 11, 1879. All living except Georgia E., who died May 30, 1878. On the 9th of September, 1880, an accident occurred at his distillery, by the bursting of the still, which resulted in the death of three persons and badly injured six others.

MARY E. SHARP,

Section 33, is a native of St. Genevieve County, Missouri, born August 15, 1820, and was a daughter of Conrad Norvine, who emigrated from Germany to America in the year 1819, and located in St. Francis County, Missouri. She was married January 28, 1840, to William G. Knorpp, of Jefferson County, Missouri, he being a native of Germany, and born February 4, 1816. By this marriage eight children were born, five of whom are still living. Mr. Knorpp died May 19, 1853. She was again united in marriage on December 24, 1854, to John Shires, a native of Switzerland. Three children were the fruit of this marriage: Caroline, born June 13, 1855; Barbara Ellen, born December 3, 1856, and William B., born January 19, 1861. Mr. Shires enlisted as a member of the Federal Army in 1861, and served one year when he was accidentally killed by being run over by an ammunition wagon. Our subject again married George Sharp on May 24, 1866. Mr. Sharp was a member of Company H, 10th Missouri, Cavalry, during the entire term of his enlistment he served faithfully and well, and was discharged June 27, 1865. After being married to Mr. Sharp they lived about two years in Jefferson County, and then located on the farm now occupied by the family in Van Buren Township. Mr. Sharp died April 21, 1877. Mrs. Sharp, with her three youngest children, now compose the family and form a pleasant and happy circle. William B., the youngest, is the main stay and

deserves great credit for the kind care he manifests for his aged mother and his two sisters. The mother is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 25, post-office Grain Valley, was born November 2, 1822, in Sangamon County, Illinois, and remained there until twenty-two years of age. He spent his boyhood days on a farm and also learned the carpenter trade. Took a trip through Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and settled in Illinois in 1833, and came to this county in 1844, and has made this his home since. He owns a fine farm of 265 acres, 180 of which are under fence. During the late War he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and served six months with General Price. In 1849 he married Miss Mary C. Clark, a native of Virginia, born in 1829. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living: W. S., Priscilla C., J. S., M. S., J. D., J. G., and E. T. Mrs. Shepherd is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. TATE,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 19. The subject of this sketch ranks among the old settlers in this part of Missouri. He was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and born September 24, 1814. He was a son of George W. and Nancy Tate. His father, Major Tate, was a well-known soldier, commanding a battalion in Virginia during the War of 1812. His father was also a member of the Missouri Legislature for two terms. Our subject when three years of age moved with his parents to Montgomery County, Kentucky, where he remained about twenty years; then in 1838 located in Jackson County, Missouri, at Westport, and lived there till 1847, then came to Lone Jack and engaged in the mercantile business till the beginning of the Civil War. He was also postmaster at Lone Jack for twenty-eight years. Being a southern man, his sympathies were with the southern cause, but he took no active part. Yet he was a heavy loser in property, consisting of stock, household goods and other personal property, to the amount of at least \$15,000. While in Kentucky Mr. Tate was a military officer, holding the rank of major, and when he came to Missouri was elected colonel of the militia of Jackson County; he has held many other positions of trust and honor. He is a leading member of the Christian Church, and has always taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the best interests of his county. He now owns 1,100 acres of land, all well improved and stocked. His father was one of the company that purchased the tract of land now occupied by Kansas City, and suggested the name of Kansas City for what is now the metropolis of the Missouri Valley.

Mr. Tate has been twice married; first, to Margaret Warren, February 12, 1852, she being a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, and born March 20, 1827; she was a daughter of John Warren, one of the oldest pioneers of Missouri. By this marriage four children were born: Frank W., born December 14, 1852; George W., born October 25, 1854; Jane McDora, born December 1, 1856, and John W., born January 24, 1859. Mrs. Tate died June 28, 1874, and he was married the second time June 24, 1875, to Julia Warren, a sister of his former wife, she having been born October 30, 1844. His children have all received a liberal education, and his sons are fine business men and extensive dealers in stock. His daughter is married and living in Johnson County, and all are esteemed citizens of the community.

GEORGE M. THOMPSON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 22, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, January 12, 1816, and was a son of Nelson A. Thompson who was a native of Virginia, and a direct descendent of Wattie Thompson, a noted politician of

South Carolina. He lived in Kentucky until 1852, and then moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and located where he now lives in March, 1853, where he has ever since lived engaged, in farming. Was married November 24, 1840, to Susan A. Pemberton of Barren County, Kentucky, who was born July 29, 1822, and was a daughter of Charles Pemberton of same county. The children consisted of seven, only three of whom are now living: James C., born January 29, 1847, married and living near home; David, born June 14, 1849, married to Bettie H. Robinson September 15, 1874, she being a native of Mercer County, Kentucky, and was born April 4, 1853; Lizzie H., born April 4, 1853, married and living in Saline County. Three children have been born to David and his wife, they being members of this family, to-wit: Susie M., born July 1, 1875; Charlie S., born February 25, 1877, and Robert M., born February 18, 1879. Mr. Thompson had no help when he began life for himself, but when the Civil War broke out, he was possessed of 300 acres of finely cultivated land and large herds of stock, but after the issuance of Order No. 11, he was obliged to leave a great deal of stock, grain and household goods, all of which was confiscated or destroyed. His fine large residence was burned in 1864, and all his fences and other improvements destroyed, and when he returned at the close of the War, he found nothing but the naked land. Before leaving he was terribly harrassed and persecuted and threatened by both parties, and he and his family had to endure many insults and indignities. Among his losses was one very fine race horse, valued at \$1,000. Although Mr. Thompson and family have seen much of the ups and downs of life, yet he is a man of remarkable vigor for one of his age. He has a fine farm of 240 acres, and his family all live near him. They are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

WASHINGTON WHEAT,

Deceased, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, February 4, 1809 and lived there and in Fayette County until 1878, then moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where he arrived March, 4, 1878; being then in failing health, he was suddenly taken worse and died on the 10th of the same month. He was married August 15, 1837, to Elizabeth Kennedy, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, she having been born March 15, 1819. They began their married life with but little means, but by industry and thrift they accumulated property, and at one time owned 800 acres of choice land in Bourbon County, Kentucky, under a fine state of cultivation, and well stocked. But Mr. Wheat was a very liberal-hearted man, and one always ready to lend a helping hand; he became security for a number of people, and in large sums, and much of this he was obliged to pay. He never flinched under these misfortunes, but disposed of his large estates and personal property and paid up everything to the last, and moved to Missouri, and settled his family on a beautifully located tract of land of 320 acres in Prairie Township just six days before his decease. The family now consists of his widow, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Wheat was a member of the Christian Church, and a man of fine judgment and business ability, and one implicitly trusted by all. He not only managed to leave his family a comfortable home, but what was better, a christian example and an unsullied character. His son, John A., is now manager of the farm, and is a young man of great promise.

SAMUEL YANKEE,

Farmer and stock raiser, located on section 32, is a native of Cass County, Missouri, and born January 15, 1846. He was a son of Wesley Yankee, who was a native of Kentucky, but who immigrated to Missouri at an early day, and was one of the earliest pioneers. Mr. Samuel Yankee was reared in Cass County, and there received his education. In 1867 he located in VanBuren Township, Jackson County, and has ever since lived there, engaged in farming. He is a young

man of fine business ability, and one very highly respected and honored in the community. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres all under good cultivation, and well stocked. Few young men of his age have succeeded so well in life, and he is certainly one who will yet become a representative man of the county.

J. S. YANKEE AND Z. W. YANKEE,

Two brothers, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 29. The elder of the two, and the subject of this sketch, is a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and was born August 25, 1854. He is the son of David and Orlena Yankee, his father is a native of Kentucky and his mother a native of Tennessee. Both were very early settlers in Missouri. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the High School at Lone Jack. He has spent most of his time in farming and dealing in stock, and is a young man of fine business abilities. He and his younger brother have the management of the David Yankee estate, and the care of their mother and the younger members of the family.



KANSAS CITY COURT HOUSE.

ADDITIONAL HISTORY OF LEE'S SUMMIT.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This lodge was organized on the 30th of January, 1872, with but nine members. The first officers were: C. A. Goshen, P. C.; A. Hamilton, C. C.; James A. Shaw, V. C.; J. G. Ocher, K. R. S.; H. C. Miller, M. of Ex.; A. G. Miller, M. A.; P. J. Rogers, I. G.; J. R. H. Davis, O. G. The present officers are: O. H. Lewis, P. C.; J. W. Nicholds, C. C.; E. D. Whiting, V. C.; H. C. Williamson, M. of Ex.; W. F. Crane, M. F.; Joseph Martin, K. R. S.; C. D. Whiting, M. A.; John Proudfit, I. G.; W. R. Caldwell, O. G. The names of those who have passed the chair are as follows: C. A. Goshen, James A. Shaw, J. G. Ocher, J. V. DeShon, S. G. Miller, G. N. Jones, John Proudfit, Barcla Jones, O. H. Lewis, Joseph Martin, W. P. Anderson and D. F. Jones. The lodge has a present membership of forty-three, and is in fine condition and good working order. The members have provided themselves with fine uniforms. They own their furniture, in connection with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, both of which lodges meet in the same hall, and have among their membership some of the best men and citizens of the town and surrounding country. Taking all in all, the historian is of the opinion that the order is a very worthy one, and that the lodge at Lee's Summit is a desirable one in which to have a membership.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

This society was organized on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1879, with the following officers: Y. W. Whitsett, W. M.; H. C. Williamson, M. W.; E. P. Holbert, G. F.; E. F. Jones, R.; J. N. Shrout, O.; G. F. Jones, F.; J. C. Rogers, R.; R. W. Caldwell, I. W.; E. D. Whiting, O. S. W. Trustees: E. Dun, H. F. Williams and J. G. Ocher. H. F. Williams was the first guide, and Dr. J. C. Rogers, examining physician. The lodge was organized with fifteen members, and now has a membership of twenty-nine. Is in fine working order, and owns its furniture, in company with the Knights of Pythias, and is entirely out of debt. The present officers are: E. P. Holbert, W. M.; E. F. Jones, G. F.; R. W. Caldwell, O.; J. D. Adams, R.; H. C. Williamson, R.; J. G. Ocher, F.; E. Whiting, G.; M. A. Rider, I. S. W.; B. F. Nornal, O. S. W.

PURITY LODGE, No. 201, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized on the thirtieth day of December, 1868, with the following named officers, who were installed by W. S. Patrick, District Deputy G. M.: C. A. Goshen, N. G.; H. C. Miller, V. G.; J. A. Scruggs, Sec.; G. W. Robaugh, Treas. The following are the names of those who have passed the chair of Noble Grand: C. A. Goshen, James A. Shaw, S. G. Miller, E. M. Hanlon, James A. Blair, Joseph Martin, J. A. Coy. The present officers are as follows: J. A. Coy, P. G.; Joseph Martin, N. G.; M. Enine, V. G.; C. A. Goshen, H. R. S.; J. G. Ocher, Treas. This lodge is in good working order, and at present (1881), has a splendid corps of officers. Dr. Goshen, the present recording secretary, is a very enthusiastic Odd Fellow, and has done much for his lodge, of which he was the real father and the first Noble Grand, and has now been the secretary for a number of years. The lodge own their furniture, and are out of debt.

LEE'S SUMMIT.

D. T. ANDERSON,

Dentist, in the office of Mr. Gillespie, was born in Scotland, on the Clyde, in 1850, but while quite young his parents moved to England, where he was brought up and educated. He early learned the profession of dentistry, and came to this country in 1876, and first worked in Canada. He is a first-class workman, and has followed his business in most of the principal cities of the United States.

BLAIR BROTHERS,

Nurserymen. This firm consists of three brothers, James A., Robert H., and John C. James A., the eldest and principal business manager, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the 6th day of April, 1836, where he was brought up on a farm and partly educated in the common schools. At the age of about twenty years he entered Elder Ridge Academy in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, which he attended about three years, and from which he graduated in the year 1859. Between the time when he left the common school and the time of entering the Academy he became engaged as salesman in a wholesale and retail store in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which position he accepted in order to secure a thorough business education. In the year 1860 he commenced the study of law with the Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Greensburg, Westmorland County, Pennsylvania, with whom he remained three years, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. In 1867 he came to Lee's Summit, Missouri, and entered into a partnership with the two brothers above mentioned, and engaged in the nursery business, at the same time opened a land and law office. The firm are known throughout the entire West as successful propagators, and at the same time careful and conscientious in their dealings with their customers, thereby winning for themselves a very high and enviable reputation and standing as reliable nurserymen. At the present time (1881), they are engaged in cultivating plants near Lee's Summit and near Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Blair was married on the 25th of January, 1865, to Miss Cecelia M. Smith, of New Albany, Indiana, who is still living, and by this union eight children were born, four sons and four daughters: John S., Andrew, Theodore, Rosa May, Robert W., Mattie B., Emily and Bertha. Andrew T., and Miss Rosa May, are attending school at St. Louis. Mr. Blair is a prominent member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows Societies.

H. J. BOGGS,

Proprietor of meat market, is a native of Jackson County, and was born within four miles of where he now resides, June 19, 1842, and was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools. In 1861, owing to the force of circumstances, he enlisted in what was known as Shank's Regiment, in the Confederate Army, and served until the close of the War. He participated in some of the hotly contested engagements, among which were the battles of Prairie Grove, Cape Girardeau, and two or three engagements at Cane Hill. Was with Price, in his raid on Independence, and Westport, and many minor skirmishes. He was discharged in 1865, at the surrender of Shreveport. The last two years of his service was both active and dangerous in the extreme. He was on detail as one of the escort of the body guard of General Shelby, in which position he had much scouting to do. After the War closed, he retired to his former home, and became engaged in the meat business at Lee's Summit, where he has been engaged

ever since; and besides his meat business, he is engaged in buying and shipping stock, in company with Mr. G. L. Smith. He was married on the 22nd day of December, 1868, to Miss Mary L. Smith, of this county, who is still living, and by whom he has had three children: James H., Grace Mary, and Roger Thornton.

JOHN BOGGS,

Justice of the peace and stock dealer, was born in Lee County, Virginia, October 30, 1819, and at an early age removed with his father to Lawrence County, Kentucky. There he was reared and educated in a country school, and in 1839 came to Missouri, arriving at Independence on November 2. Immediately came to this place, and labored until 1844, being too poor to buy land. Then commenced farming, and in 1849 went to California. Engaged in stock dealing, and returned in 1850, having been successful. On the breaking out of the War, Mr. Boggs thought to stand aloof, but on account of numerous depredations, joined the Confederate service, and was soon commissioned captain in the commissary department, remaining in service until the surrender at Shreveport. In 1862 his house was destroyed and his wife compelled to flee to Kansas. She was bitterly persecuted, at one time being banished from the State, but the order was afterward revoked. Upon returning, Mr. Boggs found things in a dilapidated condition. He commenced farming, and in 1872 removed to this place; engaged in the stock business two or three years, and for three years was selling goods. He has been twice married. First, in 1855, to Mrs. Peace McGuire. She died on the 27th of March, 1876. He was married a second time, on the 7th of January, 1877, to Mrs. Crane widow of Dr. Crane, of Ashland, Ohio. Mr. Boggs is a member of the A. F. & A. M., having attained to the degree of a Master Mason.

JAMES B. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster, dealer in jewelry, toys etc., was born in Coles County, Illinois, March 22, 1838, where he was brought up to labor on the farm during the summer, and allowed to attend school during the winter months. When twenty-two years of age he had obtained a very liberal education, and was among the first to enlist in the 8th Illinois Infantry, on April 19, 1861. He was mustered into the service at Springfield, and was first engaged in the battle of Fort Henry, Tennessee, and at Fort Donelson, where he was wounded in the right lung. He was thence removed to Mound City, Illinois, and placed in the hospital where he remained for thirty-one days. Was then sent to his home and remained until August 1862, when he returned to his regiment and was discharged on account of his wound. He soon learned the jewelry business and started at Charleston, Illinois, where he continued until May 1865, when he engaged in farming until 1867 and came to Lee's Summit, then in its infancy. Here he first engaged in the hardware business, and continued it until 1868, when he was appointed postmaster, a position which he has since filled. About one year since he started the jewelry business. He was married in May 1865 to Miss Margaret A. Little, of Charleston, Illinois, who was born and brought up in the same neighborhood as himself. They have four children: Thomas A., Freddie B., Mabel L., and James E. Mr. Campbell is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and has been W. M., L. W. and Sec., and is now the treasurer of Summit Lodge No. 263.

EDMOND COWHERD,

Farmer and stock raiser, was born in Orange County, Virginia, July 21, 1816, and there was brought up to labor on the farm. In 1835 he came with his parents to Missouri, and settled; first, in Callaway County, where they engaged in farming for one year, and in 1836 removed to Jackson County and settled about six miles south of Independence. By reason of Order No. 11, he was required

to go north or south. He early became engaged in farming for himself and he was largely interested in raising stock, cattle and mules for the trade with Mexico, and also for the Government. At the breaking out of the late War, he had several fine farms, all well improved, most of which were destroyed. In 1864 while he was absent, the State militia burned his houses and out-buildings, and on his return home he found his land and but little of anything else. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Elizabeth White, of Jackson County, March 2, 1841. By her he had one child, Mary E. who died in infancy. He married a second time Miss Martha A. Smott, on the 20th day of November 1853. They have two children: Neddie and Mattie; three are now deceased. Mr. Cowherd, his wife and daughter are all members of the Christian Church, in which he is an elder.

C. J. COWHERD,

Farmer and stock raiser, was born in Orange County, Virginia, July 10, 1827, and lived on the farm until 1835, when his father removed with the family to Callaway County, this State. In 1836 he came to this county and located on Little Blue, twelve miles from Independence. Here he labored on the farm, receiving no education, excepting from his brother, until the spring of 1849, when, in company with others, he went overland to California. Arriving there he became interested in mining, and also the stock business. In the fall of 1850 he returned home and then engaged in farming and stock raising, the following winter going to Texas. In 1860 he was engaged in shipping goods to Denver. During the War he suffered much loss, his home being destroyed and things ruined generally. For safe keeping he took his family to Denver, where they remained till the close of the War. Upon returning, he engaged in the mercantile business, continuing until May, 1880. He has been twice married; first, July 7, 1847, to Miss A. E. Shanks, who died the following June. On May 2, 1853, he was married again to Miss Emily Sother, of Beardstown, Kentucky. They have three children: Sarah A., William S. and Frank A. Mr. Cowherd belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and his wife and eldest daughter are members of the Christian Church.

W. F. CRANE,

Liveryman, was born in Preston County, West Virginia, December 21, 1853, where he lived with his parents until the fall of 1866, then removing to Kansas City. There they lived for two years, and while there the subject of our sketch attended the public schools. He afterward entered Lincoln Institute, at Greenwood, Missouri, where he finished his education, and subsequently became engaged in the mercantile business, as salesman in the store of Mr. Williamson, with whom he remained one year. He then commenced the livery business at Lee's Summit, where he is still engaged. He was married in 1879 to Miss Clara Brown, of Hamilton, Ohio, a daughter of Rev. Brown; she died in April, 1880. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to Lee's Summit Lodge No. 17.

DR. C. A. GOSHEN,

Physician and surgeon, was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, October 14, 1813, where he was brought up and educated, and in 1832 came to Missouri. The doctor is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, in which he has held important positions. He is perhaps the oldest Mason now living in Jackson County; became a member of the organization in 1846, in Virginia. He has been eight times elected and filled the position of W. M., and has for years been, and is still, the member selected to lecture the order and the candidates, on the secret works of the order. He is also a chapter and council member, having received the chapter degree in Independence, Missouri, in 1849, and the council

degree in Virginia, in 1853. He is a prominent member of I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1845, at Lexington, Missouri, and has frequently filled important offices in the order. Was the first N. G. of the lodge in this place, and was N. G. of the first Odd Fellows Lodge organized in Nebraska, and also S. W. of the second Masonic Lodge. He first commenced the study of medicine in Virginia, and continued for a number of years, and finished his studies in Missouri. He was engaged in practicing in Missouri and Nebraska for fifteen years, and accumulated considerable money, and in 1863 graduated from the Eclectic Medical University, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Since that time he has been practicing in different parts of Missouri. He came to this place in 1868, and assisted in organizing the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges, and organized the first Sabbath School in this place. He and his wife are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was married in the year 1836 to Miss Jane Stuart, of Virginia.

EDWARD M. HANLON,

Teacher, was born in Columbus, Ohio, January 6, 1844, and there lived with his parents until 1856, then removing to Huron County. Here he made his home for three years, although attending school at Milan the most of the time. For two years he went to a Presbyterian school and then entered Oberlin College and remained there three terms. In order to thus educate himself he was obliged to teach school at odd times. He had charge of a graded school in Highland County, Ohio, and for two years thereafter was employed at Petersburg. He then came to this place, purchased a small farm, and the following spring taught a subscription school, the first in Lee's Summit. With the exception of one season Mr. Hanlon has taught constantly since he was eighteen years of age. He owns property near the town, and a farm two and a half miles east, besides a residence and five acres of land in Lee's Summit. He was married in 1872 to Miss Georgia Corlen, of this county. They have three children: Zella, Edna, and Charles C.

W. S. HECKARD,

Hedge-grower, was born in Knox County, Ohio, on the 28th day of September, 1842, where he resided with his parents until he was eleven years of age, when he removed with them to McLean County, Illinois, where he was brought up on a farm. In the fall of 1869 he came to this State, bringing 1,260 sheep, and stopping first near Marshall, in Saline County, where he continued to operate until the spring of 1870, when he came to Jackson County as the traveling representative of J. P. Taylor & Co., in the hedge business, taking contracts, selling plants, collecting, etc. He continued in this business until the year 1872, when he became engaged in the wholesale nursery business for Mr. Balis, of Lee's Summit, and continued with him for one year, when he went into the boot and shoe business at Lee's Summit, and continued this business for one year when he traded his interest in the store for a farm near the town of Lee's Summit. Has now a nice hedge nursery near Lee's Summit, of about twelve acres. He was married on the 22nd of August, 1872, to Miss Mary A. Cass, of Jackson County.

ELI P. HOLBERT,

Dealer in books, stationery, wall-paper, etc., was born in Marion County, West Virginia, January 6, 1840, where he resided with his parents until October, 1853, then removed to Columbus, Ohio. He was poorly educated in West Virginia, but finished his education in Reynoldsburg, Ohio. He engaged in teaching school most of the time in Franklin County until the breaking out of the War, when he enlisted in the 95th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and spent most of the time of his service in western Tennessee. He participated in some of the most important engagements of the War, notable among which were Richmond, Ken-

tucky, siege and capture of Vicksburg, and Guntown, Mississippi, Fort Spanish, near Mobile, Alabama, the battle at Nashville, Tennessee, between Thomas and Hood, and many minor skirmishes. He was mustered out of the service on the 14th of August, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and returned to his home in Columbus, Ohio, where he became engaged as salesman in a dry goods store. There remained until 1868, when he came to his present home. He followed teaching for three years and opened a book and stationery store in connection with a news depot, and has since continued in the same place. He owns a farm of 120 acres two and a half miles southeast of Lee's Summit, and a nice residence property in the town. He was married on the 20th day of June, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Powell, of Franklin County, Ohio. They have two children: Florence and Harry. Mr. Holbert is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a prominent Odd Fellow, in which latter organization he has held the position of M. W.

JOHN E. HOUGH,

Barber, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of August, 1847, where he was reared and educated, and there resided until the year 1873. His early life was spent on a farm, where he labored during the summer months and attended school during the winter, and soon engaged in teaching. He taught for five years when he became engaged as a book-keeper and continued until 1873. Then he came to Lee's Summit and was employed as salesman in the dry goods and grocery business for a short time. Then taught school for four months and again engaged in the grocery and produce business, in which he continued until March 1, 1880. Then began traveling as salesman for a wholesale house in Kansas City. He soon after embarked in his present business, insurance. He was married on the 22nd of April, 1873, in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Mary A. Miller, of Lee's Summit, by whom he has three children: Minnie, Hugh and Mabel. He is a member of the Masonic order, having attained to the degree of M. M.

WILLIAM B. HOWARD,

Farmer and stock raiser. The subject of this sketch stands among the foremost of the worthy and enterprising citizens. He was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, March 10, 1821, and there resided until twenty-one years of age, being reared on a farm. He was educated in the common schools and in 1844 removed to this county, landing at Wayne City (now Independence) April 1, 1844. For six years he was engaged in farming, and in March, 1850, purchased the farm on which he now resides. During the War, he went to Kentucky, and while there his possessions were nearly all destroyed. The engagements which took place at his house and upon his premises, would fill a volume. It was impossible for a person to live peaceably during this time. October 24, 1862, he was taken prisoner, and brought to Independence, being confined for a month. He was finally released on a bond of \$25,000. Then took his family, and removed to Kentucky, where his wife died. Afterward returned to this county, and engaged in farming. In 1865 he laid out the town of Lee's Summit, the original plat containing seventy acres. Two years afterward, he made his first addition, containing eighty acres more. In order to secure the depot at this place, he gave the railroad half of four blocks and grounds for the depot site. He has also given lots to churches, and donated two acres for a cemetery. The town was called by a different name at first, but it was afterward changed to its present name. His second marriage was to Miss Mary C. Jones. They have five children: Maria, Robert, Mary, Thomas A. and Florence. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. D. HYLTON

Was born in 1844, in Patrick County, Virginia, and when two years of age was brought by his parents to Jackson County, Missouri, settling near Independence, where he resided until 1861. Then enlisted under Price, and in six months was taken prisoner at Springfield and paroled. After three months, he joined Quantrell, and was wounded at Independence. For about six months, he was unable to travel, and then had to hide from place to place, to prevent being taken prisoner, until able to join his regiment. He was in a fight at Hopkins, and afterward went to Kentucky. Was in a terrible engagement, in which Quantrell was killed, and was near him when he fell. He served during the entire War. He was married to Elmira J. Young, by whom he has three children: Thomas W., May B. and Lucy A.

W. F. LEWIS,

Dry goods and groceries, was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky, on the 27th day of April, 1831, and there was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools. In 1850 he went to California, by the overland route, and became engaged in mining and remained until 1856, when he returned to Kentucky. After remaining one or two years, he went to Texas, where he remained but a short time, and then came to Jackson County, Missouri, where he became engaged in the mercantile business at Rose Hill. Was also engaged in farming and stock raising, and remained until the War broke out in 1861, when he espoused the confederate cause, and enlisted under General Price, for three years. At the close of the War, he returned to Jackson County, and entered into business, and is now one of the best citizens and most substantial business men. He was married on the 9th of June, 1859, to Miss Jane L. Compton, who was born, brought up and educated in Boyle County, Kentucky. They have four children: Buford T., Jane, Grace T. and Mary C. Buford T. is now in New Mexico, where he is engaged as book-keeper for a wholesale house. Mr. Lewis and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE McBRIDE,

Was born in Davis County, Indiana, on the 1st of April, 1868, where he lived with his parents until six years of age. They then removed to Harrison County, Missouri, where George was brought up and educated. When eighteen years of age he removed to Lafayette County, this State, and became engaged in farming and dealing in plants, which he continued until 1872, and then removed to this place, where he has been engaged in farming and raising hedge ever since. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and belongs to Lee's Summit Lodge, No. 17.

DR. W. W. MILLER,

Physician and surgeon, was born in Augusta County, Virginia on the 8th day of May, 1816, where he was brought up and educated, and remained until 1837; then he immigrated to Missouri, and spent the winter in Saline County, and during the summer traveled in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, and in January, 1838, assisted in putting in operation the first line of four-horse stage coaches which was ever run from Jonesboro, in Saline County, to Independence, Jackson County. He then settled in New Franklin, and engaged in selling dry goods and in the study of medicine, which he has since so long and successfully practiced. He remained in this place for two years and then went to Louisiana with stock, and remained there one winter and returned to Saline County and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1841, he removed his store to Calhoun, Henry County, where he engaged in business until 1844, and during the winter of 1844-5, he attended lectures at the Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky,

and in May, 1845, located at Sibley, in Jackson County Missouri. Here the doctor remained and continued his practice until the year 1857, when he removed to this neighborhood, and settled on a farm three miles from where Lee's Summit is situated. Remained until the breaking out of the War, when, owing to the force of circumstances, he became connected with the Confederate Army at Lexington, under General Price, and was appointed assistant medical director of the 8th Division of Missouri Troops, in which capacity he remained until his troops joined the Confederate Army after the battle of Pea Ridge. Then the doctor became a private, serving a short time, when, owing to failing health, he was granted a leave of absence for eight months. Was finally ordered to report to General McCullough, commanding the sub-district of Kentucky, when he was appointed surgeon of Chalmer's Regiment, in which capacity he served until the close of the War. Was then discharged and arrived at his home on the 12th, day of July, 1865. He built the first dwelling house in the town of Lee's Summit which he had the misfortune to lose by fire within three days after completion. The doctor has a lucrative practice. He was married on the 29th of January, 1842, to Miss Julia Garth, who died on the 8th day of October, 1855. By this union they had five children, three daughters and two sons: Anna Elizabeth, Sarah K., Samuel G., Henry B., and Maria L.; all married except Anna E.

J. M. SHORT,

Marshal, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Edmondson County, on the 20th day of January, 1841, and there resided until 1847, when his parents moved to Saline County, and engaged in farming; here the subject of our sketch was brought up to labor on the farm, and received a common school education. His father died in 1852, while living in Saline County. Mr. Short being the eldest of five children, the burden of the work very naturally fell upon him, and he labored hard to care for his mother and the younger children. In the year 1855 the family removed to Lawrence, Kansas; after remaining there for one year, they removed to Independence, Missouri, where the subject of our sketch continued to live until 1865. During the late War he was a patriot, and spent eighteen months in the Missouri State Militia, in Company F., where he endured many hardships in the border War with Quantrell and his men, and did valiant service for his country. After his discharge in 1865, he sold his property near Independence and removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he became engaged in agricultural pursuits; he remained one year when he removed again to Jackson County, and engaged in farming until 1876 when he moved to Lee's Summit; since 1878 he has been the marshal, street commissioner, and collector. He has been twice married; first, to Miss J. Morris, January 31, 1861; she died in 1869. By this union they had two children: Lorenzo Dow, now deceased, and Mary A. He was married a second time May 25, 1871, to Miss Lucy J. Kerr, who is still living, and by whom he has three children: Early H., Lucetta M. and Grace.

JASPER N. SHROUT,

Hotel-keeper, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, June 8, 1839. In his younger days he engaged in school teaching, which he followed until the breaking out of the War, when he enlisted in the 5th Kentucky, Confederate Infantry, at Prestonsburg, for one year; served three months and then became engaged as recruiting officer the balance of the year. Then re-enlisted for three years in the 2nd Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, and served as body guard on the staff of General Humphrey Marshall, and continued to do duty wherever ordered until May, 1863, when he was captured at Triplet Bridge, Kentucky. He was engaged in battles and skirmishes too numerous to mention. He was taken prisoner at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, and taken to Mt. Sterling and thence to Lexington and from there to Cincinnati. He remained a prisoner for months in different

places, and was appointed hospital steward. Was then imprisoned nine months at Lookout Mountain. Had charge of different hospitals, and, finally, after much maneuvering (an account of which it is impossible to insert in the brief space allotted us), was discharged. For a year he was engaged in the collecting and stock business, and also in clerking. After being employed in the butchering business, he commenced his present trade. He was married on the 17th day of November, 1868, to Miss Josephine Clayton. They have four children: Thomas W., Charles N., Pearl and an infant; three are deceased. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a charter member and a knight of high standing in the Knights of Pythias; also a charter member of the A. O. U. W. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church.

E. H. SINCLAIR,

Sewing machine agent, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, on May 2, 1841, where he was reared and educated. In 1861 he enlisted in the 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I, with which he participated in many severe engagements of the late War, among which were Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Battle of the Wilderness, Chancellorville, Rumley, Peninsula and many minor engagements. When he first enlisted he was made a corporal, and was regularly promoted to orderly, or first sergeant. He was honorably discharged in the summer of 1865, after having served over four years. Then became engaged in the railroad business and followed it two years, and was then elected deputy marshal and deputy constable at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. This he continued for two years, and since then has been engaged in his present business. He was married in 1875 to Mrs. Lillian A. Darby, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

G. L. SMITH,

Was born in Madison County, Virginia, January 31, 1837, but when an infant his parents moved to Kentucky, where they remained one year, and then came to Missouri. They settled in Randolph County, and here our subject was brought up on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. In 1858 he came to Jackson County, and settled six miles east of Lee's Summit and engaged in farming, which he followed until 1878, when he became foreman for the fencing department of the railroad company, which business he continued to follow for three years. November 27, 1880, he here engaged in the butchering business, in connection with H. J. Boggs, and, also, in buying and shipping stock, in which business he still continues. He was, for a short time, connected with the State Militia, and then enlisted in the 2nd Colorado Volunteers, and was in Independence when Price made his memorable raid on that place. He served until the War closed, and was discharged. He was married, November 5, 1862, to Miss Josephine Smith, of Jackson County. She died in May, 1865, leaving two children, the eldest of whom died in infancy; Estella Frances is living. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and is at present the junior warden of the Summit Lodge.

J. H. STINSON,

Mayor, is one of the best known citizens in this place, and is a native of this State, having been born in Cooper County, January 15, 1824. His parents were from Kentucky, his father having come West in 1819. J. H. was brought up on a farm, and attended the common schools, his education being necessarily limited, as his father was not in easy circumstances. When about twenty-one years old, our subject commenced business for himself, and followed farming until 1860, when he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He then commenced working at it, continuing constantly until about six years ago. In August, 1865, he came to Independence, and since then he has always lived in the county. After residing in Independence four years, he came to this place

and embarked in the grocery business, and has since continued it. In 1878 he embarked in the grocery business, and has since continued it. In 1878 he was honored by the people, by being elected mayor, and again in 1880. Has also held the position of city marshal. In 1845, Mr. Stinson was married to Miss Mary A. Alexander. They have three children: Elizabeth, Francis and Charles A.

DR. THOMAS R. THORNTON,

Physician and surgeon, was born at Calhoun, Henry County, Missouri, on the 5th day of October, 1843, where he lived for several years with his parents, then removed to Jackson County, where he was principally reared, and was a student at the academy at Independence for four years. In 1862 he went to Kentucky, where he was engaged as a school teacher for five months, and then went to Colorado and remained in the vicinity of Denver until the spring of 1864. He returned to Nebraska City, and was employed in a law office. In the spring of 1865 he took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at St. Joseph, after which he accepted a situation with S. A. Ingham & Co., of Nebraska City, which position he filled until the spring of 1866. Then came to Lee's Summit, where he commenced the study of medicine, which he had been pursuing for some time before. He continued his studies until fall, when he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and attended the terms of 1866-67, and then again in 1867-68, graduating in the spring of 1868. Between his terms of school he practiced as an under-graduate at Little Santa Fe, Missouri. After finishing his course he came to his old home and commenced to practice, in the spring of 1868, where he has remained ever since. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of the Kansas City District Medical Association, of which he was president in 1879, and also a member of the Missouri State Medical Association. He was married in May, 1872, to Miss Alice A. Arnold, of this county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has filled the position of secretary for six years in Summit Lodge.

CAPTAIN H. C. WILLIAMS,

Merchant, was born in Westchester County, near New York City, December 8, 1838, and was brought up on a farm, until about fifteen years of age, attending school in winter; also attended one year at the Wisconsin University at Madison. In 1853 he came West and was employed as clerk in a grocery store in Aurora, Illinois, and thus continued until 1861. Then he enlisted in Company C, 7th Illinois Infantry, served his term, and then re-enlisted in Company H, 52nd Illinois, for three years. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, and was with Sherman on his March to the Sea, taking part in many battles and skirmishes. He was promoted first sergeant and then captain, for meritorious conduct. Was seriously wounded at the battle of Atlanta. Was actively engaged in the Carolina Campaign, until Washington was reached. He received a sword from his company as a token of regard. In 1869 he was married to Miss Emily Eldridge, of Chicago. They have three children: Ada E., Nellie A., and William H. Mr. Williams is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W.; has held various offices in the same, and is now recorder.

J. H. WILSON,

Principal of schools, is a son of a family who were early settlers of this county, he, himself, having been born in Prairie Township, September 26, 1850. He labored on a farm until about twenty years of age, attending private schools, and at that time entered the State University, at Columbia. There he was studiously employed for five years, and, July 4, 1876, graduated with the degree of A. B. Then engaged in teaching, and continued his post-graduate studies until

1879, when there was conferred on him the degree of A. M. Soon went to Greenwood, taught one year there, and was then elected principal of the schools of that place, in which he has since continued, giving much satisfaction. During three summers past, Mr. Wilson has been prosecuting the study of law with Judge Black, of Kansas City, and has been admitted to the bar. In 1880 he visited the eastern States for recreation. He is assisted in his school by one gentleman and two ladies.



PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

O. G. BARKLEY,

Farmer, section 28, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, July 12, 1841, and lived there about eighteen years; in 1859 came to Missouri, and located two miles south of Kansas City, on the Gillis Estate. Lived there until 1862, then went to New Mexico, engaged in milling and stock raising for ten years, and returned to Missouri in 1872. He lived in Independence for three years then located in Greenwood. Was married September 10, 1865, to Mary E. Conner, of Socorro, New Mexico, born August 27, 1844, in Henderson County, Illinois. The family consists of four children: Mary Ann, born December 19, 1868; Willie Lee, born November 8, 1870; George E., born February 6, 1874; Albert F., May 6, 1876. Mr. Barkley has a beautiful place of six acres, on the old town site of Greenwood. He is a nephew of William Gillis and Mary Ann Troost, his uncle having settled two miles south of Kansas City in 1826. The latter purchased a large tract of land from the French. His aunt was the wife of Dr. Troost, and came to the county in 1833. They were among the earliest settlers in Jackson County. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Barkley was quite well situated, financially, but lost everything. He has served as school director in Greenwood a number of terms, and when in New Mexico served for a long time as postmaster and notary public. He was second lieutenant in the enrolled State Militia for about nine months.

H. E. BARNES,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 10, post-office Lee's Summit, was born on the 3rd of April, 1850, in this county, near Independence. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and in 1865 accompanied his parents to Kansas. Then went to Eureka, Illinois, and attended school two years, and thence to Lexington, Kentucky, and attended school some four years. He returned to this county, and engaged in farming. In 1876 he took a trip to Colorado, and remained there eight months, engaged in the mercantile business. He returned to this county, and again took up agricultural pursuits; he owns 225 acres of fine land, most of which is in pasture. He gives his attention chiefly to stock-raising, and keeps on an average about fifty head of cattle. He married Miss Annie Ludeman, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, born on the 21st of October, 1852. Their marriage occurred on the 10th of May, 1870. They have one child, Mattie M.

WILLIAM BOON,

Farmer, section 32, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1828, and lived there until 1867. Then came to Missouri, and located at Pleasant

Hill, and remained there one year, when he settled in Prairie Township, Jackson County. His occupation has always been that of farming. He was first married February 25, 1851, to Mary Fergus, of same county, she having been born May 12, 1827. By this marriage, four children were born: Hugh F., born March 30, 1852; John B., born November 20, 1856; William H. S., born December 26, 1860, and Ella J., born January 25, 1864. These children are all living, the two eldest in Kansas, and the other two at home. Mrs. Boon died June 12, 1875. He was again united in marriage May 21, 1878 to Belle M. Ferguson, of Harrison County, Ohio, born November 9, 1847. Mr. Boon owns a farm of forty acres, well improved. They are active members of the Presbyterian Church, and energetic workers in the Sabbath-school. He is a radical on the temperance movement, and presents a bold front to the common enemy. He is well spoken of as a conscientious, upright man, and he and his family are well respected for their strict Christian deportment.

JOHN W. BUSH,

Farmer and stock dealer, section 34, was born in Livingston County, New York, September 9, 1822. Lived there till about twenty-one years of age, and received his education at the common schools, and was afterward a graduate of the High School, at Rochester. In 1843 he went to Sandusky County, Ohio, and was there married, January 9, 1848, to Margaret B. Chambers, who was born June 12, 1828. The family consists of six children: Lyman A., born October 27, 1848; Lydia A., born November 17, 1850; Benjamin W., born February 18, 1853; John W., Jr., born August 2, 1855; Mary E., born August 4, 1859, and Hattie E., born March 31, 1862; all living in Jackson County, Missouri, except Lydia, who is in Cass County. Mr. Bush was a successful teacher in Ohio for ten years. In 1853 he moved to Bureau County, Illinois, and there for sixteen years engaged in farming. He then came to Prairie Township, Jackson County, Missouri, where he has ever since resided, engaged in farming and as a stock dealer. He has a beautifully located farm of eighty acres, joining the town site of Greenwood, with one of the best frame houses in the county. The farm is finely stocked, and has good orchard and out-buildings. He and his family are active and consistent members of the Methodist Protestant Church, of which Mr. Bush is the class leader.

R. F. CAMPBELL,

Farmer, section 5, was born in Greene County, Tennessee, September 5, 1825, and lived there until about twenty-five years of age. Then he located in Cass County, Missouri, and remained three years, and in Bates, Vernon and Lawrence Counties until 1871, when he came to Jackson County where he has since lived engaged in farming, except when employed in teaching school. He finished his education at Doak's College, Tennessee. Was married to Margaret Peck in 1853. By this marriage there were five children: James B., born October 25, 1854, and now dead; Mary S., born March 21, 1857, and now dead; John T., born January 1, 1859; Jane F., born April 19, 1861; and Albert L., born December 16, 1863. Mrs. Campbell died September 11, 1864. He was again married to Nancy A. Rhodes, February 25, 1866, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 2, 1831. By this marriage two children were born: Robert F., born February 9, 1867 and William G., born January 26, 1869. All of the children living remain at home. Mr. Campbell has served a number of terms as justice of the peace. He has an eighty acre tract of land on which he resides, about three-fourths of a mile northeast of Lee's Summit, all improved and well stocked. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South, and his wife and daughter are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. W. CAMPBELL,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 29, is a native of Kansas City, Missouri, and was born May 9, 1855. Lived there until twenty years of age, then moved to his farm in Prairie Township. Was educated at the High School, Kansas City, and graduated at Spalding's Commercial College. After attaining his education, and up to 1874, he spent most of his time traveling in the mountains. Was married November 1, 1874, to Mary E. Murray, of Clay County, Missouri, who was born December, 25, 1853. There are two children: Nellie S., born August 30, 1875 and Lavina T., born March 1, 1879. Mr. Campbell was a son of John S. Campbell who was president of the ferry company, and a son of William Campbell, one of Jackson County's first settlers. J. W. owns 140 acres of land all under cultivation; also fine buildings and an orchard of 250 trees. It is universally acknowledged that he has the finest farm in the county, located just one and one-half miles west of Greenwood. He contemplates entering the commercial business in Kansas City, where we bespeak for him the best success. Although yet a young man he is possessed of more than ordinary business ability, and having a fine education, he is well qualified to fill almost any position of honor and trust.

A. B. CASTLE, M. D.,

Farmer, section 30, is a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio, and was born January 22, 1819, and was a son of Amasa Castle Jr. and Rosaline Watrous. The former was born in Plymouth, Connecticut, April 5, 1786, from which place his parents removed to Burlington, Vermont, where they remained several years, and then went to Ashtabula, Ohio, while it was yet a dense forest and teeming with Indians and wild animals. The marriage between Amasa Castle, Jr. and Rosaline Watrous was celebrated in January 1813. She was a daughter of Captain John Watrous. For fifty-eight years this father and mother walked hand in hand through the pathway of life, and when he died in 1870, at the age of 84, his devoted wife received his last word and look of recognition. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a brave and intrepid soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the grandmother, Mary Stanley Castle, was a direct descendant of the English Stanleys. She was a woman of rare abilities and strength of character, a worthy mother of children who helped to make the history of this country. A. B. Castle received his early education in Ohio, and was an honored graduate of Transylvania University, Kentucky. At the age of nineteen he enlisted as a member of the 2nd Kentucky Infantry, and was commissioned assistant surgeon, and served faithfully through the Mexican War. He was married April 20, 1848, to Miss Anna A. Windfield. She was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, March 24, 1831. In 1849 he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and located in Prairie Township, and engaged in the practice of medicine till the beginning of the War. Then went into the United States service as assistant surgeon in the Missouri State Militia, and served with his regiment till the expiration of its term of service. He remained in charge of the hospital at Macon till the close of the War. Then returned to his Missouri home to find it in desolation, everything being burned off and destroyed. He has, since his return, been exclusively engaged in rebuilding and beautifying his old home. He is a self-made man, both as to his mental acquisitions and financial accumulations. He has had no help but his own well directed industry, and that of a worthy wife and family. The family consists of Homer K., born February 5, 1849; Carlos W., born July 23, 1851; Emma H., born May 26, 1853; Edward S., born January 10, 1856; David W., born April 1, 1858; Hubert A., born March 5, 1860; who on his twenty-first birth-day graduated with honor at the St. Louis Medical College; Horace S., born May 11, 1862, who died at the age of two years, and Milo W., born November 25, 1866. Mr. Castle owns 240 acres of fine land, all well improved and stocked; one of the finest orchards in the county.

LUCAS CORLEW,

Farmer and stock raiser, was born in Boone County, Missouri, October 25, 1825, and lived there and in Monroe County till ten years of age; then moved with his parents to and located near the south line of Jackson County. Was married to Nancy White, of Cass County, in 1848; one child was born, Joseph H. Corlew, now principal of the schools at Oak Grove, he being a graduate of Lincoln College, Greenwood. Mrs. Corlew died in the fall of 1852, and he was again united in marriage October 25, 1855, to Nancy A. Moore, of Douglas County, Kansas, but formerly of Erie County, Pennsylvania. By this marriage there was one child, Georgia A. Corlew, born October 4, 1857, now married to E. M. Hanlon. Mr. Corlew was in northern Missouri during the Civil War, but took no active part, although his sympathies were with the South. He has a choice farm of forty-eight acres under cultivation and well stocked. The family circle at present is composed of Mr. Corlew and wife and Quintilla Ritter, a young lady of about nineteen years of age who has been reared and educated by Mr. Corlew. She is now engaged in teaching. He is a M. M. of fine standing. Has served as trustee and member of school board, and takes an active interest in educational matters. Mrs. Corlew is a member of the Baptist Church.

IRA F. DAVENPORT,

Farmer and stock dealer, section 23, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, November 22, 1839, and lived there until February, 1867, when he moved to Prairie Township, Jackson County, Missouri, near where he now lives. His occupation through life has been farming and feeding and shipping stock. He was married April 15, 1860, to Eliza A. Cox, who was born in Illinois October 13, 1836. Two children were born: Corydon, born February 14, 1861, and Albert, born August 25, 1864. Mrs. Davenport died May 1, 1865. He was again married March 22, 1866, to Susan J. Cobb, of Morgan County, Illinois, she having been born in McMinn County, Tennessee, July 29, 1845. By this marriage three children were born: Frank R., born April 15, 1871; Herbert, born February 7, 1874, and Katy May, born November 6, 1879. Mr. Davenport was a son of Henry Davenport, who was a commissioned officer in the Black Hawk War, and a native of North Carolina, he being the son of William Davenport, who was a renowned soldier at the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Davenport owns 252 acres of choice land stocked and improved with good buildings and orchard. He has had no financial assistance, but what he owns has been accumulated by his own industry. He has been a heavy loser by having to pay security debts. Mr. Davenport and wife and two eldest sons are active members of the Baptist Church at Greenwood.

J. H. DAVENPORT,

Farmer and stock dealer, section 24, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, February 3, 1844, and was a son of M. C. Davenport, who was a native of Kentucky. Was educated in Illinois in the common schools, afterward at the High School in Jacksonville, and was a graduate of the Jacksonville Business College, in the class of 1872. He was engaged in dealing in stock from 1870 to 1875, when he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and settled on the farm which he now occupies. He was married September 10, 1877, to Ella Shepherd, a daughter of Rev. S. Shepherd, of Jackson County, Missouri, but formerly of Woot County, West Virginia. She was born May 5, 1859. One child was born to them, Grace M., August 5, 1878. Mr. Davenport now has 240 acres of fine land, well improved and stocked. He is a man of good education and fine business ability. He and wife are both members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES DRIPPS,

Farmer, section 16, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, June 19, 1830, and when about five years of age he came to America with his parents and located in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and lived there until 1859. Then moved to Missouri and located in Jefferson City, where he remained seven years, and then went to Johnson County and lived for thirteen years near Kingsville. From that place came to Jackson County, and purchased a farm in Prairie Township in 1880. He has always followed the occupation of farmer. Was married to Elizabeth Johnson January 2, 1853. She was born in Canada in 1832. Four children were born, two of whom are living: Elizabeth Jane, born November 29, 1858, and James A., born October 10, 1859. Mrs. Dripps died March 8, 1863. He was again united in marriage, March 29, 1870, to Martha J. Skiles, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1842. By this marriage two children were born: John W., born January 25, 1871, and Mary A., born December 14, 1873. Mr. Dripps when he came to the State was penniless, losing all that he had accumulated by being security for others, but by hard, earnest labor and industry has again made a good start, owning a farm of eighty acres, all well tilled and stocked, and one of the finest orchards for its size in the county.

JAMES W. DUNN,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 5, was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, July 17, 1811, and lived there for one year; then moved with parents to Winchester, where he lived till about eighteen years of age, then moved to Zanesville, Ohio, and lived there until 1858. Thence to St. Louis one year, and lived in Gasconade County during the War, and in 1865 moved to Jackson County, locating about five miles northeast of Independence. In 1869 he located on his present farm, about three-fourths of a mile northeast of Lee's Summit. Was married August 15, 1837, to Maria Bennett of Muskingum County, Ohio, who was born June 12, 1818. Mr. Dunn now has 560 acres of choice land, all well improved and stocked, also eight choice business and residence lots in Kansas City. The home farm is beautifully located and highly improved with fine buildings and orchard, etc. Few men have risen from so small a beginning to such a competency, but Mr. Dunn and wife richly deserve the fruits of their united labors. During the War Mr. Dunn lost about \$7,000, and also had his home burned.

WILLIAM DUPUY,

Farmer, section 25, was born in Greenup County, Kentucky, July 25, 1808, and lived there until the fall of 1853. Then moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and located upon the farm on which he now lives. Was married in 1835 to Miss Ann Littlejohn; by this marriage two children were born: Richard, who died in the Confederate service, and Mary Ann who now lives in Lee's Summit. Mrs. Dupuy died in Kentucky in the fall of 1865. He was again married in the fall of 1877 to Miss Ann Hart, of Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Dupuy has served his township as justice of the peace for twelve years. He was instrumental in forming the first public school in this section of the country, and also in having Prairie Township cut off from Van Buren. He sustained the loss of all his stock and grain during the War, while he was in Kentucky, and when he returned had to begin anew. But he now owns a beautiful and well cultivated farm of 122 acres, stocked with orchard, etc.

ROBERT P. FANN,

Farmer, section 34, post-office Raymore, Cass County, Missouri, was born on the 31st of January, 1837, in Clay County, this State, and was brought to this county by his parents when quite young, and has been reared as a farmer, and has taken

an active part in the up-building of the county; he owns a fine farm of eighty acres most of which is under cultivation. He is one of the honest energetic farmers of this vicinity who gives his attention to his business. April 13, 1862, he married Miss Elizabeth Yeary, a native of this county, born March 16, 1842. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: Charlie, Elbert, Lonzo, Julia, Sadie, and Effie.

E. P. FOUNTAIN,

Traveling agent for G. M. Nichol & Brother, Independence, is a native of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York, and was born August 28, 1846. He lived there until about thirteen years of age. Then shipped from New York City on a merchant vessel to San Francisco, visiting China, South America, Sandwich Islands, Arctic Ocean, and various foreign ports. Sailed from San Francisco as master of a coasting vessel. Has been pilot on the Sacramento River. In 1865 he had charge of a gang of Chinamen in the construction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads; taking the first train run over the road from Ogden to San Francisco, and followed the business a number of years. Leaving there he helped to construct twenty-two miles of road from Virginia City to Carson City, Nevada. Leaving there he went to Zanesville, Ohio, in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; from there to Springfield, Ohio, and was there engaged by the Champion Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of reapers and mowers, and traveled four years. He then went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and was there in the employ of Dickson & Co., in the implement business; thence to Kansas City, Missouri, then to Independence and engaged with G. M. Nichol & Brother. February 22, 1881, he was introduced into the business by being sent over the worst roads that were ever seen in the country, and during the great storm, that prevailed at that time. Mr. Fountain and the historian are under lasting obligations to J. W. Campbell, who lives two miles south of Greenwood, for his great kindness in assisting the wearied travelers out of some tremendous snow-drifts. Mr. Fountain was married at Newark, to Miss Mary C. McClearg, June 19, 1875. There have been born to them two children: Pearl L., born February 1, 1876, and Eddie C., born December 29, 1877. Mr. Fountain never had the advantages of a good education and no financial assistance, but he has become, by his own exertions, a fine business man. His family at present live in Indianapolis, Indiana.

T. F. FREEMAN,

Farmer and stock dealer, section 28, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, November 5, 1808. At the age of three years he moved with his parents to Bath County, Kentucky, and lived there until the fall of 1843; then came to Jackson County, Missouri. He was married in the fall of 1844 to Elizabeth Coward. Three children were born: Sarah H., William H. and Richard Y., the last named being the only one now living. Mrs. Freeman died in 1850, and he was again married in 1851, to Elizabeth Thomas. By this marriage they had one child, Elizabeth T., now living in California. His second wife died in 1852, and he was again married in 1855 to Ann Eliza Houston, of Lafayette County, Missouri, formerly of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and born January 21, 1832. Just prior to the breaking out of the War, Mr. Freeman owned 600 acres of land, under cultivation, and well stocked. He was very generous-hearted, and became surety for a great many persons, and has been obliged to pay large sums for other's debts. He has a good home of three and a half acres within the town limits of Greenwood, where he and his excellent wife live quiet and Christian lives. They are both active members of the Christian Church, and enjoy the respect of all their neighbors. Old Uncle Kemp, one of their old servants still remains with them, and says he "never wants to leave Massa and Missus Freeman."

J. B. GHORMLEY,

Farmer, section 32, is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, born April 4, 1827. There he lived until eighteen years of age, then moved to Logan County, Ohio, and remained until March, 1880, when he came to Jackson County, Missouri, and located in Prairie Township. Has been engaged in farming and the produce trade in Bellefontaine, Ohio. He was married, March 15, 1849, to Minerva J. Collins, of Logan County, Ohio. One child, Emma, was born, December 16, 1849, who is now married and living in Ohio. Mrs. Ghormley died March 3, 1862, and he was again married December 31, 1863 to Amanda C. Irwin, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, who was born May 28, 1833. There are four children by this marriage: Ida B., born June 5, 1865; Owen L., January 31, 1869; Wilbur H., September 9, 1871, and Ira H., April 4, 1873. Mr. Ghormley owns 160 acres of fine land, the home eighty being well improved and stocked; also a fine orchard. He is a son of David and Margaret Ghormley, who were born in Pennsylvania, David having been a son of Thomas, who was reared in Pennsylvania, and he being a son of Hugh Ghormley, who emigrated from Scotland about a century ago. Mr. Ghormley, although but a new-comer, is highly spoken of in his neighborhood. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Greenwood.

N. GREENLEE,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 13, was born in Polk County, Missouri, November 13, 1842, and is a son of David Greenlee, who was a native of Virginia, and who, from the time he was nine years of age, was running on the Ohio River. He was a pilot from the time steamboats first ran on the river until his death, which occurred in 1851. Mr. N. Greenlee moved with his parents to Lawrence County, Ohio, when about four years of age. He received his education there, and when eighteen years old he enlisted in Battery B, 1st Virginia Light Artillery, and served three years and two months, and was with them in all the various engagements in which they participated. After his discharge he re-enlisted as veteran in Company F, 5th United States Veteran Regiment, Hancock's Corps, and served a little over one year. He was married to Malinda Payton, February 26, 1865, a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, and born July 30, 1847. She was a daughter of John Payton, a native of Virginia. The family circle is composed of five children: Ella, born March 9, 1867; John B., January 9, 1871; Julia, November 25, 1873; Byron, April 9, 1876; Fannie, March 17, 1879. After the close of the War he lived in Lawrence County, Ohio, for a year and a half, then moved to Brown County, Kansas, and located on a farm, and lived there three years. Then he moved to Jewell County, Kansas, lived there for four years, and in 1875, being driven out by grasshoppers and drouth, concluded to make Jackson County, Missouri, his home. He owns 200 acres of land near Lone Jack. For the last five years he has been superintendent of the John W. Reed Stock Farm, in Prairie Township. He is a member of the school board, and takes an active interest in the advancement of education, and politically is a staunch Democrat, and liberal in his religious views. Once, while in Ohio, on account of sickness, and once, while in Kansas, on account of failure in crops, he was entirely broken up, and when he located in Jackson County, was \$200 in debt. He was in thirty different skirmishes and engagements during the War, and was eleven days under fire at one time. He served under Hancock, Shields, Crook, Mulligan, Burnside, Sheridan and McClellan.

JOSEPH HAYNES,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 19, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, October 11, 1816, and when but an infant his parents went to Rockford, Surry County, and lived there till he was sixteen years of age. Then entered the mer-

cantile business, first as clerk and then as partner, and was also engaged in trading in tobacco, horses, and wagons for about sixteen years. Afterward moved to Laurel Spring and Gap Civil, in Ashe County, and for nine years engaged in the mercantile business; then back to Surry County and farmed for nine years; then to Champagne County for eleven months, and was in Polk County, Missouri, for five years. In 1872 he came to Jackson County, Missouri, where he has since lived, engaged in farming. He was married May 12, 1850, to S. L. Johnson, a native of Wilkes County, North Carolina, born August 15, 1819. She was a daughter of William and Letitia Johnson, both natives of North Carolina. Mr. Haynes was a son of Wm. G. Haynes and Martha Hill, both natives of North Carolina. His grandfather on his mother's side, by name Robert Hill, was a valiant soldier and major in the Revolutionary War, and connected with the renowned family of Hills, of Georgia and North Carolina. Six children have been born to this family: Wm. J., Stephen G., John H., Martha L. (wife of Henry F. Longenberg), Mary M. (now in Warrensburg at Normal School), and Fannie E. At the age of about twenty-five years he had accumulated quite a fortune, having a half interest in 555 acres of choice land, and a large amount of stock; but being a liberal-hearted man he became security for \$8,000, and he was obliged to dispose of all his property to meet the obligation. He has now a home of eighty-nine acres of choice land, under good cultivation, and well stocked. Mr. Haynes, wife, and son are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Haynes is, and always has been, a staunch Democrat.

JESSE HENDRICKSON

Was a native of Maryland, born December 13, 1818. He was married April 16, 1843, to Mary A. Tetter, who was a native of Ross County, Ohio, and born January 20, 1824. They lived in Ross County, Ohio, and Somerset County, Pennsylvania, until moving to Jackson County, Kansas, in 1859. Here they lived about ten years, when they moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where they have since resided. While living in Ohio and Pennsylvania Mr. Hendrickson was engaged in the woolen manufacturing business, and when in Kansas, in farming and stock raising. At the beginning of the War he was preparing to engage extensively in freighting across the plains, and had sixty yoke of work cattle, besides a large number of young stock. This stock was all taken from him by Federals. He enlisted as a member of Company A, 11th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, but was discharged from active field service on account of ill health. Afterward served as wagon-master in freighting from Leavenworth to Fort Scott, Gibson and Smith. Ten children were born to this family, eight of whom are living: Mary Jane (married Benj. McPherson, and died September 3, 1878), Thomas J., George W., Rachel, Josephine (married and living in Jackson County), Hortense (died in 1873), Jesse, Edwin R., Mary B., and John P. Mr. Hendrickson died February 6, 1875. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and had also been a member of the Sons of Temperance, and of the I. O. O. F. He had served as justice of the peace for a number of terms, and was a man well respected by all, and by his death society lost a useful and honored citizen, and the family a kind and loving husband and father. He left a fine estate of 150 acres, all under improvement and well stocked. Mrs. Hendrickson and daughter Rachel are members of the Methodist Church.

INGRAM HICKLIN,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 25, was born September 27, 1836, on the farm on which he now resides, and has always lived there except about eighteen months spent in Colorado during the years of 1857 and 1858. He was a son of John and Mary F. Hicklin, his father being a native of Tennessee and his mother of Kentucky, they having settled on the farm, now owned by him, in 1834. His

father died in 1847 and his mother now lives in Texas with her daughter Eliza, and is in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Mr. Hicklin was married August 11, 1861, to Miss Sally Hayes, who was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, September 20, 1842. She was a daughter of Sterling and Cecelia Hayes, both natives of Tennessee. To this family two children have been born: Ella, born May 25, 1862, and Helen, born March 26, 1872. Mr. Hicklin owns 194 acres of finely improved land. He takes an active interest in educational matters; is a member of the A. O. U. W. Politically, he is a Democrat, but during the War he remained neutral. He and wife and daughter Ella are all active members of the Baptist Church at Greenwood. They are a well-known and respected family and form a pleasant home circle.

As an incident of war times the following has been learned as occurring in the Hicklin neighborhood. On the night of June 4, 1865, a Federal soldier by the name of Harper, from Colorado, who had been wounded and discharged, was resting for a few weeks at Hicklin's house. About midnight a party of eight or ten men came to the house and two of them, Cyrus Porter and William Reynolds, forcibly took the wounded soldier from his bed and carried him about one mile from the house, where he was found next morning, dead. Mr. Hicklin and wife did their utmost to prevent this outrage, but were powerless. One of the men, William Reynolds, soon afterward met his death at Pleasant Hill in the following manner: A warrant for the arrest of Reynolds was in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Holmes and James Copeland, his assistant. Reynolds resisted the officers and was wounded; he then shot and killed both Holmes and Copeland and mounted his horse and fled, but was pursued and captured at the house of Mrs. Thomas, near Mr. Hicklin's where his (Reynold's) mother had conveyed him. Mr. Hicklin was here pressed into the service and ordered to take his wagon and convey the prisoner to Pleasant Hill. This he did, the wounded man lying in the bottom of the wagon upon his mother's lap. When they arrived at Pleasant Hill, Mr. Hicklin was ordered to drive near a certain house, and just as he did so a brother of James Copeland, named Allen Copeland, rode up to the wagon and shot Reynolds twice through the head.

JULIUS B. HIGLEY,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 14, was born in Rutland, Meigs County, Ohio, November 9, 1822, and is a son of Cyrus Higley, a native of Vermont, and born July 26, 1787; he died July 30, 1854. His grandfather, Brewster Higley, a soldier of the Revolution, died at the advanced age of over eighty-eight years, he having been a native of Connecticut, and the first white settler in the township. He was also the first judge of Gallia County, Ohio, having moved into that State in 1797. Mr. Higley lived in Meigs County until 1866, when he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and located in Prairie Township. He received his education in the common schools and at Chester Academy, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. Was married March 14, 1844, to Maria Louisa Fuqua, of Greenup County, Kentucky. She was born October 16, 1824, and is a daughter of Moses Fuqua, he having been a native of Virginia and of French origin. The family consists of seven children living and one, the eldest daughter, dead: Silas F., born January 25, 1845; Frances E., born September 24, 1846, died March 8, 1869; Cynthia, born February 17, 1848; Dennis B., born September 28, 1849; Artemus J., born October 1, 1851; Addie L., born March 13, 1855; Stephen W., born May 3, 1857; Hubert T., born August 19, 1864. Mr. Higley and family were reared Presbyterians, but since living in Missouri have been connected with the Congregational Church. They are all thorough advocates of temperance, and politically, Republicans. Mr. Higley has the management of the John McCoy farm in Prairie Township.

JOHN T. HOGARD,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 34, was born in the Province of Quebec, November 25, 1838, and when but an infant his parents moved to Plattsburgh, Clinton County, New York. Lived there four years, then went back to Canada, and from there to Wabashaw County, Minnesota. He was the son of Henry and Ann Haynes, natives of England. He remained in Minnesota until 1867, when he located in Prairie Township, Jackson County, Missouri. Was married January 2, 1863, to Rebecca Laren, of Wabashaw County, Minnesota, formerly of the Province of Quebec, Canada, who was born April 12, 1846. The family consists of four children living, and one dead: Jennie, born April 6, 1865; Katie, born October 4, 1868; Nora, born November 30, 1870; Eddie, born March 15, 1873, and died December 1, 1877, and Charlie, born August 1, 1878. Mr. Hogard owns 140 acres of fine land, well cultivated and stocked. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Hogard is a strong advocate of the temperance cause. His mother made her home with him till she died in 1872. They are well respected people and with all their comfortable surroundings form a pleasant family circle.

D. M. HOOVER,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 25, post-office Lee's Summit, was born June 1, 1833, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and spent his youth on a farm. When nineteen years of age he immigrated to Butler County, Ohio, and engaged in farming, and came from there to this county in December, 1868. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres, well improved. He married Miss Frances E. Hall, a native of Butler County, Ohio, born April 2, 1833. Their marriage occurred December 7, 1854. They have had seven children, five of whom are living: Lizzie A., now Mrs. Caldwell; Annie G., Bertha J., now Mrs. Leslie; Charles H., and Amanda G.

FRANK INLOW,

Farmer and stock dealer, was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 28, 1835, where he resided until twenty-two years of age. Thence to Whitley County, Indiana, for ten years and to Johnson County, Kansas, for two years, and from there came to Jackson County, Missouri, where he has since lived. Was married April 29, 1858, to Orella Cone, of Whitley County, Indiana, who was born January 30, 1837. Her father, Edwin Cone, was a native of Connecticut, and her mother a native of Ohio. By this union five children have been born: William C., born February 18, 1859; Edwin M., born February 10, 1861, and died May 5, 1865; Charles W., born August 5, 1863; Isadora, born February 15, 1866, and Arabella, born October 22, 1868. Mr. Inlow and wife had but very little means when they started in life, but now they own a fine farm of 500 acres, well cultivated and stocked. He is an earnest advocate of good schools and, although a heavy tax-payer, says it always does him good to pay his school tax, be it ever so large.

MARION M. JOHNSTONE,

Farmer, section 30, is a native of Woodford County, Kentucky, born February 28, 1838, and was the son of Joseph B. and Sally Johnstone, who were both natives of Kentucky. He lived in Woodford, Henry and Jefferson Counties for thirty-six years, when he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and located on his present farm in Prairie Township. He was married October 24, 1874, to Annie E. Goff, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, October 16, 1837; she is the daughter of James W. and Mary Goff. James W. was a native of Virginia and the son of Ambrose Goff, who was a valiant soldier under Washington in the Revolutionary War. There has been one child born to them, Olie, born November 16, 1877. Mr. Johnstone owns a

choice eighty-acre farm, well improved. As another member of the family, J. B. Johnstone, the father of our subject, lives with him; the old gentleman is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age, but retains all his physical and mental faculties. Mr. Johnstone is an artist of no small merit; one of his pieces is an oil painting of Castle Carde, England, and would vie with many of the works of those called masters of the art. His genius also displays itself in being able to make almost any kind of mechanical work that has ever been invented.

WILLIAM S. JONES,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 24, is a native of Boyle County, Kentucky, and was born October 3, 1820, and is a son of Joshua Jones, a native of Virginia. He lived in Boyle County till the Spring of 1854 and then moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and located in Prairie Township, where he has since lived, except a short time during the Civil War. He was married September 12, 1842, to Jemima Best a native of Garrard County, Kentucky, born in 1823. They had a family of thirteen children, five of whom are still living: Mary E., John W., George A., Nancy E., and Minnie L. Mr. Jones enlisted about August 1, 1861, as a member of Colonel Rosser's Regiment under General Price. October 3, 1861, he was sent home under a sick furlough and on his return to his regiment at Osceola, he fell in with Colonel Hays at Big Blue, where he had a recruiting camp. About November 11, 1861, they were attacked by Federals under Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony, at White Oak. During the engagement John P. Williams, a neighbor, was fatally wounded, and while Mr. Jones was trying to raise him up, he, himself, was shot through the right lung. Was then placed with Mr. Williams and another neighbor in a wagon and conveyed to their respective homes. He lay from November 11, 1861, till May 1862, and when just able to to rise from his bed was taken prisoner by the Federals and conveyed to Kansas City, where he was kept for about three months and then released. He then went to Fort Union, New Mexico, and in December, 1862, returned and found his family in Clinton County, where they were obliged to move after Order No. 11. He remained with them till the close of the War, and then returned to his farm to find it despoiled of everything. He was also a heavy loser in personal property. When his family moved to Clinton County, they drove a pair of two-year old steers to an old wagon, and what was hauled on that was all that was saved of their large amount of property. They now have a fine farm of 360 acres, all well improved and stocked. He is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and although he has suffered greatly from his wound, still he enjoys good bodily health. He and his family are members of the Baptist Church, and he is also an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Phythias.

J. A. KIRKTON,

Druggist, Greenwood, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, August 23, 1836, and remained there until 1865; then went to California, and lived there two years and returned to Ohio; after remaining a short time, he came to Missouri, and located in Prairie Township, Jackson County, where he has ever since lived, except in 1873, when he made an extended visit over Scotland and Ireland. He finished his education at the High Schools of Ashland and Savannah, Ohio. Was first married to Matilda Houston, of Guernsey County, Ohio, in April, 1869. She died eight months thereafter. Was again married November 20, 1873, to Flora V. Van Meter, of Ohio; they have two children: Alda Engle, born August 5, 1876, and Glenn Irvin, born August 9, 1878. Mr. Kirkton carries a well selected stock of drugs, oils, paints and stationery. By his genial disposition he wins many friends, and he and his estimable wife are highly respected. They are both active members of the United Presbyterian Church. When he first located in

Jackson County, he purchased 180 acres of land just west of Greenwood, but only kept it a few months, selling it at an advance of \$1,300.

MRS. N. E. MADDOX,

Greenwood, widow of the late L. M. Maddox, was born in Russell County, Virginia, January 16, 1832, and left there when but a child, and came to Jackson County, Missouri. Her parents settled near Independence, and lived there three years, then moved to Cass County, Missouri, and there she remained until she was married, December 28, 1857, to L. M. Maddox. They moved to Jackson County, and located in Prairie Township, and lived there till 1862. Thence to Clay County for one year, and resided in Kentucky eighteen months. They returned to Cass County, Missouri, and lived there until 1879. Mr. Maddox died August 31, 1865, in Cass County. The family consisted of three children: Jane Ann, born September 25, 1857; Thomas L., born July 24, 1860, and Sarah E., born January 25, 1862. Thomas L. died in November, 1861. Mr. Maddox was quite an extensive land owner, having control of 4,000 acres, mostly in Jackson and Cass Counties. During the War he lost about \$16,000 worth of property, consisting of stock improvements, and household goods. Mrs. Maddox has spent nearly her entire life in Missouri, and has seen and endured all the trials of a pioneer life, and all the losses and hardships of the War; yet she is a lady of remarkable vigor, of both body and mind. She now owns about 600 acres of choice land, almost all improved, and all supplied with good buildings and orchards. She also owns eighty acres of very valuable land near Westport. Mr. Maddox, during his life-time, was engaged in farming and stock raising. During the War, Mrs. Maddox, while she remained on the farm, was obliged to pull down her kitchen for fuel. She was also compelled to bury, in the ground, what necessities she had for food. She now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Jane Ann Smith, in Greenwood. Mrs. Maddox and her daughter are both active members of the Baptist Church.

LUTHER MASON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 19, was born October 1, 1808, in Montgomery County, Kentucky, and was educated at the Transylvania University, at Lexington. He moved to Estes County in 1831, and became interested in the Red River Iron Works. In 1836 he sold his interest in this, and in 1837 took a trip through Missouri and this county. In the spring of 1838 he to moved and settled at Independence, remaining for two years, and then to the farm on which he now resides. He now owns about 965 acres of land, 700 of which are under fence. He gives his attention principally to stock raising. He has filled the position of county judge for two years, and has also been school director. In 1841 he married Miss Martha M. Price, a native of Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Kentucky, born August 12, 1820. Mrs. Mason died March 7, 1876, leaving a family of five children: Annie B., now Mrs. Yantis, of Marshall; Mattie, now Mrs. Dermont, of Independence; Florida, Daniel P., and Carrie W., now Mrs. Wilson; they have lost four. Mr. Mason is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MATTHEW B. MILLER,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 22, is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born July 4, 1827. He lived there until 1868, and then moved to Prairie Township, Jackson County, Missouri, and located on the farm which he now occupies. He was educated in the common schools in Pennsylvania, and also took a regular course for two years at Jefferson College. Has followed farming ever since he was married, and before that followed the occupation of brick-laying. He was married March 9, 1852, to Agnes Fergus, of Washington County, Pennsylvania. She was born March 12, 1834. There have been born

to them: Thomas B., born May 19, 1853; Hugh F., born April 25, 1855; Mary J., born July 1, 1857; Matthew W., born June 17, 1859; David S., born December 19, 1861; John G., born March 27, 1864; Martha A., born May 21, 1867, and Aggie, born September 2, 1874. Martha A. died October 10, 1869. Mr. Miller has served as school director almost continuously, and takes an active interest in the advancement of education. He is also a strong temperance man, and he and wife and daughter are active members of the United Presbyterian Church at Greenwood. He owns 135 acres of fine land, well cultivated, on what is known as the Younger farm, two and one-half miles southwest of Greenwood. It was one of the first places settled in this part of the country, consequently one of the best. He never received any assistance in starting in life, and what he has accumulated has been by the united industry of himself and family.

R. S. NICHOLSON,

Of the firm of J. R. & R. S. Nicholson, grain and lumber dealers, Greenwood, was born in Addison County, Vermont, June 28, 1814, and lived there about nine years. Then moved with his parents to Pike County, Illinois; resided there until October, 1868, when he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and engaged in farming for nine years, but of late has been in his present business. Married Mary M. Bagby in 1833 by whom he had eight children: Cornelius, John R., James, William, Henry J., Daniel, Benjamin and Hattie. Mrs. Nicholson died in April 1875. He was again married June 20, 1877, to Mrs. Jane Conner, of Jackson County, Missouri, the widow of W. J. Conner late of New Mexico. Mr. Nicholson and wife are both members and earnest laborers in the Christian Church in Greenwood. Mr. Nicholson is one of the elders, and to his labors the church is much indebted for its prosperity. Mr. Nicholson has town property of five acres where he raises a large amount of choice fruit. He also has a fine large brick residence. He also owns an interest in the grain and lumber business, and is having a fine trade.

W. H. NOLAND,

Superintendent of Poor Farm, section 13, post-office Lee's Summit, was born June 9, 1847 in Bath County, Kentucky, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. In 1859 he accompanied his parents to Hendricks County, Indiana, and remained there several years. He came to Jackson County in 1866, and has made this his home since. He received his collegiate education at McGee College, in Macon County Missouri, and in 1872 commenced teaching and continued therein until he took charge of the Poor Farm on the first of March 1851. He was the Democratic nominee for representative from the Kansas City district in the fall of 1875, but was beaten by Mr. Twiss. He was married August, 5, 1875, to Miss S. E. Steel, a native of this county, born February, 14, 1860.

J. P. SCHUREMAN,

Farmer, section 36, post-office Lee's Summit, was born October 23, 1841 in Essex County, New Jersey, and was taken to St. Louis when quite young and reared there. He immigrated to Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1852, and remained there some five years engaged in the printing business. Then he returned to St. Louis in 1857, and remained there until the spring of 1875, when he came to Jackson County and settled on his present farm. He owns 240 acres, 205 of which are under cultivation. In his manners he is every inch a gentleman, and has won the respect of a large circle of friends. He has filled the office of school director, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters. In 1866 he married Miss Sarah Barrett, a native of Illinois, born in 1845. She was principally reared and educated in St. Louis. They have had six children, five of whom are living: William H., Francis B., Ella M., Oliver P. and Arthur T. Mrs. Schureman is a member of the Christian Church.

N. C. SCOVILLE,

Farmer, section 2, post-office Lee's Summit, was born February 22, 1837 in St. Lawrence County, New York, and at nineteen years of age went to Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He finished his academic course at Philips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and in 1860 entered Yale College, at New Haven, Connecticut; remained there two years, then commenced the Junior year at Harvard College, and graduated with the class of 1864. Then entered the law department and graduated from that in 1866, and came West in the fall of that year, opening a law office in Kansas City. He practiced for ten years, when his health and voice failed, and he was obliged to give up the profession. He then moved to the farm he now occupies and commenced farming. He owns 160 acres of land, on which he has an orchard of forty-three acres. He has never been an office-seeker, but has always given his attention to his business. In his manners he is much of a gentleman. April 14, 1870, he married Mrs. Susan E. Goss, widow of Ernest Goss, a Federal officer, killed in the late War. She is a native of this county, born June 18, 1845. They have one child, Jessie M. Mrs. Scoville also has one child by her former husband, Emmet G. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Scoville is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

W. W. SMITH

Was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 24, 1840, and is a son of Michael Smith, a native of Pennsylvania. He lived in Ross County for thirty years, and in 1870 moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and located near Lee's Summit; his occupation has always been that of a farmer. He was married December 18, 1862, to Elizabeth Drummond, of Ross County, Ohio, born December 28, 1841. The family consists of five children: Charles R., born October 19, 1863; Weldon, born October 2, 1865; Edgar L., born December 12, 1867; Harry, born August 27, 1870; and Willie D., born January 10, 1876. Mr. Smith enlisted as a member of Company D, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with them four months. Was in the battles of South Mountain and Frederick City, Maryland, and was honorably discharged in September, 1864. He had three brothers in the Union Army, and they all made fine records during the War. He is now superintending the large stock and grain farm of Wm. McCoy, in Prairie Township. Has a fine lot of stock and is considered an excellent farmer. He and his family form a pleasant home circle, and are well regarded in the community as excellent citizens. Politically he is a Republican.

BRUCE STONER,

Farmer, section 1, post-office Lee's Summit, was born on the 20th of May, 1850, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He immigrated to Illinois when seventeen years of age, and remained there one year, then came to Vernon County, this State, and resided there about two years. Soon came to this county and settled on the land which he now owns, consisting of eighty acres, and has it all under cultivation. In 1872 he married Miss Jennie M. Winship, a native of Ohio, born on the 7th of August, 1848. They have had two children: James B. and Edwin; lost one child.

MRS. ELIZABETH J. THOMAS,

Section 25, widow of James E. Thomas. She was born in Cass County Missouri, January 19, 1838, and is the daughter of Andrew Wilson, late of Jackson County. She lived in Cass County about sixteen years, then moved close to Lee's Summit, Jackson County, and remained there eight years, and then on the farm on which she now resides. Was married September 1, 1851, to John P. Williams, a native of Kentucky, born February 21, 1833. Three children were born:

Warner, born June 15, 1856; Lucy, born January 30, 1859, married and living in Cass County; and Andrew, born February 12, 1861. Mr. Williams started November 8 1861, to join the Confederate forces at White Oak, and on the 11th was wounded, brought home, and died November 12, 1861. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and before the War was a farmer and stock dealer, and a highly respected citizen. The widow was again married January 19, 1863, to Wm. C. Conners. He was a member of the State Militia, but never in any engagement. On the night of June 4, 1865, he was at his home near Greenwood, with his family, and about ten o'clock at night was called out of his house and asked the way to Pleasant Hill. Just as he stepped outside of the door he was shot through the head by a party of six or eight Confederates. Several other Union men were killed that same night in the neighborhood. At the time of his death he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a respected citizen. Our subject was again married June 1, 1867, to James E. Thomas. By this marriage one child was born, Henry, July 10, 1869. Mr. Thomas was in the Confederate Army three years, and continued to live on the farm until he died, June 19, 1874. He controlled, at the time of his death, 114 acres of land about two miles east of Greenwood, well cultivated and stocked, where Mrs. Thomas now resides, and with the aid of her sons, Andrew and Henry, farms the place. She was, during the time of her trials, and still is, a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and only the confidence she has had in a Heavenly Protector has enabled her to survive her unusually severe hardships. She is a lady of strong physical and mental powers, and a highly respected member of society.

R. S. THOMAS,

Telegraph operator and station agent at Greenwood. The subject of this sketch, although a very young man, is one who, on account of his diligence in study and by his upright and moral character, has won for himself not only a fine reputation, but also an honorable and lucrative position. He is one of the youngest, if not altogether the youngest, employe on the road that holds such a position as he does, and is well known all along the line as one of the most trustworthy. He is a native of Missouri, and his father and grandfather have figured largely in building up the best interests of Jackson County. His grandfather, especially, is well known as one of the most earnest laborers in the Baptist Church in this part of Missouri.

I. N. THOMPSON

Was born in Madison County, Illinois, December 2, 1846. At the age of ten years, he went with his parents to Wabashaw County, Minnesota, and lived there ten years, and then moved to Prairie Township, Jackson County, Missouri. He was educated in the common schools of Illinois and Minnesota, and was afterward a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in Chicago. He was married, May 11, 1869, to Mollie Wilson, of Lee's Summit. She was the daughter of D. C. Wilson, and was born December 9, 1849, in Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky. Their family circle consists of five children: Wyman, born November 2, 1870; Mabel, February 16, 1872; Gertie, June 1, 1874; Frankie, November 6, 1876, and Wilson, March 31, 1879. Mr. Thompson owns beautiful town property, with a fine residence. He is making great efforts to give his children a good education.

CLARA M. VAN HOY,

Section 25, widow of the late Dr. W. W. Van Hoy, who died in Greenwood, September 13, 1877. He was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, August 27, 1838, and came to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, when about three years of age. On May 12, 1868, he located in Prairie Township, Jackson County, on the farm on which his family now live. He was educated at St. Louis, and was an active

practicing physician from 1859 until his death. He was married, November 17, 1858, to Clara M. Bricker, who was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on the twelfth day of August, 1843. The family consists of eight children: Libbie, born September 4, 1859; Edwin, February 22, 1862; Nannie, March 13, 1864; Charlie, October 6, 1866; Ruth, November 9, 1868; Maud, March 6, 1871; Cheltie and Willie (twins), December 2, 1872. Mr. Van Hoy, during his lifetime, was a successful practitioner, and a man who stood very high in the community in which he lived, and by his death society lost a useful and honored citizen, and the family a kind and loving husband and father. He left a fine estate of 147 acres of choice land, all well improved and stocked.

J. L. VAN METER,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 16, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, October 30, 1820, and remained there till the spring of 1867; then moved to Wabashaw County, Minnesota, and remained one year. In the spring of 1868 he located on his present farm, in Prairie Township, Jackson County, Missouri. He was a son of Joel Van Meter, a native of New Jersey, but of Hollandish descent. He was married to Martha N. Engle, of Clarke County, Ohio, August 16, 1842. By this marriage there are three children living: Alvin C., born July 13, 1843, and now in Nova Scotia, in the agricultural implement business; Flora V., September 9, 1851, now the wife of J. A. Kirkton, at Greenwood, Missouri; Charles E., November 2, 1854, a student at Lincoln College, Greenwood, preparing himself for professional labors. Mrs. Van Meter died February 24, 1861. He married for his second wife, Amanda E. Cline, November 23, 1861. She was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 9, 1837. Four sons have been born by this marriage: Clarence L., born January 2, 1863; Chauncy W., October 12, 1854; Burt C., March 20, 1869, and William H., January 20, 1871. Alvin C. was a member of the 16th Ohio Battery for four years during the Civil War. He served faithfully and well, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the War. Charles E. has been a member of the Regular Army for five years. He was located in Louisiana, at Mount Vernon, Alabama, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and at Fort Missoula, Montana, where he was promoted to sergeant, and served as post-sergeant-major for one year, and was then discharged at the expiration of his term of service. Mr. Van Meter controls one of the best 160-acre farms in Prairie Township, well improved and stocked. Mr. Van Meter and wife and three of their children at home are active church members.

ROBERT WATSON,

Proprietor of Lee's Summit and Belton Nurseries, was born in County Durham, England, January 7, 1819, and remained there till 1850, and then emigrated to America, and located in Chatham, Illinois, and remained there about seventeen years, and then moved to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1868. He was brought up on a farm until he was eighteen years of age; was then engaged in railroading until he emigrated, and was then engaged as railroad contractor and road master in Illinois, until he settled in Missouri, and has ever since been engaged in the nursery and hedge-plant business. He now has 130 acres, within two miles of Lee's Summit, in nursery stock; also fifty acres more joining Lee's Summit on the east. The nursery at present contains 60,000 two-year-old apple trees, 100,000 one-year-old, and 225,000 grafts, ready to set; 5,000 two-year-old peach trees, and 50,000 one-year-old; also an immense amount of the different varieties of small fruits. He also owns 178 acres of land in Cass County, one mile east of Belton, where most of his hedge plants are raised, and where he has fifty acres of them ready for spring setting. His sales for the year 1880 were over \$15,000, and he employs from six to fifty hands. He started in life without financial help, and all his property has been accumulated by his thrift and industry. He is a member

of the Church of England, a fine business man, and one universally respected and esteemed for his liberality, high moral character and strict business integrity.

DANIEL WHITING;

Proprietor of Lee's Summit Grain Elevator, is a native of Alleghany County, New York, and was born January 22, 1855. He went with his parents when but a child to Wayne County, New York, and remained there till twenty-two years of age. He never had the opportunity of attending school, but by his own efforts and perseverance has acquired a good education, and is acknowledged a good business man. He went to Walworth County, Wisconsin, and thence to Marathon County, Wisconsin, and remained about ten years; thence to Whiteside County, Illinois, and remained about eleven years, and in 1869 came to Jackson County, Missouri, and located at Lee's Summit and engaged in the grain business. He was married in 1853 to Elizabeth M. Miller, a native of New York. The following children were born to this family, viz: Belle M., now the wife of Erastus F. Jones, of Lee's Summit; George A., who died at the age of seventeen years; Charles D., now a student at Kansas City College; Emma C., who died at the age of sixteen years; and William S., who died when one year old. Mr. Whiting had no financial assistance when he started in life, but worked by the month in the Wisconsin pineries, also at milling and then in buying and running lumber down the Mississippi from Dubuque to St. Louis. He again went into the milling business in Warsaw, Missouri, but through unforeseen circumstances, he lost all that he had accumulated, and in 1858 he went to Illinois and worked as a farm hand, but was soon able to purchase forty acres of land, and soon after another forty; after improving his eighty acres, he sold it for fifty dollars per acre, and with the proceeds began the grain shipping business at Lee's Summit, in which business he was successful, and in 1870 he formed a partnership with Josiah Collins, and together they erected the first and only grain elevator in Lee's Summit. The building cost \$5,000, and had a capacity of 10,000 bushels. He remained in partnership fifteen months, then bought out his partner's interest, and in four years remodeled the elevator and put in a steam engine of twenty-five horse-power. In the year ending February 1, 1881, he had shipped 50,000 bushels of wheat, 120,000 bushels of corn, 12,000 bushels of flax seed, and 2,000 bushels of oats. He is also in partnership with Latham & Boggs in the live stock trade, and doing an extensive business. He owns 320 acres of very choice farm land, well improved and stocked. All this has been accumulated since 1858 by Mr. Whiting's untiring industry and good management. He is a pleasant and social man, and one universally respected for his moral character and strict business integrity. He and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, and he takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and is a living example of what man can accomplish by honesty and industry.

JOHN WIGGINTON,

Was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, April 22, 1794; lived there till he attained his majority, then moved to Howard County, Missouri, where he lived till 1840, and then located in Jackson County, near Independence, and lived there, and in Independence, until 1853, when he located in Prairie Township. He was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Gillett, of Howard County, Missouri, in 1831. She was born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, January 5, 1809. There were five children born to this family: James, born January 6, 1833; William, born May 26, 1834; Amanda, May 9, 1836; Mollie C., February 2, 1842, and George W., September 4, 1843. Mr. Wigginton was a carpenter by trade, but spent most of his time in farming. He was a southern man by birth, and his sympathies were with the southern cause, but he took no very active part; yet while in Lafayette County attending to the wants of his family he was killed by the Federal

troops. He was at that time in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His personal property was all taken and his house burned, leaving only the land. His sons were all in the Confederate service, and served faithfully during the War, and all three of them were severely wounded. George Wigginton, the youngest son and the one giving this sketch, was a member of Company B, Colonel Jones' Regiment, under General Price for a part of the time, and afterward during the remainder of the time, with Quantrell. At the close of the War, George Wigginton settled on the farm just one mile east of Lee's Summit, and began improving his farm of eighty acres. His aged mother and sister find a pleasant home with the son and brother.

M. J. WILKIN,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 30, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and was born May 1, 1835, and is a son of John Wilkin, who was born and reared on the same farm in Ohio on which our subject was born and reared, till he was fifteen years of age. He then went into the milling business with his father and brother, and continued in that business for fifteen years; then in 1865 sold his mill and in the spring of 1866 located in Platte County, Missouri, and remained there two years; then moved to Jackson County and settled in Prairie Township, where he has since remained, engaged in farming and stock-raising, but makes a specialty of sheep husbandry. He was married November 9, 1854, to Martha J. McKittrick, who was born August 18, 1832, in Harrison County, Ohio. By this union they have had five children: Mary E., born September 8, 1855, now the wife of A. B. Chambers; Robert J., born August 14, 1857; Annetta J., born February 21, 1860; Ella B., born July 8, 1862; and Orissa A., born November 26, 1864. The entire family are active and consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wilkin is known as a strong advocate of the temperance cause and an earnest advocate of good schools. He owns 160 acres of choice land, well improved and stocked. Another member of the family is the aged mother of Mrs. Wilkin, Mrs. Mary F. McKittrick, now in the seventy-first year of her age, and whose declining days are made pleasant by the attentions and thoughtfulness of children and grandchildren.

JAMES WILSON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 36, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, June 1, 1819; lived there until six years of age, then moved with his parents to Jackson County, and settled three miles east of Independence. Mr. Wilson's father built the first mill erected in Jackson County; it was run by horse-power and would grind from fifteen to eighteen bushels of corn per day. His father made the first brick in the county at Independence, and the first brick house was built from these brick by a man by the name of Roberts. It was built on the corner east of the Chrisman-Sawyer bank, in the year 1828. In the year 1833 Mr. Wilson's father moved into Cass County and our subject lived there until he was married; then, in 1841, moved on the farm on which he now resides. Mr. Wilson attended school in the first school taught in Jackson County, which was located a little southwest of Independence. The school house was built of notched poles with dirt floor; the school was taught by William Ferrill, a Methodist minister, and, as Mr. Wilson says, one of the best men that ever lived. He was married June 28, 1840, to Elizabeth A. Farmer, who was born in Meigs County, Tennessee, March 5, 1821. There have been ten children born to them, eight of whom are living: Nancy J., born June 22, 1842; Lucinda, October 1, 1844; Ruth, November 3, 1846; Sarah E., September 26, 1848; John H., September 26, 1850; William A., August 22, 1852; Ann, October 1, 1858; Fannie E., February 15, 1861; Mury L., July 5, 1864, and James F., November 14, 1866. Nancy J., and Ruth are both dead. When Mr. Wilson located upon his present farm his

means were very limited, having just enough to purchase a little land and build a small log cabin; he now owns 540 acres, a fertile and well cultivated farm, which is well stocked and has all the necessary improvements. During the War he was a heavy loser in all his stock and improvements, and at the close of the War had to begin almost anew. He endured all the various vicissitudes of a pioneer's life but by his untiring industry and strict moral conduct he has outlived all these hardships and is now very comfortably situated. He and his excellent family are highly respected by their large circle of acquaintances. Having been deprived in youth of the privileges of an education, he fully appreciates its worth and spares no pains in educating his children; two of his sons are graduates, and are at present among our foremost teachers.

ELI J. WORTHINGTON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 13, was born in Johnson County, Missouri, February 18, 1841; when quite young he moved with his parents to Jackson County, Missouri, and located in Prairie Township, near where he now lives. Received his education in Jackson County. He was a son of James Worthington, who was a native of Kentucky, and settled in Missouri at an early day. He was married October 18, 1876, to Mary J. Williamson, who was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, December 16, 1852, and was a daughter of Turner Williamson, of the same county. One child was born: Daisy Louisa, born August 26, 1877. He owns a farm of 130 acres of fine land, well improved. He has spent considerable time in traveling to the mountains, New Mexico, and Dakota Territory; yet in all his travels has found no more attractive place than Jackson County. July 8, 1880, he was deeply afflicted by the death of his estimable wife.

A. F. WORTHINGTON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 13, is a native of Johnson County, Missouri, and was born November 17, 1843. His parents came to Jackson County when he was quite young and located near the farm now owned by him. He received his education in the common schools of Jackson County and settled on his farm in the year 1872. March 12, 1874, he was married to Miss Nancy Reider, who was born in Park County, Indiana, July 17, 1853; she is the daughter of Daniel Reider, of this county. One child has been born to them: Madison R., born April 26, 1879. He never had any financial assistance but has been a hard-working and careful man, and has a beautiful home; his farm consists of 130 acres under a fine state of cultivation. He has always lived on a farm, excepting two years when he was engaged in freighting on the plains.

J. V. A. WOODS, M. D.,

Retired clergyman and physician, Greenwood, was born in Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia, February 24, 1804, and lived there till twelve years of age, then moved with his parents to Blount County, Tennessee, and remained there fifteen years; then removed to Johnson County, Indiana, in 1831, and on the 10th day of December, 1832, was married to Lucinda Fain. She was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, January 16, 1816, who was the daughter of Colonel Fain who was a well-known soldier in the War of 1812. Their family consisted of nine children, all of whom are living except Joseph A., and was killed at Lawrence, Kansas, in the Quantrell raid in 1863. Mr. Joseph A. Woods was at that time first-lieutenant in the 16th Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Woods had five sons in the Federal Army, the youngest of them being only a little past fourteen years of age when he enlisted; all of whom served faithfully and well. After being married in 1832, in Indiana, Mr. Woods remained there till 1850, then moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and remained there seven years, thence to Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, where he remained till 1860, and

thence to Shawnee County, Kansas, where he lived until 1866; then returned to Nodaway County and lived until 1868, when he located in Prairie Township, Jackson County, where he has since lived. He was educated in Blount County, Tennessee, first, in a common school, then three years in the literary department of the Southwestern Theological College, then three years in the theological department, under the tuition of Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. He commenced the practice of medicine in Indiana, and practiced in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. He was ordained a minister of the New School Presbyterian Church in 1829, and labored as pastor of said church at Oskaloosa and Pella, Iowa, and also at Auburn, Kansas. During the War, Mr. Woods was a heavy loser by the destruction of personal property, and some fine blooded stock; his farms in Nodaway County, Missouri, and in Shawnee County, Kansas, were stripped of everything. Mr. Woods has been an honored and useful citizen, and still, in his old age, retains all his faculties, both physical and mental, to an extraordinary degree. He has a beautiful home in the village of Greenwood, and he and his excellent companion seem to be spending their days in comfort and peace, and beloved by all.



LINDELL HOTEL, KANSAS CITY, MO.

F. W. Poor, Proprietor.

Fifth and Wyandotte Streets.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN S. ANDERSON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 22, post-office Belton, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 27, 1819, and after obtaining his education, he commenced farming. This he continued until the spring of 1847, when he engaged in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1856, he was elected sheriff of the county, and held the office until 1859, when he became connected with the paper-manufacturing business. In 1863 he sold his interests in the paper mill, bought the old homestead, and was engaged in farming until the fall of 1866, when he came to Jackson County. He resided at Independence, engaged in business until 1868, when he moved on his present farm of 230 acres of well improved land. His marriage was in Belmont, Anderson County, Ohio, December 7, 1847, to Miss Susan Magee. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living: Sarah E., Alvin M., John W., Ada R., Rush M., Lucy E., and Homer C. Three are deceased: Wilber L., Willie J., and Mary N. Mrs. Anderson died May 29, 1880, leaving many friends to mourn her loss.

WILLIAM BALES,

Farmer, section 19, post-office Westport, was born December 28, 1834, near Kansas City, and has been reared and educated in this county. When sixteen years of age he went to Kansas City and engaged as clerk in a general merchandise store; the post-office was kept in the store, and he assisted in that department. In 1854, he went to Weston with J. C. Ranson, and remained but a short time, when the store was burned. Then returned to Kansas City where Mr. Ranson started a general merchandise store, and was appointed postmaster; Mr. Bales attended to the duties of the office and assisted in the store. He was afterward connected with a wholesale grocery for two years, and in 1859 he opened a grocery store on his own account. This he operated till the fall of 1862, and also sold a stock of drugs. During the War he was employed to take care of property for parties who were afraid to remain; he was also a member of the Home Guards. He moved to his present farm in the fall of 1864; it contains 280 acres of fine land, all well improved. November 7, 1862, he was married to Miss Hattie Evans born February 19, 1843, who was the first child born in Kansas City after it was incorporated. She is the daughter of W. B. Evans, one of the original owners of the town site. They have had one child: Walter J., born January 25, 1864.

P. H. BAXTER,

Of the firm of King & Co., dealers in general merchandise, drugs, etc., was born in Clay County, Missouri, June 21, 1840, and when about two years of age was taken by his parents to Caldwell County. From there he went to Buchanan County, and received his education at St. Joseph. Then obtained a position at the Missouri State Prison as guard, and served as such until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Saunder's Regiment as orderly sergeant. He served for one year, and on account of disability, was discharged. Returned to St. Joe, and in 1863 went to Nebraska City, where he was employed as assistant wagon-master on the plains, and in 1866 came to Jackson County. He located at New Santa Fe, and is now doing a good business in his line. He was married in this county April 3, 1869, to Martha Rice. They had four children: Ruth, Harry, Joe P. and Ollie.

MORGAN BOONE,

Farmer, section 20, post-office Westport, was born November 1, 1851, in the same house in which he now resides. He was principally reared in this county. He moved to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1861, and remained there eight years, and then returned to this county. He spent three years traveling through Colorado and Texas, also took a trip to Arkansas. He settled on the old homestead in the spring of 1873. He owns 174 acres of land, 100 of which are under cultivation. He married Miss L. E. David in August, 1874. She is a native of Illinois, and was born June 17, 1857. They have a family of three children: Ernest M., Amy and Lawrence N.

DR. D. A. BRYANT,

Hickman's Mills, is a native of Kentucky, born October 18, 1828, and received his education at Bacon College, Harrodsburgh, graduating in 1846. He then commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. John Bryant, and in 1848 he attended the Transylvania University, of Lexington. He graduated in the same school at Louisville, Kentucky, in the spring of 1850, and then came to this county, locating at Independence. He then followed his profession until the fall of 1850, when he went to Brunswick. There he continued practicing; returned to Independence in the spring of 1851, and in 1852 removed to Lee's Summit. He afterward came to this township, settling near Hickman's Mills, and in 1864 went to Carson City, Nevada. In 1866 he returned to Jackson County, and is now doing a lucrative business. His marriage was in Independence.

L. D. CONNELLY,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 15, post-office New Santa Fe, was born in Clay County, Illinois, April 1, 1836, and was there reared and educated. In June, 1860, he came to this county, commenced farming, and was so employed until his removal to Illinois, where, in connection with farming, he took up the butchering business. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Jackson County, locating at Lee's Summit, and until the spring of 1878, was engaged in the mercantile and newspaper business. Then moved on the farm where he now resides; he owns 424 acres of land. Mr. Connelly was married in this county September 6, 1860, to Miss Caroline C. Wyatt. They have five children living: Mary E., Rosie M., Lillie V., Daisy D. and Willie B. C. Two are deceased, Annie and Charlie.

J. E. DAVIS,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 20, post-office New Santa Fe, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, March 18, 1827, and when seven years of age came with his parents to this county, where he was reared. After receiving his education, he commenced freighting across the plains, and continued it until 1854, when he engaged in his present business. Now owns a farm of 236 acres, well improved, with three springs upon it. September 7, 1854, Mr. Davis was married in this county, to Miss Marian F. Wells. They had eleven children, six of whom are living: Moses M., James E., John W., Arzelia M., Nancy A., and Mattie F. Five are deceased: William O., Nathaniel K., Mary A., Oliver P. and an infant.

J. E. DELLER,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 25, post-office Belton, Cass County, was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1845, and was there reared and educated. He early commenced farming, and in the spring of 1867 came to this county, and has since lived here, owning a fine farm of 320 acres, well improved. He is engaged in raising stock to some extent, and has a desirable residence.

WILLIAM DODSON,

Farmer, section 22, post-office Westport, was born September 15, 1825, in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and was reared there as a farmer. He learned the carpenter's trade in his youth, and has followed it considerably through life. Came West in 1857, and settled at Leavenworth, Kansas; remained there four years, engaged, first, in the cattle business, then in the farm and dairy business. In June, 1862, he made a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania, and was held there on account of the draft until November, 1864. Then returned to Leavenworth, Kansas. He came to Jackson County in the spring of 1865, and settled on the old Yager farm. The bushwhackers run him off, and took all his personal property, but on the 3d of August, the same year, he returned to the farm, and remained on it some three years. Then moved to Leavenworth, and resided there six years. Returned to this county, and settled on the farm he now occupies, consisting of 160 acres of fine land, part of which is under cultivation. He married Miss Sarah J. O'Connor, February 18, 1848. She is a native of Summit County, Pennsylvania, and was born in May, 1826. By this union they had ten children, nine of whom are living: Ellen, Maria, Samuel, Nannie, Charles, George B. McC., Mary B., William and Johnnie. They are members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church.

B. F. ERVIN,

Farmer, section 32, post-office Hickman's Mills, was born September 13, 1841, in this county, and has made this his home all his life, except during the War. He enlisted on the Confederate side, and served under Generals Price, Beauregard, J. E. Johnstone and Bragg, and took part in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Black River, Look Out Mountain, and others. At the close of the War, he returned to this county, and engaged in farming. He owns 150 acres of land, ninety of which are under cultivation. He has filled the offices of school director eight years, and road supervisor one year. He married Miss Susan E. Noland, August 2, 1866. She was born in Kentucky, on the 4th of April, 1846, but was principally reared in this county. By this union they have three children living: Joseph A., Miles W., and James A.; lost two. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

L. FUQUA,

Farmer, section 19, post-office Westport, was born September 13, 1833, in Greenup County, Kentucky, and was brought to this State by his parents when three years of age. They settled in Morgan County, and resided there until 1850, when they moved to this county. He lived with his parents until 1855, and then moved to Kansas, where he lived nine years, and then spent four years in Idaho one year in Oregon, and one year in Texas. He settled on his farm in the spring of 1870, and now owns 355 acres of well improved land. He married Miss Mary J. Boone, November 18, 1859. She was born in this county in June, 1838. They have had one child, J. B. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

MARCUS GILL,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 7, post-office New Santa Fe, is a native of Bath County, Kentucky, and was born April 9, 1814. Was there reared and educated, and after finishing his education, he engaged in farming, also in running a mill which had been built by his father. This he continued until the spring of 1854, when he came to Jackson County, Missouri. He is the owner of 600 acres of improved land, with a nice residence, finely located. Mr. Gill was married in Kentucky, January 23, 1839, to Miss Sallie A. Bruton. By this union there were four children, three of whom are living: Enoch B., Turner A. and Leah C. ;

arah is deceased. His second marriage was in Kentucky, January 5, 1847, to Mary J. Foster. They have five children: Susan, Sallie G., William K., Mary E. and Louella.

JAMES GOODWIN,

Farmer, section 16, post-office New Santa Fe, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, January 8, 1819, and was there reared and educated. In the spring of 1837, he removed to Washington County, Virginia, and there learned the brick-laying trade, helping to build the Emery and Henry College of that county. In the fall of 1838 he came to Boonville, Missouri, and in the spring of 1840, went to Warsaw, Benton County, where he built the court-house. In 1850 he located at Kansas City; followed his trade there until 1861, and then moved to Westport. In the spring of 1875 he commenced farming, and has since continued it. Mr. Goodwin was married in Warsaw, Benton County, January 19, 1843, to Miss Mary D. Porter, of Kentucky. She died January 19, 1871, leaving seven children, five of whom are now living: Martha J., James F., Joseph, Charlie and Tavia A. Two are deceased: Mary E. and an infant.

JAMES R. HICKS,

Farmer and stock raiser, also manufacturer of agricultural implements, section 27, was born June 1, 1829, in Rockingham County, Virginia, and was reared a farmer. He immigrated to Ohio in 1849, and engaged in stock-raising, and in 1854 he moved to Marion County, Illinois, and remained there until 1861, engaged in farming and stock-dealing. He then received a Government contract for furnishing horses and mules, and located at Detroit Michigan, where he lived two years. His health failing, he came south and located at St. Louis, and engaged in stock-dealing and the commission business, and resided there until 1870, when he came to Kansas City, and engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He owns an interest in manufacturing companies at Kansas City; also in the Rotary Harrow Manufacturing Company at Jefferson City, Missouri, Little Rock, Arkansas, Atchison, Parsons, Wichita, Independence, Junction City, Salina and Chanute, Kansas. He is a member of Rural Lodge, No. 316, of Kansas City. He married Miss Martha M. Anderson, in 1861. She was born in Illinois, March. 1842. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD HOLMES,

Blacksmith, New Santa Fe. The subject of this sketch is a native of Hawkins County, Tennessee, born March 24, 1841. He was reared there, and after finishing his education, he removed to Texas, where he learned his trade. Followed it there until 1865, and then came to this county, where he has since remained. He is a good mechanic, and his work is of the best.

W. H. IRWIN,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 4, post-office New Santa Fe, is a native of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, born March 15, 1834, and when about twelve years of age came to Jackson County, where he was educated. He soon commenced teaming between Kansas City, Colorado and California, and has crossed the plains seventeen times, passing through many hardships. In 1862 he commenced dealing largely in stock and in 1875 turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. He owns 200 acres of land, improved and under cultivation. December 11, 1866, he was married in Cass County, Missouri, to Miss Katie S. Yost. They have six children: Charles W., Ida E., George H., William H., Sophie M. and Ella K.

MRS. ELIZABETH JESSUP,

Section 14, post-office Belton, Cass County, was born in North Carolina, and when but one year old she removed with her parents to Indiana, there being reared and educated. June 4, 1853, she was married in that State to James Jessup and in the spring of 1860 they came to Jackson County. Here he followed farming and stock-raising until his last sickness. He died August 25, 1876, mourned by many friends and his loving family. He was honored and respected by all. Mrs. Jessup has under her management a beautiful home.

JAMES H. KEMPER,

Farmer, section 30, post-office Hickman's Mills, was born March 27, 1804, in Kentucky and spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving a common school education. He came to this county in the spring of 1851 and settled on the farm on which he now resides, containing 160 acres, half of which is under cultivation. He has taken an active part in promoting the interests of the county, and although no office-seeker, he has aided, by his personal efforts and speeches, to secure the election of the most desirable candidates. February 8, 1825, he was married to Miss Berrilla Bryant, a native of Kentucky, born October 15, 1808. They have had a family of six children, three of whom are living: George W., born March 28, 1831, in Kentucky, who came here with his parents in 1851 and is engaged at the carpenter's trade; John H., born December 29, 1849, in Kentucky, who came here when nine years of age, and is at present managing his father's farm; and Mariah V. He was married September 20, 1868, to Miss Emma Hedges, a native of this county, born October 20, 1848. They have two children: Charlie T. and Emmet R. They are members of the Christian Church.

RICHARD KERBY,

Farmer, section 5, post-office New Santa Fe, was born in Greene County, Kentucky, June 16, 1820, and in the fall of 1837 came to this county, where he has since resided, and is now the owner of a farm of eighty acres. This is well improved and nicely located, and, under the skillful management of its owner, is in excellent condition. He was married in Jackson County, January 25, 1853, to Miss Mary J. Johnstone, a native of this county. She died September 29, 1870.

J. L. KING,

Of the firm of King & Co., dealers in general merchandise, drugs, etc., New Santa Fe, is a native of Washington County, Missouri, and was born October 18, 1846. When about three years of age he came with his parents to this county, and has here been brought up and educated. After leaving school he commenced farming, and continued it until the fall of 1880, when he engaged in his present business. During the War he was employed in freighting across the plains, and followed it until the close of the War. King & Co. are doing a good business, and are bound to succeed.

JAMES KLAPMEYER,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 20, post-office New Santa Fe, is a native of this county, and was born October 8, 1851. Here received his education, and after leaving school he commenced farming and stock-raising; now owns a fine farm of 129 acres, being one of the best stock farms in the country. He has many friends.

HENRY KNOCHE,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 29, post-office New Santa Fe, was born in Prussia, February 24, 1839, and was there reared and attended school, after which, in the fall of 1857, he came to America, landing in New York. He im-

mediately came to this county and engaged in his present business, and now owns 385 acres of improved land, being an excellent stock farm. He was married in this county August 20, 1872, to Miss Amelia Kunz. They have three children: Elizabeth, William H., and John C.

JOHN KNOCHE,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 28, post-office New Santa Fe, was born in Prussia September 7, 1828, and was there reared and educated. In the fall of 1858 he came to America, landing in New Orleans, and from there came to Jackson County, and is now the owner of 200 acres of improved land, with a fine residence. He was married in this county January 17, 1866, to Annie E. Homrechhouse. They have six children: Emily, John F., John R., Annie, Albert, and Nellie.

GEORGE KNOCHE,

Farmer, section 28, post-office Belton, is a native of Prussia, born May 19, 1850, and when seven years of age came with his parents to America, landing in New Orleans. From there he came to Jackson County, and after being reared and educated, commenced farming. He now owns 163 acres of well improved land, and his residence is nearly surrounded by shade trees. He was married September 22, 1875, to Miss Elsie Sturginn, of North Carolina. They have four children: Rose D., Dora E., Edward E., and Lee G.

LOUIS KNOCHE,

Farmer, section 29, post-office Belton, is a native of Prussia, and was born December 9, 1834, and was there reared and educated. In the spring of 1854 he came to America, landing in New Orleans, and from there came to Jackson County, where he now owns a farm of ninety acres, with a good residence. He was married in this county, March 27, 1863, to Katie Knoche. They have six children: Katie, Henry, Louis, George, James and Omolaci.

NATHAN LIPSCOMB,

Farmer, section 19, post-office New Santa Fe, was born in this county, July 3, 1843, and was here reared and educated. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 6th Missouri Infantry, and served until June, 1865, when he went to Texas. There remained until 1866, and upon returning to Jackson County, was employed by S. E. Ward. In 1868 he commenced his present occupation, and now owns a farm of 107 acres. He was married April 25, 1877, to Miss Letitia Cantrell, a native of Jackson County.

JOEL LIPSCOMB,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 6, post-office New Santa Fe, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, October 21, 1813, and was brought up and attended school there. In the fall of 1839, he came to this county, commenced farming, and has since followed it, owning 419 acres of well improved land. He was married in this county, September 1, 1840, to Miss Henrietta S. Harris. They had ten children, six of whom are living: Nathan, Louisa S., Frances M., John H., Rodger B. and James H. Four are deceased: Joel, Charles, Henrietta and William S. Mrs. Lipscomb died March 24, 1859. She was an estimable lady, a kind and loving wife and mother, and her loss was deeply felt.

EDWARD McPHERSON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 17, post-office New Santa Fe, was born in Kentucky, December 20, 1809, and was reared and educated there. After leaving school, he learned the blacksmith trade, following it and teaming until the fall of 1835, when he came to Jackson County. Here he resumed teaming, and in

1836 commenced farming, and is now the owner of 250 acres of fine land. Mr. McPherson was married in Kentucky, August 30, 1835, to Miss Angeline Collins. They have seven children living: Nicholas, Albert, Alexander, Ann, Sarah, Edward and Allie. One, Josiah, is deceased.

JAMES MACDONALD,

Farmer, section 21, post-office Westport was born November 22, 1840, in Dublin, Ireland and was brought to the United States by his parents, when about five years of age. They first settled in the State of New York and moved from there to Tennessee, where James was principally reared. He came to this county in the fall of 1876, and owns a fine farm of 167 acres, part of which is under cultivation. He married Miss Sarah B. Cunningham, in June, 1873. She is a native of Tennessee, and was born in December, 1854. They have a family of four children: George W., Frederic B., Mary J., and Oscar S.

R. F. MASTIN,

Stock broker, section 36, post-office Belton, Cass County, was born in Tennessee, December 28, 1837, and received his education at the Emery and Henry Colleges in Virginia. In 1855 he became largely engaged in the stock business; followed it until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, 16th Tennessee Battalion, as captain, and served until the close of the War. Then came to this county, where he is now in possession of 1030 acres of land, making it one of the finest stock farms in the county; he has a fine residence. He was married in Georgia, May 20, 1869, to Miss Fredonia Field. They have one son, Herschel F., born November 5, 1870.

ELI C. MAXWELL,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 28, post-office Belton, was born in North Carolina, April 17, 1827, and after having attended the common schools, he commenced farming and stock-dealing. In the fall of 1851, he came to this county, and has resided here since, owning an excellent stock farm of 530 acres. He has cattle to about the number of forty. During the War, he suffered much from his property being destroyed; but, by hard, honest toil, he has accumulated a comfortable competency. He was married in North Carolina, December 13, 1846, to Miss Mary Wyatt. She died in June, 1865, leaving four children, three of whom are living. He was married again, January 7, 1868, in this county, to Miss Martha Hackler. They have five children by this union.

CHARLES MILLER,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 12, post-office Hickman's Mills, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, February 25, 1809, and there was reared and educated. In the fall of 1829, he went to Lawrence County, Indiana, and there became engaged in the mercantile business, continuing for sixteen years. Then commenced farming and stock-raising and in the fall of 1870 came to Jackson County. He owns a farm of 450 acres, well improved and nicely located. He was married in Lawrence County, Indiana, July 7, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Simpson. They have two children living: Mary L. and Simpson; one, Emily, is deceased.

WILLIAM MORRIS,

Farmer, section 29, post-office Hickman's Mills, was born June 29, 1856, in Buchanan County, Missouri, and was principally reared in the city of St. Joe. He came to this county in 1874 and has made this his home ever since; he farms 160 acres of land. He married Miss Nancy L. Noland in 1873. She was born June 29, 1859, and is a daughter of Amos Noland, one of the oldest settlers in the county. They have two children: Cora M. and Amos. Mrs. Morris is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

J. T. NOLAND,

Farmer, section 31, post-office Hickman's Mills, was born November 27, 1848, in Kentucky, and was brought to this county by his parents when quite young. They settled below Independence, and Joseph spent his boyhood days on the farm. During the late War he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served with General Price; at the close of the War he turned his attention to farming; he purchased the farm on which he now resides when eighteen years of age, but did not occupy it until the spring of 1870; it consists of 120 acres of good land. He married Miss M. E. Trueman, of this county, December 18, 1870. She was born May, 1849. They have had three children, only one of whom is living, Ruth T. They are active members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM A. POTEET,

Farmer, section 19, post-office Westport, was born August 2, 1853, in Jackson County, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. During the War he moved with his parents to Nebraska City and remained there four years. When twenty-one years of age he commenced to farm on his own account and is now residing on one of his father's farms and works 160 acres. He married Miss Mary Marty, November 2, 1879. She is a native of Johnson County, Kansas, and was born in August, 1859. They have one child, Ralph. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

S. C. RAGAN,

Farmer, section 30, post-office Hickman's Mills, was born March 27, 1823, in Montgomery County, Kentucky, and accompanied his parents to this county in 1837, and made this his home until 1859. Then immigrated to Texas and engaged in farming and stock-raising and returned to this county in 1866; he owns 228 acres of land, 165 acres of which are under cultivation. He was elected county assessor in 1854, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and made teaching his business until 1859; he filled the office of school director nine years. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to the Thirtieth General Assembly from the Second Representative District of Jackson County, and held the position of chairman of the Committee on Local Bills and of the Special Committee on Emigration, and was the originator of the emigrant bill. He enlisted in the Confederate Army during the late War and was commissioned captain; afterward promoted to major and served under Generals Bragg, Beauregard, J. E. Johnstone and Hood, and operated with the Army of the Cumberland. He married Miss Josephine Childs in 1852. She is a native of this county and was born May 19, 1837. They have had a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living: Alexander, Greenberry, Stephen H., Romulus C., Annie F., Horace W., Caffee R. and Ezra R. Himself, wife and two eldest sons are members of the Christian Church.

F. M. RANDOLPH,

Farmer, section 19, post-office Westport, was born October 18, 1836. His father came to this State when it was a Territory, and in 1837 he came to this county, where the subject of our sketch was reared a farmer. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Randolph has taken a prominent part in the building up of this county, and has been an actor here since it was a wilderness. He married Miss Katie May in 1867; she is a native of Johnson County, Kansas, and was born in 1836. They have a family of six children: Lester, John, Nellie, Otis, Lola, and an infant unnamed.

J. M. SCOTT,

Farmer, section 34, post-office Hickman's Mills, was born July 29, 1826, in Albany, New York, and is of English origin. He was taken to Detroit, Michi-

gan, when quite small, and from there to Ann Arbor, and there he was principally reared. He first learned the carpenter's trade, but meeting with an accident which disqualified him for this business he turned his attention to the photograph trade. He followed it there for sixteen years, then came West in the spring of 1866 and settled on the piece of land he now occupies, consisting of 100 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation. He has filled the office of school director for nine years. In 1863, he married Miss Louisa Collier, a native of Ann Arbor, born December 8, 1834. They have had six children: George A., Walter L., Charles, William, Adelia, and Henry A. Mr. Scott stands among the leading citizens of the county, and by his pleasant and agreeable ways has won the respect of a large circle of friends.

T. B. SHARP,

Farmer, section 8, post-office New Santa Fe, was born in Kentucky, November 9, 1806, and there was reared. After receiving his education he commenced farming, and in the fall of 1851 came to this county. Here he has since lived, owning eighty acres of fine land. He was married in Kentucky, May 22, 1834, to Miss D. Stewart. By this union they have had nine children, five of whom are living: Elizabeth C., Jane B., Lucy B., Moses T., and Wm. F. Four are deceased: Justine, Mary T., Sindarlia, and Sarah N. Mrs. Sharp died August 3, 1870.

G. M. SHELTON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 23, post-office Belton, is a native of Knox County, Tennessee, and was born April 15, 1823. When fifteen years of age he removed with his parents to Jackson County, Missouri, where he was reared. He received a fair education, and soon commenced in his present occupation, and now owns a fine farm of 726 acres. His marriage was in this county April 8, 1849, to Miss Annie T. Davidson. The result of this union was ten children, seven of whom are living: John E., Walter A., Alvis G., Norval R., Joseph A., Jane E., and James B. William S., Mary C., and Martha B., are deceased.

THOMAS F. SIMON,

Of the firm of Moore and Simon, dealers in general merchandise, Hickman's Mills, was born December 20, 1840 in Kentucky, and was brought up there and attended school. August 17, 1861, he became engaged in the dry goods business, and in the fall of 1863, he entered the Confederate service, and remained until the close of the War. He then resumed his former business, and February 22, 1866, came to this county. He was engaged in farming until April 10, 1873, when he took up his present occupation. In May, 1873, he was appointed postmaster and still holds the position. He was married in Shelby County, Kentucky, February 22, 1866, to Mary F. Pointdexter. They have three children: Eulah B., Maggie M. and Thomas F.

DR. A. B. SPRUILL,

Physician and surgeon, section 5, post-office New Santa Fe, was born June 11, 1824, in Pickens County, Alabama, and was reared and educated there. He attended his first course of medical lectures at Augusta, Georgia, in 1843, and then preached two years. He then returned and completed the course, graduated and received his diploma, and then commenced the practice of medicine in his native State and in Tennessee. He came to this county in 1868, and located in Kansas City, and remained there two years. Then moved to a farm and resided there until 1877, losing three of his children, one a very promising young lady. His farm consists of 324 acres of fine land known as the old Childs Farm. He contemplates returning to the city again. He has built up his own reputation as

a physician by skill and energy, and to the most thorough qualifications as a physician he adds promptness in attention to calls. He married Miss Martha E. Bonner in 1851. She was born in South Carolina, October 8, 1828, but was principally reared in Alabama. They have had a family of ten children, six of whom are living: James B., Floyd D., George B., Mary B. and Sarah B. (twins), and Emmet A. B. Mr. Spruill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

F. STEVENSON,

Farmer, section 17, post-office New Santa Fe, was born in Louisiana, February 5, 1842, and was brought up and educated there. In the spring of 1857 he went to Illinois, where he commenced farming and continued until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, 117th Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the War. Was then honorably discharged, returned home, and in 1866 removed to Kansas remaining until 1869, when he came to this county. He now owns a fine farm of 160 acres well improved. Has a residence surrounded by young timber. He was married in this county, October, 17, 1868, to Miss Fannie Vivion. They have three children: Ida M., George H. and James A.

A. S. TRUMAN,

Farmer, section 26, post-office Hickman's Mills, was born February 27, 1816, in Shelby County, Kentucky, and was reared there on a farm. He came to Jackson County in the fall of 1846, and resided here until 1853, when he moved to Platte County, Missouri, and resided there until 1866; then returned to this county and settled on the place he now occupies, consisting of 200 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation. He has filled the office of school director four years. He married Miss Mary A. Holmes in 1846; she was a native of the same place as himself, and was born March 15, 1821. She died February 5, 1879, leaving a family of five children: William T., Margaret E., now Mrs. Nolan; John A., Emma R., now Mrs. Colgen, and Mary M. Mr. Truman is a member of the Baptist Church. John A. Truman resides with his father and manages the farm; he is an industrious and energetic young man, and one that bids fair to make a success in life. The youngest daughter keeps house for her father and brother.

DR. JOHN E. WATSON,

Physician and surgeon, section 18, post-office New Santa Fe, was born November 26, 1834, in Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he commenced teaching, and followed it until May, 1866, when he came to Jackson County, locating at Kansas City. He there entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Forest, and in 1869 attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, graduating in March, 1871. Then commenced practicing at New Santa Fe, where he is at present in business. He has built up a good practice by hard labor and energy. Dr. Watson was married in Pennsylvania, December 1, 1859, to Miss Abigail Benscoter. They have one child, Nellie F., living, and one deceased, Minnie F. His second marriage was November 1, 1871, to Miss Lou S. Lipscomb. They have two children living: Frank L. and Lou A. One is deceased, Henrietta.

WILEY WYATT,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 22, post-office Belton, is a native of North Carolina, born October 12, 1836, and when about thirteen years of age he came to Jackson County. He was here principally reared, and after finishing his education commenced farming as a renter, and in 1860 bought eighty acres of land. In 1861 he enlisted in the army and served three years, and then returned to his home. He is now in possession of a farm of 353 acres, and also deals extensive-

ly in stock. Mr. Wyatt was married in Jackson County, December 24, 1860, to Miss Sarah Maxwell. They have eight children: Mary S., William J., Lizzie, Robert E., Annie, Lorena, Ada and Lettie.

SOLOMON YOUNG,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 11, post-office Hickman's Mills, was born in Kentucky, April 24, 1815, and was brought up on a farm. After leaving school he followed farming and stock-dealing until the spring of 1841, when he came to this county. In the spring of 1854 he started to California with 1,500 head of cattle, arriving in June, 1855, having lost five hundred on the way. He was engaged in stock-raising there until 1857, when he returned to this county, and has since been in business. He owns 2,000 acres of unimproved land. He was married in Kentucky, January 11, 1838, to Miss Harriet L. Gregg. They have seven children: Susan M., William A., Sarah A., Harrison, Laura, Martha and Ada.



ST. JAMES HOTEL, KANSAS CITY, MO.

L. C. Alexander, Proprietor.

Walnut Street, bet. Missouri Avenue and Sixth Street.

BROOKING TOWNSHIP.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. BROOKING,

Section 32, post-office Raytown, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, April 24, 1832, and was about six years of age when he came with his father to Missouri. In May 1849, he started to California, and was five years on the Pacific Coast. For three years was mining gold, principally in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Region, but traversing, at different times all the gold fields of California. During the last year of his stay, he was engaged in the mercantile business. He reached Jackson County, on his return, on the 5th day of June, 1854, and here remained till the beginning of the War. Then he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and was first in Colonel Martin's Regiment of Cavalry, General Payne's Brigade, Missouri State Guards, and on going into the regular Confederate service, became a member of the 16th Missouri Infantry, General Parson's Brigade, Price's Army. He served during the entire War, in the trans-Mississippi department, and took part in nearly every battle of importance fought west of the Mississippi. He was elected first lieutenant of Company A, 16th Missouri Infantry, and at the time of the organization of the company, December, 1862, was promoted to captain; held that rank till the end of the War. He was severely wounded at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, in December, 1862, and for four months lay in the hospital. After the surrender, he remained in Texas and Louisiana till the fall of 1866, and then returned to Jackson County. He was married June 30, 1868, to Miss Vyra Laws. She is a daughter of Alfred Laws, and was born in Jackson County, Missouri, August 19, 1843. Her father was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1848, moved to Kansas, where he was employed by the Government as blacksmith for the Indian Agency, the Sacs and Foxes, being in this employ nine years; then he returned to Jackson County. Mrs. Brooking was partly educated at the Indian Agency; after their return to Jackson County, she entered the Female Institute at Independence, where she completed her education, after which time she taught school till married.

GEORGE W. CASSELL,

Farmer, section 4, post-office Raytown, was born May 24, 1838, in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and accompanied his parents to this county in 1848, and has made this his home since. The years 1856-7 he spent on the plains. During the late War he took part on the southern side, and served with General Price. In 1863, he again went to teaming on the plains, and remained in this business until 1866. His health failing, he was obliged to give it up, and then turned his attention to farming, and moved on his present farm which consists of sixty-five acres of fine land. He has filled the office of school director two years and constable four years. He married Miss Susan A. Rhodes, March 24, 1857. She was born August 12, 1838, in this county. They have had nine children: Katie, Theodore, Walter, Henry, Charlie, Dolly, Leslie, Oma and Dora. Himself and wife and eldest child are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. COLLINGS,

Farmer, section 31, post-office Raytown, is a native of England, and was born near Bristol, May 11, 1821. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and was educated in the Academy at Bristol. While in his native country he was for six years employed in teaching school. In the spring of 1852 he came to America,

landing at Boston, and located in Dyersville, Dubuque County, Iowa, where he taught school for a short time. After this he engaged in farming, and in 1856 he moved by the way of Sioux City, Iowa, to DeKalb County, Nebraska. There he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also had an interest in a freight train, which they used in filling Government contracts, running from Omaha to points west. In 1867 he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where he now resides. His landed estate consists of 160 acres, on which is an orchard containing over twenty acres. Mr. Collings is considered one of the most successful fruit-growers in his township. Since he located in Jackson County has been employed as teacher of the district school for seven terms. Was married to Miss Ann Yeates September 30, 1845. She is a native of the same place as himself, and was born February 22, 1824. They have had eight children, six of whom are living: William H., Edward H., Charley B., Albert Y., Frank and Alfred J.

JOHN COX,

Farmer, section 5, post-office Raytown, was born March 21, 1825, in Scott County, Virginia, and was brought to this county by his parents in the fall of 1834. They settled on the place he now occupies in the spring of 1835, and he has grown up with the country and taken an active part in the up-building of it. He owns a fine farm of 244 acres, all of which is under fence. He met with a severe loss in the winter of 1879, by having his house and household goods burned. He married Miss Charlotte Price February 12, 1856. She is a native of Lawrence County, Kentucky, and was born January 18, 1836. They have seven children living: Moses, John E. E., Henry J., General Longstreet, Sarah J., Benjamin and Sidney C.; they lost three. They are members of the Baptist Church.

L. M. DEHONEY,

Farmer, section 4, post-office Raytown, was born October 28, 1826, in Scott County, Kentucky, and spent his boyhood days on a farm and worked some at the carpenter's trade. He came to this county in 1847, and settled in the same neighborhood in which he now resides, and engaged in farming. He moved to the place he now occupies in 1856, and owns 536 acres, most of which is under cultivation. He was elected county assessor November, 1874, and served two terms with credit to himself and friends; he has also filled the office of justice of the peace twelve years. He married Miss Sarah Chism in October, 1854. She is a native of Morgan County, Missouri, and was born February 16, 1835. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living: Howard C., Lina, Robert, Leander, Carrie, Cora and Buford. Himself, wife and three of the children are members of the Baptist Church, in which he has held the office of clerk for twenty years.

J. N. GILLHAM,

Farmer, section 17, post-office Raytown, was born on the 4th of October, 1838, in Scott County, Illinois, and remained on the farm until sixteen years of age; then commenced the mercantile business and continued it until the War broke out in 1861. He enlisted in Company B, 10th Illinois Infantry and served three months, and re-enlisted in Company D, 101st Illinois Infantry, and served until the 29th of August, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability. He took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Siege of Vicksburg and many others. He was made first lieutenant at the second enlistment, and was promoted to captain. At the close of the War he settled in Sangamon County, Illinois, and engaged in farming, and moved from there to Clinton County, Missouri, in 1869, and to this county in 1876. He owns 210 acres of land, 160 of which are under cultivation. November 15, 1864, he married Miss Jane Epler, a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, born December 12, 1837. They have

had eight children, seven of whom are living: Charles H., Stella, Jacob E., Newton C., James L., Walter E. and Jennie. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. W. GREENE,

Farmer, section 9, post-office Raytown. His parents were natives of Montgomery County, Kentucky, and moved to this county about 1839. Thaddeus was born May 13, 1842, near Kansas City, and has made this county his home all his life, being engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. In 1862 he took a trip across the plains to Mexico and remained there one season, and in 1865 went to Colorado. He moved to the place where he now resides in the spring of 1866. He owns 400 acres of land and gives his attention principally to stock-raising. Being an early settler he has taken an active part in the building up of the county; he has filled the office of justice of the peace four years, and township clerk some six years. In 1863 he married Miss L. A. Campbell, a native of this county, born December 29, 1845. They have had nine children: Ida, Vyra, Luther, Fannie, Wallace, Mary, Nanny, Joseph and Mattie. Himself, wife and two eldest daughters are members of the Baptist Church.

H. P. HULL,

Ticket agent, telegraph operator, postmaster, merchant, justice of the peace, etc., at Little Blue, was born July 18, 1845, in Oxford, New York, and was reared and educated there. When eighteen years of age he commenced to learn telegraphy in his native town, and in 1863 went to St. Louis, and entered the military telegraphic department, remaining there until the close of the War. He then engaged with the New York & Erie Railroad for six months; then came to Warrensburg, Missouri, and entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific. From there he went to Knobnoster and became agent, operator, mayor of the city and justice of the peace. He came to Little Blue in 1878, and has filled all the important offices in the town which are few. His store is neat and handily arranged, and contains a choice stock of goods, and he receives a large patronage from the city. He married Miss M. C. Rauch, a native of Dayton, Ohio, who was born in 1847. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Leva, Charlie and Maud. Mrs. Hull is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. R. HUTCHISON,

Dealer in general merchandise, saddlery and findings, Raytown, was born June, 18, 1837, in Boone County, Kentucky, and was principally reared in Lafayette County. When thirteen years of age he commenced to learn the harness and saddlery trade at Lexington, Kentucky, and remained there fifteen years. Then traveled around over the South considerably, and came West in 1868, settling in Ray County, Missouri, and remained there six years. He moved to Oak Grove, Jackson County, in 1874, and from there to Aubrey, Kansas, in 1878, and came to Raytown in the fall of 1879. He has a good stock of goods, and is receiving a fair patronage from the people. He held the position of postmaster here for seven months. He married Miss Jennie Marlin in 1866. She is a native of southern Kentucky, and was born in 1848. By this union they have three children living; Parker, John and Katie; lost one. They are members of the Christian Church.

M. L. KRITZER,

Farmer, section 17, post-office Raytown, was born March 8, 1806, in Brooke County, Virginia, and spent his boyhood days on the farm, also learned the cabinet trade. He immigrated to Greene County, Kentucky in 1824, and resided there until 1827, when he immigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining there for eight months engaged at his trade. He returned to Kentucky and settled in

Mason County, and in the spring of 1838 came to Jackson County and settled in Independence, and engaged in the mercantile business. Followed it seventeen years, and then moved to the farm he now occupies which consists of 240 acres, eighty of which are timber. He has filled the office of school director one term, and has taken a deep interest in educational matters. He married Miss Mary Wilson August 19, 1832. She was a native of England, born 1809. She died February 6, 1870, and left a family of ten children: Anna, now Mrs. Thurston; George, Peter, Lydia, Morris, John, Henry, Laura, Kate and Millard. Being a pioneer in this county, he has taken an active part in the building up of the county, and stands among the leading citizens.

A. B. MADDUX,

Farmer, section 8, post-office Raytown, was born May 26, 1823, in Greene County, Tennessee, and was reared there as a farmer. He immigrated west in the spring of 1848, and settled in Dallas County, Missouri, and engaged in farming, and remained there until 1874, when he moved to Kansas, and resided there four years. He came to Jackson County in the fall of 1878, and settled on the place he now occupies; owns a fine farm of 400 acres, 240 of which are under cultivation. In 1842 he married Miss Caroline Brown, a native of North Carolina, who was born April 8, 1827. They have been blessed with a family of sixteen children, twelve of whom are living: James K. P., Nathaniel, Martha J. (now Mrs. A. S. Stanley), Rebecca A. (now Mrs. G. W. O. Bannon), Mary M., Sabra A. (now Mrs G. W. Sapp), William J, Lizzie (now Mrs. C. Darst), Emma C. (now Mrs. S Rice), Benton, Robert G., and Edward H. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Maddox is an industrious farmer, and one of the best citizens of the county.

DR. W. W. NOLAND,

Farmer, section 36, post-office Independence, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Estill County, February 1, 1807. He was reared on a farm, and received the advantages of a common school education. In the spring of 1825 he came to Missouri with his parents, arriving in Clay County in June of the same year, where they remained till the following October. They then located in Jackson County, where he has since resided, except eighteen months during the War, which he spent in Sheridan, acting as surgeon for ten months, his father having been a botanic physician. He received the same instruction and has practiced this profession, in connection with farming, most of his life, except the past few years during which his failing health would not permit. He began in very limited circumstances and now owns 560 acres of land, comfortably improved, and has resided on his home farm since December, 1833. He was married within less than one mile of this place, to Miss Mary A. Bradin, of Madison County, Kentucky, who was born March 7, 1833. They have had seven children, three of whom are living: George W., Christopher C., and Elizabeth. Dr. Noland was one of the volunteers of 1837, who were called to subdue the Osage Indians.

E. C. RICE,

Farmer, section 5, post-office Raytown, was born May 24, 1824, in Caswell County, North Carolina, and was taken to Monroe County, Missouri, by his parents in 1826. He came from there to this county in 1833, settling below Independence, where he resided for four years, and then moved to the place he now occupies, in 1837. He was reared as a farmer, and at twenty-five years of age commenced business for himself; he owns 480 acres of land, all of which is under fence. He has filled the office of school director several terms. He is one of the oldest pioneers in the county and one of its best citizens. He married Miss C. S. White in November, 1850; she is a native of Greene County, Kentucky,

and was born August 11, 1832. They have been blessed with a family of five children, four of whom are living: S. W., Quinlter, W. C., and Annie E. They are members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. The children are all married. S. W. and W. C. are farming parts of their father's farm. S. W. was born September 5, 1851, and married Emma C. Mattox, in 1879; she was born April 22, 1860. They have one child, Eddie. W. C. was born February 13, 1855, and married Miss Lulu Hedges, September 7, 1876; they have one child, E. C.

THEOPHILUS SECHRIST,

Farmer, section 13, post-office Raytown, was born July 19, 1830, in Grant County, Kentucky, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He learned the blacksmith trade in his younger days, and came West in 1856, and settled in this county and has remained here since. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, most of which is under cultivation. Has filled the office of road supervisor, and is one of the honest, energetic farmers of this township. He married Miss Nancy A. Forsythe, July 17, 1856; she is a native of Kentucky, and was born April 29, 1835. By this union they have seven children living: John J., Wayne T., Albert, Luther, Elizabeth, Isabel, and Leslie; lost three. They are members of the Christian Church.

E. F. SLAUGHTER,

Farmer, section 19, post-office Hickman's Mills, was born February 16, 1825, in east Tennessee, and was principally reared in Kentucky as a farmer. He has also taught several terms of school during life. He arrived in the county November 7, 1852, and spent the first winter in Independence. In the spring of 1853 he moved to this neighborhood, and has remained here since, except three years during the War, when he moved to Cass County. He owns a fine farm of 140 acres, comfortable buildings, etc. He has held the office of school director and clerk of the school board for several years, and by his honesty and integrity of principles he has won the respect of a large circle of friends. He married Miss Amanda M. Davenport, March 24, 1853; she is a native of Kentucky, and was born April 10, 1831. They have six children living: Orlando V., William F., Stephen D., George F., Ida F., and Ernest E. They are members of the Christian Church.

H. W. STORMS,

Farmer, section 15, post-office Independence, was born April 3, 1830, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and learned the cutler's trade in his youth. During the late War, he enlisted in Company A, 3rd Artillery, 152nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nearly three years, mostly aboard the gun-boats, and was at the action before Petersburg, and also at Malvern Hill. At the close of the War, he engaged in farming in his native county, and came West in the spring of 1867, and settled on the place he now occupies; owns a fine farm of sixty acres, part of which is under cultivation. He married Mrs. Loviza Price, in 1872. She is a native of Kentucky, and was born in September, 1848. They have been blest with a family of four children: Lucy M., Cordelia J., David M., and Mattie E. They are members of the Baptist Church.

JEFFERSON W. WILLIAMS,

Farmer, section 34, post-office Raytown, was born in Clay County, Missouri, January 13, 1850. When five years of age, he, with his parents, moved to Cass County, Missouri, where he remained till 1865, when he moved to Jackson County, Missouri. He now owns 135 acres of land. Was married January 10, 1877, to Miss Nettie Brown. She is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born

January 26, 1860. Three children were the fruit of this union: Wilber H., Mary Ollie and Allie Ola, the latter two being twins.

A. M. WOODSON,

Farmer, section 4, post office Raytown, was born February 28, 1847 in Clinton County, Kentucky, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He immigrated to Lincoln County, the same State, in 1865, and came from there to this county in 1869. Owns a fine farm of forty nine acres, and has a comfortable house. He holds the office of justice of the peace, and in his manners he is much of a gentleman. He married Miss Lizzie M. Rhodes in 1872. She is a native of this county, and was born June 16, 1849. They have had four children, two of whom are living: Mary S. and Maggie M.



WESTPORT TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ADAMS,

Farmer, section 2, post-office Westport, was born May 27, 1801, in Brooke County, Virginia, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He settled in this county in the fall of 1856, and has remained here since, except five years during the War, when he moved to Kansas. Being an early settler here he has taken an active part in the building up of the county, and is one of its best citizens; he owns a fine farm of 160 acres, most of which is under cultivation. He married Miss Rachel Creal in 1828; she died in 1866, leaving a family of six children: James, Joseph, Isabel, Rebecca, William, and Franklin T. His daughter Isabel keeps house for her father and brother. Mr. Adams is now in his eightieth year, but is still bright and intelligent; he has seen exciting times in the early history of the county, and a full account of his life would fill a volume.

N. W. ASBURY,

Farmer, section 7, post-office Westport, was born February 10, 1814, in Mason County, Kentucky, and learned the carpenter's trade in his youth. He accompanied his parents to Pike County, Missouri, in 1829. They remained there one season and immigrated to Boone County, and returned to Kentucky in 1832. In 1839 he immigrated to Platte County, Missouri, and resided there until 1866; then came to this county, and has lived here since. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, most of which is under cultivation. Since he has been here he has taken an active part in the building up of the county, and has won the respect of a large circle of friends. He married Miss Susan R. Beam, an estimable lady, and a native of Bath County, Kentucky, born October 1, 1813. The marriage occurred July 1, 1846. They have had a family of four children, three of whom are living: William F., Luther L., and George G. They are members of the Christian Church. Luther L. was born June 27, 1851, and resides on a farm near his father. He married Miss Katherine A. Landy January 13, 1880; she was born January 3, 1862, in Illinois. This young couple have just commenced to climb the road to fortune and fame, and we hope they will succeed.

A. J. BAKER,

Farmer, section 7, post-office Westport, was born October 1, 1836, in Saratoga, New York, and remained until seventeen years of age, receiving his education there. He then immigrated to Indiana with his parents, and commenced rail-roading, which he continued until 1875; he commenced as a fireman and became an engineer, and remained at the throttle seven years; then became conductor and held that position ten years. He moved to St. Louis in 1869, residing there until July, 1877, when he came here and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a fine farm of 207 acres, well improved, and has a handsome residence. November 20, 1860, he married Miss Eliza Durham, a native of Jackson County, Indiana; she was born August 11, 1840. They have had a family of five children: Jessie, Edwin B., Arthur D., Bertha, and A. J.

A. D. BEEDLE,

Section 20, post-office Kansas City, was born in Illinois, January 27, 1842, and there was reared and attended school. After this he commenced farming, which he continued until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, 97th Illinois

Infantry, and served until the close of the War; was then honorably discharged. He participated in the campaign of the Mississippi, and was then with the department of the Gulf, under General Canby. After his discharge he returned to Illinois, remaining until 1869, when he came to this county. Now owns over fifteen acres of land, devoted to the raising of fruit. In 1867 Mr. Beedle united with the Baptist denomination, and is now clerk of the Westport church, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was married in Illinois, January 31, 1866, to Miss Addie H. Lemen. They have four children: Katie, Lena, Gordon and Claude.

G. W. BRANNOCK,

Stock dealer, Westport, was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, April 3, 1831, and there was reared. After receiving his education he commenced railroading, and thus continued until the spring of 1855, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. There he was engaged in farming until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, under Captain Lowe, and served until 1862. He afterward went to Illinois, resumed farming, but in the fall of 1866, returned to Cass County. In March, 1876, he came to this county, and has since lived in Westport, dealing largely in stock. Mr. Brannock was married in Cass County, February 3, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Burnes. They have three children: William R., Annie B., and Nettie D.

JOHN CECINGER,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 28, post-office Kansas City, is a native of Germany, and was born November 1, 1816; was there reared and educated, after which he learned the cabinet-making trade, and in 1848 he came to America, landing in New Orleans, from there he went to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade, and soon after came to this county, locating at Westport. There was employed at his trade for two years, and then moved to Kansas City. Resumed his former occupation until 1852. From that time until 1879, he was engaged in the dairy business, and then commenced at his present vocation. He owns a farm of 225 acres, well improved. His marriage was in this county, in August, 1851, to Miss Nancy Hendricks. They had by this union seven children, five of whom are living. His second marriage was in May, 1879, to Miss Josephine Reake.

W. H. DAVIS,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 32, post-office Westport, was born in Washington County, Missouri, in August, 1837, and when about ten years of age, removed with his parents to Lafayette County. In 1851 he took up his residence in this county, and is now the possessor of 200 acres of fine, improved land. His brick residence is situated two miles southeast of Westport, and his land is well adapted to the raising of stock. He is much esteemed in his neighborhood.

GRIFFITH DODSON,

Farmer, section 15, post-office Westport, was born May 15, 1839, in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and was reared there as a farmer. He immigrated to this county in 1865, and settled on the land he now occupies, and he has been identified with the interests of the county since. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, most of which is under cultivation. He has been twice married; first, to Harriet Bennett, on the 9th of January, 1867. She was a native of this county, and died on the 9th of June, 1877, and left a family of three children: Benjamin, Rufus and Rosa. He was married again, to Miss Isabella Rule, on the 23rd of July, 1879. She is a native of Colorado, and was born in 1861. By this union they have one child, David.

JOHN ENDRES,

Groceries and provisions, Westport, was born in New Orleans, June 13, 1843, and when two years of age, his parents came to Jackson County, Missouri, locating in Westport, where John was partly educated. In 1858 he went to Rhor's Commercial College of St. Louis, and graduated in 1860; then returned to Westport, and at the commencement of the War became engaged in the sutler business, following the same until the spring of 1863. Then enlisted in Company I, 6th Kansas Cavalry, and served until the close of the War, and was mustered out at Duval Bluff, Arkansas. September 16, 1865, he commenced the grocery and provision business, and has continued it since. He was married in Westport, April 15, 1867, to Miss Frances Booth.

FREDERICK ESSLINGER,

Wine-grower, section 19, post-office Westport, is a native of Württemberg, Germany, born April 13, 1818, and there he was educated. After leaving school he learned the organ-manufacturing trade, and continued it until 1850, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York. From there he went to St. Louis, where he continued his trade until 1851, when he came to Jackson County, Missouri, locating in Kansas City. There he opened a watch-making and repairing shop, continuing until September 1851, when he moved to Westport. There he continued the same business until 1861, when he returned to Kansas City and stayed until 1866. He again moved where he now resides, owning one of the finest wine growing places in the township. He was married in Jackson County, Missouri, in February, 1853, to Miss C. Mettney, who died in May, 1855, leaving one child, Mollie. He was married the second time in Cincinnati, in August, 1856, to Louisa Huk. They had five children, four of whom are now living: Louise, William F., Gustave A. and Ernest E.; one died, Albert. This wife died in August, 1868. He married his present wife, Mary Thers, in November, 1871.

THOMAS FERGUSON,

Stock raiser and breeder, section 3, post-office Westport, was born May 31, 1843, in County Down, Ireland, and was reared and educated in his native county. He commenced the mercantile business in 1860 and continued therein until he came to the United States in 1870. First settled in Pennsylvania and came from there to this county in 1873 and has made this his home since. He has been engaged in raising short-horn thoroughbreds, and keeps on an average thirty head of as good stock as can be found in the county. He has made the business a study and understands it thoroughly. In his manners he is much of a gentleman, and has won the respect of a large circle of friends, and stands among the leading citizens of the township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. A. GOSNELL,

Fruit grower and stock dealer, section 22, post office Kansas City. The subject of this sketch was born in Rush County, Indiana, March 4, 1840, and was there reared, receiving his early education from the Highland Academy. He entered Bacon's Mercantile College in the summer of 1860, graduating the same year. Then returned to his place of birth and was employed at book keeping until 1861, when he became engaged in trading stock. February 25, 1863, he went to Boone County, Kentucky, and took charge of his father-in-law's plantation, remaining for two years when he returned to near Richland, Indiana. He superintended his father's place for two years, then sold his place and commenced the drug business at Rushville. This he disposed of to his partner in the spring of 1868 and came to this county where he is in possession of 100 acres of fine fruit-growing land; also a large number of thoroughbred Cotswold sheep. Mr. Gosnell was married in Kentucky, February 25, 1863, to Miss A. E. Corbin. They have five

children living: James C., Dora D., Nannie M., Lizzie M. and Mary L; one, Annie M., is deceased.

B. F. HAMILTON,

Dealer in groceries and provisions, Westport, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. Then commenced clerking, continuing for three years, when he went into the general merchandise business with D. Meriwether, the firm being Meriwether & Hamilton. He remained a member of this firm about eighteen months, and in 1878 went to Colorado, where he became extensively engaged in sheep-raising. Also followed the livery business until September, 1880, when he returned to Westport. He was married in Westport, September 16, 1880, to Miss Laura Elmore. They have one child, Jessie.

CHRIST HELLMANN,

Farmer, section 21, post-office Kansas City, was born in Germany, October 20, 1829, and was there reared and educated. After leaving school he enlisted in the German Army and served for eighteen months. He soon commenced farming and in the fall of 1851 he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York. From there he went to St. Louis and thence to Illinois, where he followed farming. In the spring of 1859 he came to this county and has since made this his home, owning a fine farm of fifty acres of well improved land; also has a fine brick residence. He was married in this county in March, 1862, to Miss Barbara Haman. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

B. F. HOLLOWAY,

Dairyman, section 16, post-office Kansas City, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, January 22, 1841, and was here reared and educated. After leaving school, he commenced farming, and continued it until 1876, when he became engaged in his present business. He has a fine dairy, situated one and a half miles from the city, and is doing a good business. He was married in Cass County, August 10, 1871, to Miss Emma Lee, a native of Kentucky. They have two children: Nellie May and Mary T. Mr. Holloway owns twenty acres of land.

DR. D. W. HUNTER,

Physician and surgeon, Westport, is a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and was born October 22, 1832. Here he was educated, and in 1850 he went to Lebanon University, and graduated in his profession in 1853. Then returned to Jackson County, locating in Westport, where he followed his profession until the fall of 1854, when he went to Tecumseh, Kansas, on account of poor health. Remaining until 1858, he came to Kansas City, where he continued his practice until 1861, when he joined the 6th Missouri Infantry, as surgeon, serving in that capacity until the close of the War. Then returned to Kansas City, continuing his practice until 1873, when he returned to Westport, where he is doing a large and flourishing practice. The doctor is well known in every township, and the respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance. He is kind to the poor, and has ridden hundreds of miles to administer to their necessities, without the expectation of pecuniary compensation. He was married in Montgomery, Alabama, December 3, 1863, to Miss Annie L. Elmore. They have two children: Warren and Mabel Ward.

HIRAM LEE,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 21, post-office Westport, was born in Kentucky, December 4, 1824, where he was reared and educated. Then commenced farming, and continued the same until March, 1857, and in the fall of 1859 went to Kansas, where he remained until 1864. He soon came to Jackson County,

Missouri, where he has a fine farm. He was married in Kentucky, September 7, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Logan. They had eight children, of whom there are six living: Amanda, Casander, Lucy, Elizabeth, Edgar, and General R. E. Two are deceased; William and an infant.

R. J. LEWIS,

Fruit-grower, section 19, post-office Westport, is a native of Raclenshire, Wales, born August 24, 1831, and when about two years of age his parents came to America, and located in Michigan, where he was educated. He then commenced reading law, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar, and practiced until 1858, when he went to southwest Missouri, and there followed his profession until May, 1861; thence to Fort Scott. August 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 6th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, as first lieutenant, and served until December, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He then went to Fort Leavenworth, where he continued his practice. In June, 1863, he was appointed judge-advocate of the District of the Border, and held that office until the spring of 1864, when he was assigned to Major-General Curtis, at Fort Leavenworth, in same capacity. Remained there until he was mustered out, in December, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he came to Kansas City, where he continued the practice of law, his family living at Westport. He has on his place one of the finest sandstone quarries in the State. By going to the summit of what is now called Eagle's Bluff, one has a view of five counties. Mr. Lewis married in Ypsilanti, Michigan, December 24, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Allison. They have five children: Jennie M., Ettie R., Rus. J., Albert A., and Mary B.

D. MERIWETHER,

Dealer in general merchandise, Westport, is a native of Georgia. Was born February 24, 1842, and was there reared and educated. He enlisted in the Army and served three years when he returned to his place of birth. There he followed farming until February, 1868, when he came to Jackson County, Missouri, where he continued farming until the fall of 1877 when he located in Westport. Here he became engaged in the mercantile business and is doing a large and flourishing trade. He has a fine farm of 120 acres, situated six miles southeast of Westport, also some valuable property in the village. He was married in Georgia, December 5, 1865, to Miss M. J. Mastin. They had four children, three of whom are living: Ada M., William W., and Anna. Lizzie M. is deceased.

JOHN J. MOORE,

Farmer, section 10, post-office Westport, was born February 4, 1837, in this county, and has been reared here as a farmer. He partially learned the blacksmith trade when a boy. In 1862, he went on the plains and spent three years trading. In 1869, he sold his farm and moved to Lee's Summit and started a blacksmith shop and a livery stable. Remained there some four years then turned his attention to farming and now cultivates 400 acres and raises considerable stock, etc. He is one of the sturdy, energetic farmers of this vicinity, that gives his attention to his business. He married Miss Maggie Bryant, May 6, 1858; she is a native of this State, and was born December 9, 1838. They have been blessed with a family of nine children: A. E., W. T., E. M., G. S., Edith, Velma, John, Minnie, and Daisy. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

PETER MUEHLEBACH,

Westport, proprietor of Wine Garden, was born in Switzerland, October 1, 1835, and there grew to manhood. In the fall of 1852 he emigrated to America, landing in New York, and from there went to Indiana where he learned the shoe-

maker's trade, following it until 1856. He came to Jackson County, and located in Westport where he continued the shoe-making business until 1857, when he went to Kansas, residing there until 1860. Then he went to Pike's Peak, Colorado, where he followed gold mining until 1863, and then was appointed post-master at Breckenridge by Abraham Lincoln, and held the office until 1864. He then resigned and went to Montana, where he was engaged in the grocery business until 1867, and then returned to Jackson County. He was married in Kansas City, December 29, 1867, to Miss Mary Hackmann. They have had six children, four of whom are living: Mary M., Rosa, Henry and John P. Two are deceased: Elizabeth and Peter.

CHRISTIAN MYER,

Farmer, section 5, post-office Westport, was born January 28, 1828, in the Province of Brunswick, Germany, and learned the weaver's trade in his youth and followed it while he resided there. He came to the United States in the spring of 1858 and settled in this township where he has since remained. He owns 200 acres of fine farm land, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Myer is one of the sturdy, energetic farmers of this vicinity. He has been twice married: first, to Wilhelmina Walters in 1854; she died in 1870 and left a family of eight children: Augusta, Annie, Matilda, Charlie, William, Christ, Paulina and Minnie. He was married again, in 1876, to Mrs. Hefkamire. He is a member of the Church of New Jerusalem and his wife is a member of the Gospel Church.

SAMUEL POTEET,

Farmer, section 18, post-office Westport, was born February 22, 1820, in Lauderdale County, Alabama, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He came West in 1844 and settled in Greene County, Missouri, and remained there until 1848, when he came to this county and engaged in teaming across the plains. He finally became master of a train and afterward owned one of his own. He spent fifteen years at this business and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He owns 600 acres of fine land, well improved. Mr. Poteet is entirely a self-made man. He married Miss Rebecca Majors, on the 14th of April, 1852. She is a native of Missouri and was born in 1837. They have had nine children: William A., John F., Charlie, Ambrose, Katie, Bessie, Gracie, Benny and Eva. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DR. H. H. RUSSELL,

Westport, is a native of Grafton County, New Hampshire, and was born May 6, 1835. When an infant his parents went to Ohio where he grew to manhood, and in 1860 entered the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, graduating February 24, 1863. He then went to Benton County, Iowa, where he followed his profession until 1864 when he enlisted in the 138th Home National Guards, as surgeon; in September, 1864, he was taken to Rock Island Prison Hospital, remaining there until March, 1865. Then he was commissioned sergeant of the 101st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until July, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In September, 1865, he went to Illinois, where he continued his practice and in August, 1880, came to Jackson County, Missouri, locating in Westport. He was married in Harrisonville, Ohio, March 17, 1863, to Miss Lucretia A. Chase. By this marriage they have two children: Estella and Louis.

D. P. RYLEY,

Farmer, section 4, post-office Westport, was born June 17, 1819, in Woodford County, Kentucky, and was reared there on a farm. In 1828 he accompanied his parents to New York City, where his father engaged in the boot and shoe business. They returned to Kentucky in 1831, and D. P. resided there until

1854. Then removed to Callaway County, Missouri, remaining one year and then came to this county. In 1856 he purchased a farm in Cass County and remained thereon until 1863, when he came back to this county and has remained here since; he owns a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved, and has a handsome residence. He married Miss Martha Coleman, at Versailles, Kentucky, in 1846. She was a native of Cincinnati and was born December 10, 1826. She died on the 17th of April, 1877, leaving two children: William and Mathis, now Mrs. J. W. Basy. Mr. Basy is in partnership with his father-in-law in the working of the farm; he is an industrious young man. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Ryley has been an elder in the church for some twenty years.

L. C. SAALBORN,

Physician and surgeon, Westport, was born in Germany, April 23, 1819, and was there reared and educated. In 1841 he entered the Grifswald University in Germany, remaining until 1843, when he went to the Bonn University, staying there until 1844. He then went to Halle University, where he graduated in 1845. In the fall of 1846 he emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans and from there went to St. Louis, remaining but a short time when he went to Illinois, locating in Centerville. He followed his profession until 1849, when he moved to Cooper County, Missouri, stopping until the fall of 1850, then coming to Jackson County, Missouri. He located in Independence and Westport, teaching music, continuing it until 1855, then went to Cass County, Missouri, where he practiced medicine until 1862, and afterward returned to Jackson County, locating in Kansas City. Here he continued his profession until 1863, when he went to New Mexico, and in 1864 again returned to this county, locating in Westport, where he opened a fine drug store, and is still following the same business. He was married in St. Louis to Mrs. E. M. Dixon.

HENRY SAGER,

Furniture dealer and undertaker, Westport, was born in Germany, November 26, 1815, and was there brought up. After completing his education he learned the cabinet-making trade and soon enlisted in the Prussian Army. In the spring of 1834 he came to America, landing at Baltimore, and from there went to Philadelphia, where he followed his trade. In 1835 he removed to St. Louis, and in 1836 located in Westport, Jackson County. He was married in this county November 21, 1840, to Miss Mary Mateney; they had six children. Mrs. Sager died May 28, 1854.

DAVID S. SELF,

Farmer, section 8, post-office Westport, was born November 18, 1836, in this county, and was here reared and educated. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and when eighteen years of age he commenced to trade on his own account, and since that time has been engaged in business for himself. He now owns 280 acres of fine farming land, well improved, and has lately built one of the finest residences in the township. He has held the offices of school director and president of the board. In his manners he is much of a gentleman. Having been reared in this county he has noted the various changes that have taken place since this was a wilderness. In March, 1861, he married Miss Louisa Brumfield, who was a native of Johnson County, and was born October 22, 1839; she was partly reared in this county. They have five children: Emma J., Mary B., Cora B., Finis C., and David V.; lost one. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Self has made several trips across the plains.

JOHN M. SELF,

Farmer, section 15, post-office Westport, was born May 13, 1848, in Morgan County, Missouri, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He came to this county in the spring of 1866; has resided here since, and has made agricultural

pursuits his business. He moved to the farm on which he now resides in the spring of 1880, and owns eighty acres. He is one of the sturdy, energetic, farmers of this township, that gives his attention to his business, and bids fair to make a success in life. He has been twice married; first, to R. A. Fitzwater, in 1873. She died October 11, 1878, leaving one child, Warren R. He was married again, January 25, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Wolf, a native of Ohio, born March 29, 1859.

RICHARD L. SHANKS,

Farmer, section 3, post-office Westport, was born January 14, 1842, in Stamford, Lincoln County, Kentucky, and came to this county with his parents when five years of age, and has been reared here as a farmer. During the late War he operated with General Rains, and carried the first Confederate dispatch that was carried in the State of Missouri. Since the War he has been engaged in farming. He is a correspondent for different papers, and takes a great interest in literary matters. He married Miss Mary H. McKinney, August 18, 1859; she is a native of Callaway County, Missouri, and was born November 24, 1841. They have four children living: Ada L., Mary B., Charlie L., and Dixie L.; lost seven. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has the honor of being a grandson of the first white child born in the State of Kentucky.

THOMAS SHEA,

Farmer, section 16, post-office Westport, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1859 and settled in Holyoke, Massachusetts. Remained there four years and then removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and resided there three years, learning the trade of stone-cutting. He went to Hartford, Connecticut, thence to Nashville, Tennessee, and from there to Lawrence, Kansas; thence to St. Louis, and in 1867 he purchased the land he now owns. He came to Kansas City in 1869 and remained there until 1875, engaged at his trade; then moved to Nevada, and remained there about two years; returned to Kansas City, and removed from there to his farm in the spring of 1877. He owns eighty acres of land. He married Miss Ellen Moynihan in 1872; she is also a native of Ireland, and was born in 1848. They have two children: Ellen and Thomas P.; lost one. They are members of the Catholic Church.

S. I. SHUE,

Groceries and notions, Westport, was born in Virginia, February 18, 1835, and was there reared. After finishing his education he learned the painter's trade, and followed it until 1856, when he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa. In the fall of 1856 he went to Illinois, remaining until June, 1857; then returned to Council Bluffs, and in the fall went to Lafayette County, Missouri, where he remained until November, 1859. He returned to Virginia, the place of his birth, and in the spring of 1860 came again to Lafayette County, Missouri. In the spring of 1868, he came to Westport, where he is doing a large business. He was married in Lafayette County, Missouri, April 25, 1860, to Miss A. V. Cundiff. They have had six children, of whom there is one living, George N.

B. F. SIMPSON,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 32, post-office Westport, was born in Kentucky, and was reared and educated in his native State. After leaving school he engaged in farming, and followed this occupation until 1855, when he came to Jackson County and settled in Westport. In 1858 he was appointed postmaster, and held the office until 1861, and then accepted a situation in a large wagon manufactory. He owns a farm of 140 acres. He married Mrs. Kate McGee, of Westport, Missouri, March 7, 1864. Mrs. Simpson died October 7, 1867. They had one daughter, Katie.

WILLIAM STEWART,

Farmer, section 21, post-office Westport, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, and lived there until 1836, when he came to Jackson County, Missouri, where he still resides, and is numbered among the successful agriculturalists of the county, and owns 100 acres where he lives, and seventy-nine acres in Blue Township. In 1856 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and served two terms, and collected the first railroad tax in this township. He married Miss Edith Stewart, July 11, 1843. She died in April, 1850. For his second wife, he married Narcissa Stewart, in 1852. By this union, they have one child living; lost one.

JESSE THOMAS,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 33, post-office Westport, is a native of Madison County, Kentucky, and was born November 7, 1803. He was reared and educated in his native State, and after leaving school, learned the mill-wright trade, and followed it until October, 1839, when he came to Jackson County, where he now owns 400 acres of improved land, and is one of the prominent farmers of Jackson County. He married Miss Maria Davenport, of Kentucky, January 1, 1828. By this marriage they had seven children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Thomas died in 1844. He married for his second wife E. J. Baily, of Independence, November 30, 1854. By this union they had one child. His second wife died January 8, 1881.

ANNIE B. VOGEL,

Westport, widow of the late Lewis Vogel. Mrs. Vogel is a lady of rare intellect and honored by her many friends and neighbors. She has a beautiful residence, situated just west of Westport, also fifty acres of fine fruit-growing land; in fact, has one of the finest places in Westport.

GEORGE W. VOGEL,

Farmer, section 19, post-office Westport, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, May 18, 1846, where he was reared and educated. Mr. Vogel, since leaving school, has followed farming, and now owns thirty-three acres of well improved land, besides 160 acres in Kansas. He has a fine, new residence. He was married in Westport, January 16, 1868, to Miss Katie Wiedernmann. They have three children: Mollie, George W., and Freddie.

S. E. WARD,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 31, post-office Westport, is a native of Virginia, and was born March 4, 1820, and lived in his native State until fourteen years of age, and then removed to Indiana, where he lived two years, and then returned to Virginia. In 1837 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and occupied the position of clerk in a tobacco factory. In the summer of 1838, he went to Boonville, Missouri, and the same year came to Independence, and joined Captain L. P. Lupton's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and returned for a short time, in 1845, and took back a stock of goods, to sell to the Indians. He continued this business until 1854, and then received the appointment of post-sutler, at Fort Laramie, and held the position until 1870. He returned to this county in 1873. He owns a fine stock farm of 450 acres. He married Mrs. M. F. McCarty, February 9, 1860, in Westport Missouri. They have two children living: John E. and Hugh C. Lost one daughter, Mary F.

J. W. WHITE,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 31, post-office Westport, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Clay County, October 21, 1836, and when eight years of age he removed with his parents to Platte County, where he was reared and educated. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1860, and then went to Pike's Peak, and remained until October, of that year, working in the mines. He then returned

to Platte County, and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate service, and received a wound in the hip which disabled him, and was mustered out of the service. In 1866 he came to Jackson County, and owns a farm of 100 acres of land. He was married in Westport, Missouri, September 19, 1865, to Miss Annie P. McGee. By this union they have four children: James G., Addie B., William A., and Liz-zie Ward.

HON. J. B. WORNALL,

Section 32, post-office Westport, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, October 12, 1822, and from that county was taken by his parents to Shelby County Kentucky. In the spring of 1844 he came to Jackson County, Missouri. His father, Richard Wornall, bequeathed to him a good name, unstained in any particular, and a place in the public esteem which could only be maintained by that gentleness and uprightness and real strength of character, always so much applauded by honest, hard-working pioneers. Mr. Wornall is honorably conspicuous among those who many years ago brought the intelligence, manliness and integrity, inherited through long lines of honorable ancestors, and laid them, in the vigor of manhood and confidence of youth, on the altar of civilization, so newly erected on the western border of Missouri. The Wornall Farm, now so well known by the people of Kansas City, and so frequently pointed out to travelers, as one of the most pleasant of suburban homes, has already won its name for hospitality, and become a center of social life. It is not surprising that Mr. Wornall should rise to influence and become a leader among the people. In every great enterprise he has stood with the foremost, at once bold and cautious; all who know him are inspired with zeal and confidence in every enterprise in which they have the endorsement of his judgment and the co-operation of his energies. Effort, with him, always stood for success, and success means the grandest possible results in given circumstances. He early became the patron of public schools, and numerous, beautiful and commodious buildings that have sprung up in every quarter, providing abundantly for the cozy accommodation of all children in the city and suburbs, attest his faithfulness to the common schools. But higher education has found in him also a noble patron. For many years he has been a trustee of the William Jewell College, and much of the time president of the board. He has been a very substantial friend to the institution, at one time giving \$8,000 to the endowment fund, and has always been ready with such smaller sums as have seemed to be demanded by the merits involved. In his religious preference he is a Baptist, and has always been much interested in the progress of that denomination; he has been quite as much appreciated in the various departments of Christian work as in educational matters. In the minutes of the General Association of Missouri Baptists, for 1872, his name appears as president of that body, an assembly representing upwards of 80,000 people, with 900 ministers. For a number of years Mr. Wornall has been president of the Kansas City National Bank. In 1869 he was nominated by acclamation for the State Senate from the Fourteenth District, and was elected by a large majority. Mr. Wornall's name was favorably mentioned by a number of Democratic papers of Missouri in 1874, as a candidate for Governor, but he made no canvass or effort for the nomination. He was married in 1850, to Matilda A. Polk, daughter of William Polk, of Kentucky; she died in 1851. He again married in 1854, his wife being Eliza S. Johnson, daughter of Rev. Thomas Johnson. By this union there are two children living, five deceased. His third marriage occurred in September, 1866, to Miss R. Johnson. Their family by this union consists of two children living; lost one.



KAW TOWNSHIP.

J. C. ANDERSON,

Farmer, section 1, post-office Kansas City, is a native of St. Louis County, Missouri, and was born March 29, 1827; was reared on a farm and has since followed it as an occupation. He came to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1855, and owns a farm of eighty acres. He was married in Jackson County, August 5, 1856 to Miss Emily Shaw a native of New York, and an adopted daughter of James Hickman. They have seven children living: Jerome, Martha, George F., William, Charlie, Emily and Ellen.

L. W. BRADLEY,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 36, post-office Kansas City, was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, March 27, 1814. He was reared a farmer and gave considerable attention to tobacco culture. In November, 1833, he came to Jackson County, Missouri, and owns a farm of 168½ acres of land. He was married in Jackson County, Missouri, August 4, 1840, to Miss Margaret M. Parrish. Their family consists of four children living: William P., Eldridge M., Bettie P., and Maggie. They have lost five: James W., Militus E., Thomas E., Ralph P., and Edith G.

O. C. CARLE,

Dairyman, section 12, post-office Kansas City, was born in Ohio, August 29, 1838. He was reared a farmer and followed it until 1873, when he engaged in the livery business until 1875, when he removed to Pennsylvania, and resumed his former occupation. In 1878, he immigrated to Kansas, and in March, 1880, he came to Jackson County, Missouri, where he owns 116 acres of land, and is devoting his attention to his dairy interests, in which he is winning an enviable reputation for the quality of his product. He served in the late War in Company C, 126th Ohio Infantry, enlisting in August, 1861, and serving until the close of the War. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Gettysburgh, Wilderness, Locust Grove, Petersburg, and many others; at the last named battle he was wounded. At the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, he was taken prisoner and held ten months when he effected his escape. He was married in Pennsylvania, January 12, 1871, to Miss Addie R. Maitland. By this union they had one son: Willie M., born November 13, 1871; he died October 22, 1873.

PETER DUFNER,

Was born in Baden, Germany, July 27, 1857, and when ten years of age he was brought, by his mother, to America, landing in New York. From there he came to Kansas City and attended school, after which he was employed as clerk with H. T. Hovelman. He remained with him for three years and a half, and then engaged with H. C. Hucke. In the fall of 1874, he removed to Westport, and engaged in clerking until 1876, when he returned to Kansas City. He there obtained a position in a brewery, remaining until August 16, 1879, and in September, engaged in his present business. This he sold to his partner, and August 19, 1880, he opened his present place of business.

BEAL GREEN,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 14, post-office Kansas City, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, March 3, 1815, and was reared there on a farm. He came to Jackson County, Missouri, March 7, 1840 and owns a farm of 297 acres. He was married in Bath County, Kentucky, November 7, 1839, to Miss Corinna Ratliff. By this union they have a family of ten children living. November 10, 1880, they had a family re-union of the ten children, and twenty-four grandchildren.

J. J. HOWE,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 11, post-office Kansas City, is a native of Mason County, Kentucky, and was born September 9, 1818. Was brought up there, and after leaving school he commenced farming. This he followed there until the spring of 1855, when he came to Clay County, Missouri, and has since made his home here. October 31, 1850, Miss Jane K. Larew became his wife. Their marriage occurred in Kentucky. They had by this union eleven children, eight of whom are living. Mrs. Howe died on the 28th of May, 1881.

J. E. JACKSON,

Superintendent of the Fair Grounds, Kansas City, and deputy county collector, was born in Clinton County, Missouri, October 23, 1836, and when ten years of age came with his parents to Jackson County, where he was reared and educated. He commenced his business experience as a clerk in a mercantile house, and continued in this business until 1860, when he engaged in farming. He was elected superintendent of the Fair Grounds March 15, 1880. He was married in Jackson County, Missouri, November 22, 1859, to Miss Maria Steele. By this union they have had five children, of whom four are living: Edward L., born September 3, 1860; Frank, September 17, 1868; Lloyd, May 14, 1872; Nellie M., October 17, 1874.

J. Y. LEVERIDGE,

Secretary of the Kansas City Fair Association, is a native of Cooper County, Missouri, and was born January 24, 1839; after finishing his education he learned the jewelry business, and followed it as an occupation until 1861, and then went to St. Louis. In 1869 he came to Kansas City, and continued his business until 1872. In 1879 he was elected to his present position of secretary of the Kansas City Fair Association. He was married in St. Louis, January 21, 1869, to Miss Ellen Pitcher. Their family consists of four children: Nellie, Florence, Gertrude and Harry.

R. J. LONG,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 1, post-office Kansas City, is a native of Kentucky, and was born March 20, 1834, and was brought, while an infant, by his parents to Jackson County, Missouri, where he has since lived, engaged in farming, and owns 146 acres of land, on which is one of the most promising orchards in the vicinity. He was married in Jackson County, Missouri, October 30, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Burge; they have two children.

LEVI OWINGS,

Farmer and stock raiser, section 10, post-office Kansas City. The subject of this sketch is a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, and was born January 10, 1827. He was there reared, and having completed his education, he became engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued until the fall of 1854. He then came to this county, and has since made it his home, and is now the owner of 200 acres of fine land. Mr. Owings has a beautiful farm, and with his excellent wife presiding over the home duties, is pleasantly situated. His mar-

riage was in Carter County, Kentucky, August 25, 1868, to Miss Sarah Lewis. They have four children: Mary M., Mattenia D., Levi M., and Charles N. L.

DR. CHARLES ORENDORFF,

Physician and surgeon, section 12, post-office Kansas City, was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, June 10, 1832. He was educated at Illinois College, and in the spring of 1853, he went to California, and was engaged in prospecting and mining for gold, and returned to Illinois in 1858. He made choice of the practice of medicine as his life work, and after a thorough preparation, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1862. He commenced the practice of his profession in Illinois. The doctor is a good writer, and is liberal in his religious preferences. He has published a work, called the "Panthest," which indicates merit, as a writer and thinker. He came to this county in 1872. He married Miss Mollie Hunt, of Illinois, December 22, 1865. They have two children: Otis and Charles B.

J. M. SLOCOMB,

Fruit-grower, section 10, post-office Kansas City, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born December 22, 1810. His early education was in the common schools, and in October, 1832, he went to Marietta, Ohio, and entered Marietta College. After leaving his studies, he was engaged as an architect and builder, and continued the business until August, 1866, when he came to Jackson County, and has since devoted his attention to fruit-growing. He was married in Ohio, to Miss J. White, April 5, 1837. They have seven children living: William P., Mary P., now Mrs. Lord; Albert H., Harriet E., Martha E., now Mrs. ———; Edwin M., and Fannie M., now Mrs. Morris; lost one son, George L.

I. J. SMITH,

Farmer and carpenter, section 16, post-office Kansas City, was born in Kentucky, July 8, 1829, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Illinois, where they lived four years, and then removed to Missouri, where he was principally reared. He learned the carpenter's trade in his youth, and followed it as a vocation until 1859, when he commenced farming. His residence is one of the desirable locations of the vicinity. He was married in Jackson County, Missouri, April 21, 1859, to Miss N. J. Holloway, who was born in Kentucky, February 15, 1830. They have three children living—two sons and a daughter.

JOHN A. POLL & Co.

This firm has its principal place of business at Cincinnati. The Kansas City house is under the successful management of A. W. Horn. They deal in custom made gents furnishing goods, hats and caps, and are having a successful patronage.

DR. W. L. SEAMAN,

Physician and surgeon, was born in Wisconsin, May 21, 1852, and received his early education in the schools of Milwaukee. When eighteen years of age he entered an academy, remaining for three years and pursued a thorough academic course. He was also engaged in the study of medicine with Dr. Hopkins as preceptor, continuing for two years, and then removed to Chicago. He attended the Chicago Medical College from 1871 to 1875, and after graduating commenced to practice in the hospital. He came to West Kansas City in April, 1879, and has succeeded in securing a good and lucrative practice. He married Miss Anna Chappelle, of Ogle County, Illinois, who was born May 14, 1859. They have one daughter, Emma.



INDEX TO

THE

HISTORY

OF

JACKSON COUNTY,
MISSOURI,

Compiled
by
FELIX EUGENE SNIDER





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Westport

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West Line of Lands numbered from 5th Principal Meridian

KANSAS

Range 33

Range 32





MAP OF
JACKSON COUNTY, MO.
South Portion
1881

